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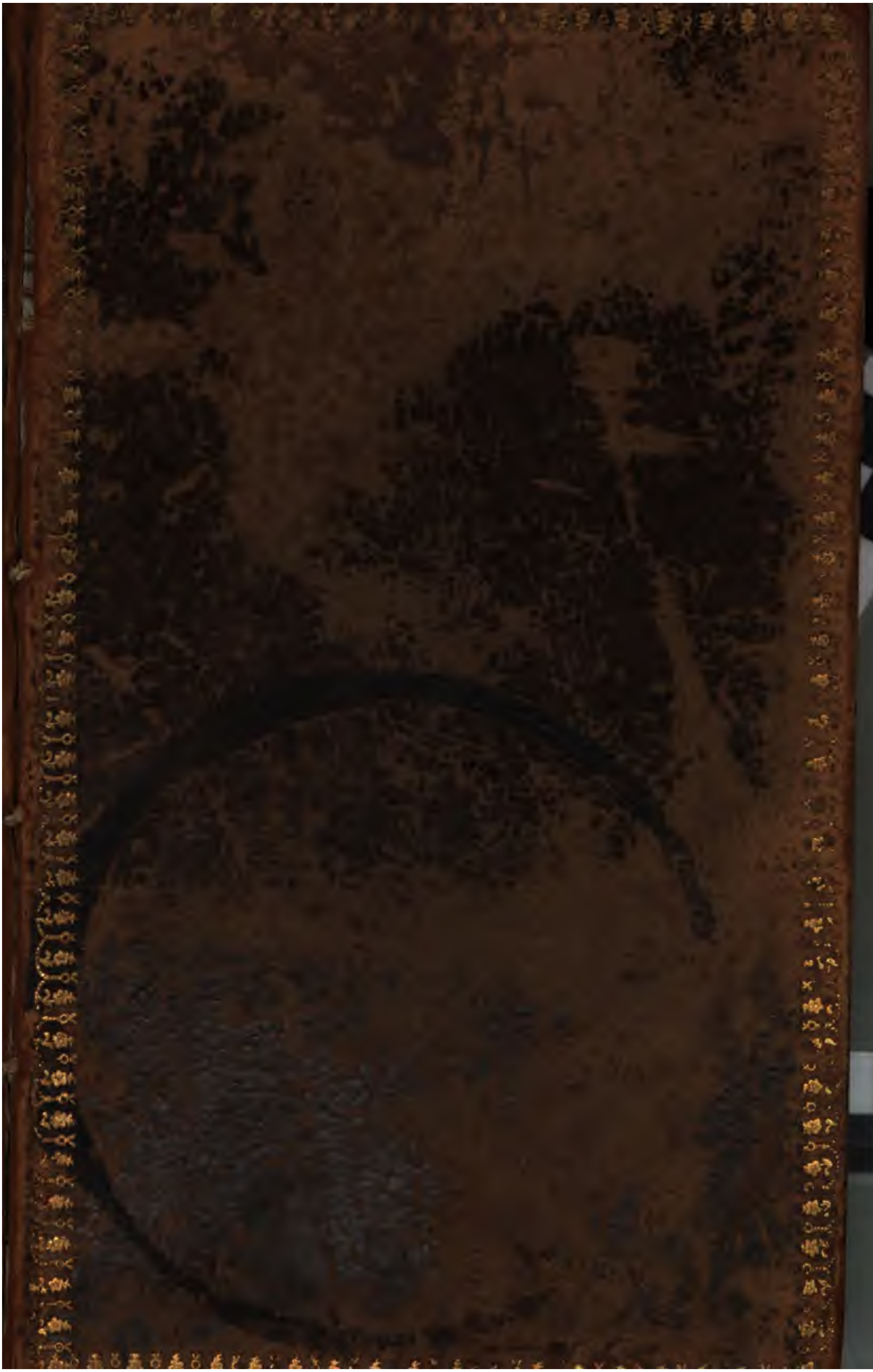

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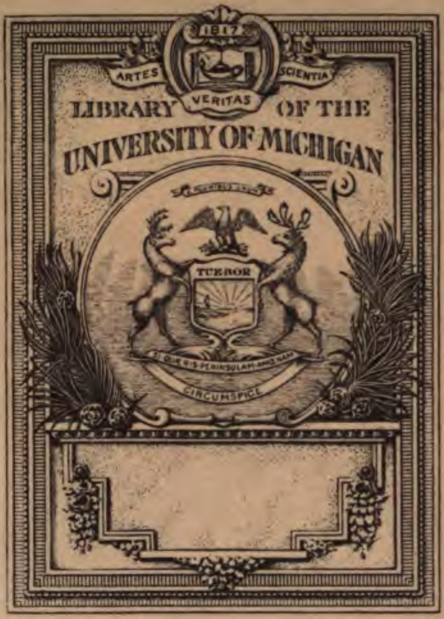
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NAVAL AND MILITARY

MEMOIRS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM

1727 TO 1783.

BY

ROBERT BEATSON, Esq. L.L.D.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

VOL. III.

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194. A deſcription of Newfoundland; the correſpondence between Colonel Amherſt and Comte d'Hauſſonville, with the capitulation of Fort St John; various returns, &c.

195. Liſt of the following ſquadrons, viz. the French under M. de Ternay; Capt. Rowley; Lord Colville; Capt. Palliſer.

196. A liſt of the fleet in the Mediterranean under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, and an account of the diſtribution of the Hermione's prize money.

197. A deſcription of Buenos Ayres, &c.

198. Liſt of the ſquadron cruizing off Breſt, under Commodore Spry.

199. Liſt of the ſquadron in Baſque road, under Commodore Denis.

200. Liſt of the fleet under Sir E. Hawke, and the Duke of York.

201. Liſt of the fleet under Sir C. Hardy, and the Duke of York.

202. Liſt of the fleet cruizing off Breſt, under Commodore Man.

203. Liſt of the French and Spaniſh ſhips of war, taken, deſtroyed, or loſt, from the commencement to the concluſion of the war.

204. Liſt of the Britiſh ſhips of war taken, deſtroyed, or loſt, from the commencement to the concluſion of the war; together with the names of the Captains who were killed or loſt during that period.

205. A liſt of the Britiſh Navy, with the Captains of each ſhip, when they were paid off.

206. A liſt of the Spaniſh Navy as it ſtood in 1759.

207. Preliminary articles of peace.

APPEN-

APPENDIX

TO

VOLUMES FIRST AND SECOND.

Note 1. Ships put in Commiſſion in January 1728.

Ships.		*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Kinsale,		40	280	Lord Vere Beauclerk.
Adventure,		40	280	Lord Muſkerry.
Goſport,		40	280	Duncan Drake.
Southampton,		40	280	Edward Brooke.
Loo,		40	280	Thomas Waterhouse.
Dover,		40	280	Matthew Consett.
Sapphire,		40	280	John Smith.
Phœnix,		20	125	Arthur Jones.
Experiment,		20	125	Henry Reddish.
Otter,	Sloops	10	60	John Barnſley.
Hawke,		16	80	John Thomas.

Note 2. Ships put in Commiſſion in June 1728.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Cornwall,	80	520	Richard Hughes.
Princeſs Amelia,	80	520	Richard Leſtock.
Grafton,	70	440	Nicholas Haddock.
Naſſau,	70	440	Robert Coleman.
Kent,	70	440	Con. Narborough.
Royal Oak,	70	440	Edward Falkingham.
Sunderland,	60	390	Hon. George Clinton.
Kingſton,	60	365	Francis Danſie.
Dreadnought,	60	365	Christ. O'Brien.
York,	60	365	John Cockburn.
Guernſey,	50	280	John St. Loe.
Severn,	50	280	John Flemming.
Falkland,	50	280	Samuel Atkins.
Wincheſter,	50	280	James Lock.
Aſſiſtance,	50	280	Thomas Graves.

In Auguſt 1728, the Names of the following Ships belonging to his Majeſty were changed, viz.

The Breda of 70 guns,	to the Prince Frederick.
Princeſs of 90 guns,	to the Princeſs Royal.
Vanguard of 90 guns,	to the Duke.

Humber of 80 guns,	to the Princeſs Amelia.
Ranelagh of 80 guns,	to the Princeſs Caroline.
Mary of 60 guns,	to the Princeſs Mary. And
Launceſton of 40 guns,	to the Princeſs Louiſa.

Note 3. Copy of the King's Letter to the King of Spain.

SIR, MY BROTHER, *June 21ſt 1721:*

I have learned with great ſatisfaction, by the report of my Ambaſſador at your Court, that your Majeſty is at laſt reſolved to remove the obſtacles that have, for ſome time, delayed the entire accompliſhment of our Union. Since, from the confidence which your Majeſty expreſſes toward me, I may look upon the treaties which have been in queſtion between us as re-eſtabliſhed; and that, accordingly, the inſtruments neceſſary for the carrying on the trade of my ſubjects, will be delivered out: I do no longer balance to aſſure your Majeſty of my readineſs to ſatisfy you, with regard to your demand touching the reſtitution of Gibraltar; promiſing you to make uſe of the firſt favourable opportunity to regulate this article, with the conſent of my Parliament. And to give your Majeſty a farther proof of my affection, I have ordered my Ambaſſador, as ſoon as the negotiation with which he has been charged ſhall be finiſhed, to propoſe to your Majeſty, new engagements to be entered into in concert, and jointly with France, ſuitable to the preſent conjuncture, not only for ſtrengthening our Union, but alſo for ſecuring the tranquillity of Europe: Your Majeſty may be perſuaded, that I, on my part, will ſhew all the facility imaginable, promiſing myſelf that you will do the ſame for the mutual benefit of our kingdoms; being moſt perfectly, Sir, my Brother, Your Majeſty's Good Brother,

To the King of Spain, GEORGE, R.
Monſieur, my Brother.

Note 4. Liſt of the Fleet under the Command of Sir Charles Wager, aſſembled at Spithead 1729.

BRITISH.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Cornwall,	80	520	Sir Charles Wager, Kt. Admiral. Capt. Falkingham.
Princeſs Amelia,	80	520	Sir George Walton Kt. Vice-Admiral of the White. Capt. Davis.
Burford,	70	440	Ogle.
Berwick,	70	440	Norbury.
Grafton,	70	440	Haddock.
Kent,	70	440	O'Brien.
Monmouth,	70	440	Purvis.
Naſſau,	70	440	Coleman.

Royal

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Royal Oak,	70	440	Leſtock.
Dreadnought,	60	365	Geddes.
Kingſton,	60	365	Dunſie.
Lion,	60	365	Reddiſh.
Sunderland,	60	365	Man.
York,	60	365	St Loe.
Argyle,	50	280	Roberts.
Falkland,	50	280	Atkins.
Guernſey,	50	280	Cockburn.
Leopard,	50	280	Warren.
Portland,	50	280	Rowſier.
Wincheſter,	50	280	Lock.
Kinſale,	40	190	Hervey.
Enterprize,	40	190	Smith.
Adventure,	40	190	Lord Muſkerry.
Solebay,	22	115	Sparks.
Thunder-bomb,	6	45	Trevor.
Pool, } fire-ſhips	8	50	Herbert.
Griffin, } fire-ſhips	8	50	Bennet.

DUTCH.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Leyden,	64	400	V. A. Sommeldyke.
Utrecht,	64	350	Capt. Schryven.
Naſſau,	64	350	Grendat.
Statinburgh,	64	350	Vandergraff.
Ter Veer,	64	350	Wilſchot.
Pollaren,	52	270	Reymſt.
Twickloo,	52	270	Hooſt.
Beckviel,	52	270	Grood.
Ramhorſt,	52	270	Baarden.
Edam,	44	200	Vigh.
Noordwyk op Zoom,	44	200	Deule.
Gorcum,	44	200	Van Reed.

a Bomb-ketch and a Store-ſhip.

Note 5. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels, with their Tonnage and Number of Guns, November 1. 1730.

First Rates, whoſe Complement of Men is from 780 to 680.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Tonn.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Tonn.*
Royal Anne	100	1870	Royal Sovereign,	100	1883
Britannia,	100	1900	Victory,	100	1870
Royal George,	100	1801	Royal William,	100	1918
London,	100	1711			

Second Rates, whoſe Complement of Men is from 680 to 585.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Tonnage.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Tonn.*
Barfleur,	90	1565	Neptune,	90	1572
Blenheim,	90	1557	Prince,	90	1482
Duke,	90	1551	Princeſs Royal,	90	1470
Prince George,	90	1586	Ramillies,	90	1396
St George,	90	1567	Sandwich,	90	1573
Marlborough,	90	1567	Union,	90	1578
Namur,	90	1567			

Third Rates, whoſe Complement of Men is from 520 to 380.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Tonn.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Tonn.*
Princeſs Amelia,	80	1353	Captain,	70	1131
Boyne,	80	1301	Elizabeth,	70	1104
Princeſs Caroline,	80	1350	Eſſex,	70	1190
Cambridge,	80	1286	Edinburgh,	70	1119
Chicheſter,	80	1278	Prince Frederick,	70	1119
Cornwall,	80	1370	Grafton,	70	1113
Cumberland,	80	1308	Hampton Court,	70	1137
Devonſhire,	80	1305	Ipſwich,	70	1142
Dorſetſhire,	80	1283	Kent,	70	1130
Lancaſter,	80	1366	Lenox,	70	1128
Newark,	80	1283	Monmouth,	70	1115
Norfolk,	80	1393	Naſſau,	70	1104
Ruſſell,	80	1350	Northumberland,	70	1133
Shrewſbury,	80	1314	Royal Oak,	70	1106
Somerſet,	80	1350	Orford,	70	1099
Torbay,	80	1296	Revenge,	70	1104
Berwick,	70	1147	Suffolk,	70	1129
Bedford,	70	1073	Stirling Caſtle,	70	1138
Burford,	70	1147	Yarmouth,	70	1111
Buckingham,	70	1128			

Fourth Rates, whoſe Complement of Men is from 565 to 240.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Tonn.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Tonn.*
Canterbury,	60	964	Montagu,	60	920
Centurion,	60	1001	Nottingham,	60	928
Deptford,	60	951	Pembroke,	60	951
Dunkirk,	60	951	Plymouth,	60	954
Dreadnought,	60	938	Rupert,	60	930
Defiance,	60	949	Rippon,	60	1023
Exeter,	60	949	Sunderland,	60	951
Kingſton,	60	919	Swallow,	60	951
Lion,	60	914	Superb,	60	1023
Princeſs Mary,	60	914	Tilbury,	60	951
Medway,	60	914	Windſor,	60	951

Warwick,

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Tonn.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Tonn.*
Warwick,	60	951	Litchfield,	50	756
York,	60	987	Leopard,	50	762
Advice,	50	714	Newcaſtle,	50	756
Aſſiſtance,	50	750	Nonſuch,	50	687
St Alban's,	50	687	Norwich,	50	703
Antelope,	50	684	Oxford,	50	767
Argyle,	50	764	Portland,	50	772
Burlington,	50	756	Preſton,	50	682
Briſtol,	50	704	Panther,	50	716
Chatham,	50	756	Ruby,	50	707
Cheſter,	50	704	Romney,	50	756
Colcheſter,	50	756	Rocheſter,	50	719
Dartmouth,	50	712	Saliſbury,	50	756
Dragon,	50	704	Severn,	50	683
Falkland,	50	776	Stafford,	50	756
Falmouth,	50	761	Sutherland,	50	676
Glouceſter,	50	756	Tiger,	50	712
Greenwich,	50	756	Weymouth,	50	714
Guernſey,	50	707	Woolwich,	50	760
Hampſhire,	50	690	Wincheſter,	50	711
Jerſey,	50	677	Worceſter,	50	719

Fifth Rates, whoſe Complement of Men is from 200 to 135.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Tonn.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Tonn.*
Angleſey,	40	601	Looe,	40	553
Adventure,	40	508	Lark,	40	598
Diamond,	40	595	Princeſs Louiſa,	40	603
Dover,	40	604	Lynn,	40	554
Enterprize,	40	531	Mary Galley,	40	595
Folkeſtone,	40	594	Pearl,	40	595
Feverſham,	40	595	Portſmouth,	40	595
Fowey,	40	528	Roebuck,	40	595
Goſport,	40	530	Sapphire,	40	534
Haſtings,	40	534	South Sea Caſtle,	40	553
Hector,	40	607	Torrington,	40	595
Kinſale,	40	607	Mermaid,	30	421
Ludlow Caſtle,	40	595			

Sixth Rates, whoſe Complement of Men is from 140 to 110.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Tonn.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Tonn.*
Tartar,	22	420	Flamborough,	20	377
Aldborough,	20	373	Fox,	20	375
Blandford,	20	375	Gibraltar,	20	375
Biddeford,	20	372	Greyhound,	20	371
Deal Caſtle,	20	375	Garland,	20	375
Durſley Galley,	20	372	Loweſtoffe,	20	378
Dolphin,	20	375	Lyme,	20	376

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Tonn.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Tonn.*
Phœnix,	20	375	Seaford,	20	375
Roſe,	20	377	Sheerneſs,	20	375
Rye,	20	372	Winchelſea,	20	415
Scarborough,	20	376	Lively,	20	279
Seahorſe,	20	375	Port-Mahon,	20	282
Shoreham,	20	379	Solebay,	20	272
Squirrel,	20	377	Succeſs,	20	275

Sloops of War, whoſe Complement of Men is from 100 to 45.

Ships.	*Car.Guns.*	*Swivel.*	*Tonn.*	*Ships.*	*Car.Guns.*	*Swivel.*	*Tonn.*
Bonetta,	4	4	66	Shark,	10	4	124
Cruizer,	6	4	100	Spy,	6	4	103
Drake,	4	10	207	Swift,	6	4	93
Ferret,	4	4	67	Spence,	6	10	207
Happy,	10	16	114	Tryal,	8	6	142
Hawke,	6	4	100	Weazel,	6	4	102
Otter,	4	4	91				

FIRE-SHIPS,

Ship.	*Guns.*	*Tonn.*	*Ship.*	*Guns.*	*Tonn.*	*Ship.*	*Guns.*	*Tonn.*
Bridgewater,	8	411	Griffin,	8	264	Pool,	8	382

BOMB-KETCHES.

Ships.	*Car.Guns.*	*Swivels.*	*Tonn.*	
Salamander,	6	8	283	Carry 2 Mortars each,
Terrible,	6	8	263	
Thunder,	4		254	

STORE-SHIP.

Ship.	*Guns.*	*Tonn.*
Succeſs,	20	547

YACHTS.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Tonn.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Tonn.*
Carolina,	10	195	Katherine,	8	161
Charlotte,	8	153	Mary,	8	160
Dublin,	12	148	William and Mary,	10	151
Fubbs,	8	151			

Note 6. Liſt of the Fleet that went to Spain in 1731, under the command of Sir Charles Wager, to eſcort the Spaniſh Troops to Leghorn.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Namur,	90	680	Sir Charles Wager, Kt. Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Falkingham.
Norfolk,	80	320	Sir John Balchen, Kt. Rear-Adm. of the White. Capt. Roberts.
Cornwall,	80	520	Lord Forbes.
Princeſs Amelia,	80	520	Reddiſh.
Hampton Court,	70	440	Lord Vere Beauclerk.
Grafton,	70	440	Haddock.
Edinburgh,	70	440	Ogle.
Buckingham,	70	440	Brown.
Royal Oak,	70	440	Leſtock.
Captain,	70	440	Dent.
Suffolk,	70	440	Davis.
Berwick,	70	440	Norbury.
Kent,	70	440	O'Brien.
Canterbury,	60	365	Hook.
Dreadnought,	60	365	Geddes.
Exeter,	60	365	Durell.
York,	60	365	Vanburgh.
Princeſs Louiſa,	60	365	Cotterell.
Portland,	50	280	Rowzier.
Romney,	50	280	Medley.
Advice,	50	280	Martin.
Aſſiſtance,	50	280	Graves.
Kinſale,	40	200	Harvey.
Diamond,	40	200	Anſon.
Torrington,	40	200	Fitch.
	1580	9745	

No. 7. Liſt of Ships Commiſſioned in 1734.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
First Rate.		
* Britannia,	110	Thomas Whitney.
Second Rates.		
* Blenheim,	90	
Namur,	90	
Third Rates.		
Princeſs Amelia,	80	
Cornwall,	80	

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
* Devonſhire,	80	Hon. Charles Stuart.
* Dorſetſhire,	80	Sir John Charleton.
Lancaſter,	80	
Norfolk,	80	
Newark,	80	
Torbay,	80	
Somerſet,	80	Richard Leſtock.
* Bedford,	70	
* Burford,	70	Peter Vanburgh.
Berwick,	70	
Buckingham,	70	
Captain,	70	
Edinburgh,	70	
Grafton,	70	
Hampton Court,	70	
Ipſwich,	70	
Kent,	70	
Lenox,	70	
* Monmouth,	70	Hon. George Clinton.
* Northumberland,	70	James Gunman.
Royal Oak,	70	
Orford,	70	
Revenge,	70	
Suffolk,	70	
Stirling Caſtle,	70	R. Rowſier.
Yarmouth,	70	James Poole.
FOURTH RATES.		
* Centurion,	60	Sam. Atkins.
* Canterbury,	60	James Luck.
* Deptford,	60	Thomas Davers.
Dreadnought,	60	
* Defiance,	60	Joſeph Fletcher.
Exeter,	60	John Yetts.
Kingſton,	60	
* Medway,	60	Sam. Braithwaite.
Montagu,	60	J. Hilderſley.
Nottingham,	60	Matt. Conſett.
* Pembroke,	60	Hon. Will. Hervey.
* Plymouth,	60	Iſaac Townſend.
Rupert,	60	
Sunderland,	60	
Swallow,	60	
Tilbury,	60	Thomas Williams.
* Warwick,	60	Edward Brooke.
Windſor,	60	William Smith.
York,	60	
Antelope,	50	
* Argyle,	50	Francis Drake.

* Falkland,

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
* Falkland,	50	Hon. Fitzroy H. Lee.
Falmouth,	50	
* Litchfield,	50	Sir Yelverton Peyton.
* Leopard,	50	Peter Warren.
Newcaſtle,	50	
* Portland,	50	Peter Oſborn.
Romney,	50	
Saliſbury,	50	
FIFTH RATES.		
Diamond,	40	
* Kinſale,	40	Foreſter.
* Princeſs Louiſa,	40	John Trevor.
Pearl,	40	
* Roebuck,	40	Crawford.
Torrington,	40	

SIXTH RATES.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*
Aldborough,	20	Gibraltar,	20	Scarborough,	20
Blandford,	20	Greyhound,	20	Squirrel,	20
Biddeford,	20	Garland,	20	Seaford,	20
Deal Caſtle,	20	Loweſtoffe,	20	Sheerneſs,	20
Durſley Galley,	20	Lyme,	20	Lively,	20
Dolphin,	20	Phœnix,	20	Winchelſea,	20
Experiment,	20	Roſe,	20	Solebay,	20
Flamborough,	20	Rye,	20	Port-Mahon,	20
Fox,	20				

The ſhips marked thus * were not then put in Commiſſion, but were ordered to be docked and cleaned for ſea-ſervice.

Note 8. Liſt of the Fleet ſent to Liſbon to the aſſiſtance of the King of Portugal in 1735.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Britannia,	100	Sir John Norris, Adm. of the Fleet. Capt. Thomas Whitney.
Princeſs Amelia,	80	Sir John Balchen, Vice-Admiral of the Red. Capt.
Namur,	90	Richard Haddock, Rear-Adm. of the White. Capt.
Princeſs Caroline,	80	Gerlington.
Torbay,	80	Piercy.
Norfolk,	80	Sir J. Charleton.
Grafton,	70	Davers.
Captain,	70	Geddes.
Berwick,	70	Hon. G. Clinton.

Kent,

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Kent,	70	Capt. Davis.
Royal Oak,	70	Solgard.
Hampton Court,	70	Mighells.
Buckingham,	70	Brown.
Burford,	70	Vanburgh.
Orford,	70	Mann.
Dreadnought,	60	Medley.
York,	60	Williams.
Sunderland,	60	Martin.
Defiance,	60	Trevor.
Leopard,	50	Warren.
Swallow,	50	Graves.
Warwick,	50	Brook.
Deptford,	50	Cornwall.
Pembroke,	50	Hon. Thomas Hervey.
Litchfield,	50	Sir Y. Peyton.
Greyhound,	20	Ambroſe.
Pool, fireſhips,	8	Wallis.
Griffin,	8	Faulknor.

Note 9. The King of Great Britain's Declaration of War againſt Spain, and the King of Spain's Declaration of War againſt Great Britain.

His Britannic Majeſty's Declaration of War againſt Spain, 1739.

Whereas many unjuſt ſeizures have been made, and depredations carried on for ſeveral years in the Weſt Indies, by Spaniſh Guarda Coſtas, and other ſhips, acting under the commiſſion of the King of Spain or his governors, contrary to the treaties ſubſiſting between us and the Crown of Spain, and to the law of nations, to the great prejudice of the lawful trade and commerce of our ſubjects; and great cruelties and barbarities have been exerciſed on the perſons of divers of our ſubjects, whoſe veſſels have been ſo ſeized, and the Britiſh Colours have been ſo inſulted in the moſt ignominious manner: And whereas we have cauſed frequent complaints to be made to the King of Spain, of theſe violent and unjuſt proceedings, but no ſatisfaction or redreſs have been given for the ſame, notwithſtanding the many promiſes made, and cedulas iſſued, ſigned by the ſaid King, or by his order, for that purpoſe: And whereas the evils above mentioned have been principally occaſioned by an unwarrantable claim and pretenſion, ſet up on the part of Spain, that the Guarda Coſtas, and other ſhips authoriſed by the King of Spain, may ſtop, detain, and ſearch the ſhips and veſſels of our ſubjects navigating in the American Seas, contrary to the liberty of navigation, to which our ſubjects have not only an equal right with thoſe of the King of Spain, by the law of nations, but which is moreover expreſsly acknowledged and declared to belong to them by the moſt ſolemn treaties; and particularly by that concluded in the year 1670: And whereas the ſaid groundleſs claim and pretenſion, and the unjuſt practice of ſtopping, detaining, and ſearching ſhips and veſſels navigating in the ſeas of America, is not only of the moſt dangerous and deſtructive conſequence to the lawful commerce of our ſubjects, but alſo tends to interrupt and obſtruct the free intercourſe and correſpondence between our dominions in Europe and our colonies and plantations in America, and by means thereof to deprive us and our ſubjects of the benefit of thoſe colonies and plantations, a conſideration of the higheſt importance to us and our kingdoms; and a practice which muſt affect, in its conſequence, all other Princes and States of Europe poſſeſſed of ſettlements in the Weſt Indies, or whoſe ſubjects carry on any trade thither: And, whereas, beſides the notorious grounds of complaint above mentioned, many other infractions have been made on the part of Spain of the ſeveral treaties and conventions ſubſiſting between us and that Crown, and particularly of that concluded in the year 1667, as well by the exorbitant duties and impoſitions laid upon the trade and commerce of our ſubjects, as by the breach of ancient and eſtabliſhed privileges, ſtipulated for them by the ſaid treaties; for the redreſs of which grievances, the ſtrongeſt inſtances have been, from time to time, made by our ſeveral miniſters reſiding in Spain, without any effect: And whereas a convention for making reparation to our ſubjects for the loſſes ſuſtained by them on account of the unjuſt ſeizures and depredations committed by the Spaniards in America, and in order to prevent for the future all the grievances and cauſes of complaint therein taken notice of, and to remove abſolutely and for ever, every thing which might give occaſion thereto, was concluded between us and the King of Spain, on the 14th day of January laſt N. S. by which convention it was ſtipulated, that a certain ſum of money ſhould be paid at London, within a term therein ſpecified, as a balance admitted to be due on the part of Spain, to the Crown and ſubjects of Great Britain, which term expired on the 25th day of May laſt, and the payment of the ſaid ſum was not made according to the ſtipulation for that purpoſe; by which means the convention above mentioned was manifeſtly violated and broken by the King of Spain, and our ſubjects remained without any ſatisfaction or reparation for the many grievous loſſes ſuſtained by them; and the methods agreed upon by the ſaid convention, in order to the obtaining future ſecurity for the trade and navigation of our ſubjects, are, contrary to good faith, fruſtrated and defeated; in conſequence of which we found ourſelves obliged, for vindicating the honour of our Crown, and for procuring reparation and ſatisfaction for our injured ſubjects, to order, that general repriſals ſhould be granted againſt the ſaid King of Spain, his vaſſals and ſubjects, and their ſhips, goods, and effects: And whereas the Court of Spain has been induced to colour the open violation of the convention aforeſaid, by reaſons and pretences which are void of all foundation, and at the ſame time, has not only publiſhed an order ſigned by the ſaid King, for ſeizing the ſhips, goods, and effects belonging to us and our ſubjects, wherever they ſhall be met with, but has cauſed ſeizures to be actually made of the goods and effects of our ſubjects reſiding in his dominions, and has alſo ordered our ſaid ſubjects to depart out of the Spaniſh dominions within a ſhort limited time, contrary to the expreſs ſtipulations of the treaties between the two Crowns, even in caſe of a war actually declared: We have taken into our royal and moſt ſerious conſideration, theſe injuries which have been offered to us and our ſubjects, and the manifeſt violation of the ſeveral treaties ſubſiſting between the two Crowns, all which have been, in many particulars, eluded or evaded, by the unwarrantable behaviour of the Court of Spain and their officers, notwithſtanding the repeated inſtances we have given of our deſire to cultivate a good underſtanding with the King of Spain, and the eſſential proofs of our friendſhip and regard for him and his family, which we have demonſtrated to all the world; and being fully ſatisfied, that the honour of our Crown, the intereſt of our ſubjects, and that regard which ought to be had to the moſt ſolemn treaties, call upon us to make uſe of the power which God has given us, for vindicating our undoubted rights, and ſecuring to our loving ſubjects the privileges of navigation and commerce to which they are juſtly intitled: We therefore, relying on the help of Almighty God, who knows the uprightneſs of our intentions, have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare war againſt the ſaid King of Spain; and we will, in purſuance of ſuch declaration, vigorouſly proſecute the ſaid war, being aſſured of the ready concurrence and aſſiſtance of all our loving ſubjects in ſo juſt a cauſe, wherein the honour of our Crown, the maintenance of our ſolemn treaties, and the trade and navigation of our ſubjects, (which are ſo eſſential to the welfare and proſperity of this nation, and which we are determined at all times with our utmoſt power to preſerve and ſupport), are ſo greatly concerned: And we do hereby will and require our generals and commanders of our forces, our commiſſioners for executing the office of High Admiral of Great Britain, our lieutenants of our ſeveral counties, governors of our forts and garriſons, and all other officers and ſoldiers under them, by ſea and land, to do and execute all acts of hoſtility in the proſecution of this war againſt the ſaid King of Spain, his vaſſals and ſubjects, and to oppoſe their attempts; and we do hereby command, as well our own ſubjects, as advertiſe all other perſons of what nation ſoever, not to tranſport or carry any ſoldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the ſaid King of Spain; declaring, that whatſoever ſhip or veſſel ſhall be met withal tranſporting or carrying any ſoldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the ſaid King of Spain, the ſame being taken, ſhall be condemned as good and lawful prizes.

Given at our Court at Kenſington, the 19th day of October 1739, in the 13th year of our reign. God ſave the King.

The

The King of Spain's Declaration of War againſt Great Britain.

The KING.

I. WHEREAS my forbearance can no longer diſſemble with the irregular pretenſions of England, her failure in faith to treaties, and the declaration of war proclaimed lately at London againſt this crown; I, founding on my notorious rights, and ſwayed by what is dictated by a natural defence, am reſolved likewiſe, that, in this court, againſt the Britiſh King, his kingdoms and ſubjects, the ſame ſhall be publiſhed and executed in the like manner in all my dominions by ſea and land, laying on embargoes, and committing all ſorts of hoſtilities againſt the ſubjects of the ſaid nation; and in conſequence thereof entirely to exclude them from all ſorts of commerce and trade in theſe kingdoms and other dominions belonging to this crown; and that at the ſame time all Engliſh-born ſubjects that are not naturalized ſhall immediately withdraw; only ſuch as are in any mechanic office may remain. For which purpoſe I do command that this ſhall be complied with, and executed under the following diſpoſitions and declarations.

II. That for the future the trade and commerce with all the Engliſh ſubjects ſhall be illicit and prohibited, and all their manufactures, merchandizes and produce, as likewiſe whatſoever they ſhall treat, negotiate, and tranſact in theſe kingdoms, in ſuch manner as the prohibition of the ſaid trade is to be underſtood, as I will and underſtand it, to be abſolutely and really forbidding and hindering the importation of the ſaid commodities, produce, goods, merchandizes, and manufactures of the ſaid dominions; purſuant to the prohibition which is made, and I do make, by theſe preſents, to all the vaſſals and ſubjects of England: And I do order and command, that in none of my ports in theſe kingdoms ſhall be admitted any veſſels with the goods, fabrics, or produce of the ſaid dominions, and that no entrance ſhall be granted nor permittance given to introduce the ſame by land, in what manner or form ſoever; and that all the ſaid produce, goods, manufactures, and merchandizes in theſe kingdoms, ſhall be deemed illicit and prohibited, whereſoever they may come from, be found, or ſeized, in ſhips, veſſels, exchanges, ſhops, or houſes of merchants, and any other particular perſons whatſoever, although they be ſubjects and vaſſals of me, or of the kingdoms, provinces, and ſtates, with whom I am at peace, alliance, and in free commerce: With whom it is my royal reſolution at the ſame time to preſerve the peace, as alſo the freedom and liberty of trade, which according thereunto are to be preſerved in theſe kingdoms, and the free admiſſion of their ſhips and traffic in their ſeveral kinds, properly and privately belonging to their countries, provinces, and conqueſts, or manufactured in the ſame. And I likewiſe do declare thoſe merchandizes, products, and manufactures, to be illicit and forbidden, which have been manufactured or made in my dominions, or in thoſe of my friends and allies, but have been dyed or whitened by, or conſigned to the Engliſh, and which have by them been made up, and have paid the duties thereof; renewing, as I do renew by this preſent prohibition, as the ſame concerns the ſaid dominions belonging to England, whatſoever is ordained by the laws, cedulas, and pragmatics, iſſued in that reſpect.

III. And in order to know and ſpecify what are the produce, manufactures, and merchandize belonging to the ſaid dominions of England, and what is illicit and prohibited, in caſe any one party grounds his defence thereon; I do order, that the judge before whom an information ſhall be laid, or the goods ſhall be ſeized by way of enquiry or any wiſe whatſoever, ſhall appoint a ſkilful perſon, according to the kind of goods that are ſeized; and the perſon in whoſe poſſeſſion the ſame ſhall be found, and againſt whom any information is laid, ſhall appoint another; who, upon oath, (and under penalty of treaſon, which I decree againſt them if they do not well and faithfully perform their duty), ſhall declare what kind of merchandizes thoſe are that are laid before them, and of what fabric or produce: and in caſe they are decided to be of the ſaid dominions, they ſhall be forthwith declared forfeited; and in caſe thoſe two ſhould not agree, the judge ſhall nominate a third perſon, who ſhall declare in the ſame form, and under the ſame penalty; and in caſe the two referees do agree, execution ſhall be granted without any farther defence in the ſame cauſe. And to the end that they may be informed of thoſe goods and merchandizes that are of the ſaid manufactures, produce, and prohibited goods, to be proper, and eſpecially belonging to the ſaid Engliſh dominions, it is my will that judges ſhall be applied to, who ſhall hear and examine into the minuteſt articles thereunto belonging.

IV. And forthwith I declare all thoſe merchandizes, produce, and manufactures of the ſaid dominions, that ſhall be found in theſe kingdoms, in the poſſeſſion of any one of my ſubjects, or of any inhabitant there, though he be of the kingdoms and eſtates of allies and friends, and in any veſſels, carriages, or vehicles wheresoever they ſhall be found, to be forfeited in caſe of contravention; reſerving in this reſpect to the veſſels and ſhips of our friends and allies, thoſe treaties of peace agreed with them. And I do give the third part of the ſaid forfeiture to my exchequer, one other third part to the judge, and the other third to the informer; ordering both judge and informer to appear as ſoon as ſentence of forfeiture is paſſed, and give a depoſitory ſecurity to make reſtitution in caſe the ſentence ſhould be reverſed. And further, beſides the penalty as aforeſaid, I inflict the pain of death, and the loſs of all their goods, to be forfeited to my exchequer, on thoſe that ſhall import, or give any help or aſſiſtance to the importation thereof into my kingdoms, the crime being regularly proved: and upon thoſe with whom they are found, but who did not import the ſame, I do inflict the penalty of the loſs of the ſaid merchandizes; which, being illicit and prohibited, I apply in three parts in manner aforeſaid. And further, upon regular proof, I do condemn the *mala fide* poſſeſſors of the ſaid prohibited merchandizes, knowing them to be ſuch, in the forfeiture of all their goods, to be appropriated to my exchequer: which perſon, as it is to be underſtood, ſhall declare of whom he has received the ſame; yet in caſe he does not declare the ſame, he ſhall be deemed the chief importer, and ſubject to the ſaid penalties; wherein ſhall be no mitigation, nor arbitration of any judge of what degree ſoever, nor of any tribunal, nor court of judicature, unleſs they have acquainted me therewith.

V. And I do order, that all the places, houſes, and ſhops of merchants and traders, at leaſt from four to four months, (without any fixed day being given) ſhall be viſited, and all the goods found there ſhall be enquired into; and whatſoever ſhall be found to be illicit and prohibited, ſhall be declared as ſuch, and forfeited, the writings being drawn in the uſual form: and in caſe the poſſeſſor ſhould deny the ſame to be of the ſaid prohibited quality, they ſhall proceed to the proof and declaration, by naming ſuch ſkilful perſons as above mentioned, making the ſaid enquiries by dint of office, without any neceſſity of a preceding defamation or information whatſoever; however ſo that they ſhall not have liberty to do the ſame in any private houſes, that are not merchants, unleſs the ſame be notorious by information, or any other legal denunciations, importing, that goods and other commodities prohibited by this cedula, are concealed there. And in order to facilitate the ſaid enquiry, and prove againſt whom it may concern, I do order that all merchants and traders of theſe kingdoms, natives as well as ſtrangers, ſhall keep books of account and tranſactions in the Spaniſh language, wherein they ſhall ſet down and mention therein, whatever they buy, in order to declare and produce the ſame before thoſe judges that ſhall demand the ſame, as often as it ſhall be required. And in reſpect thereunto, I do order that the 61ſt law, tit. 18. of the 6th book of the *Recapitulations*, and the penalties preſcribed therein, be kept ſacred; but without any aim to alter any the leaſt thing mentioned in the ſaid ordinance, as adjuſted with thoſe Kings, Princes, States, and Republics I am in peace with, and according to their alliances of a free trade; which rather are confirmed, and ſhall remain in their full force, as mentioned in the ſame ordinance.

VI. And that no perſon whatſoever, of what quality the ſame may be or hold, may be exempted from any penalty which ſuch prejudicial crimes may require; I do order that none ſhall avail themſelves, in ſo far as regards this, of any privilege or pre-eminence whatſoever, ſuch as, being of any military orders, titular officers, or belonging to the inquiſition, captains, ſoldiers, as well thoſe of my guard, as any ordinary ones of my kingdoms, ſoldiery or artillery, my court-ſervants, regiſters, or any others that pretend to be exempted from the ordinary courts of juſtice: And that all that ſhall act in oppoſition to this ordinance, ſhall be puniſhed by the penalties appointed for that purpoſe; and that no exemption nor privilege ſhall help them to any mitigation, nor in any wiſe whatſoever.

VII. And whereas, for the inviolable obſervance of what is ordained,

dained, commanded, and prohibited, in this preſent ordinance, it is neceſſary, for the execution thereof, to prohibit the countries and dominions of the King of England, all trade to theſe kingdoms; it is my will and pleaſure to grant no permiſſion nor licence to import any produce, merchandizes, and manufactures, nor any goods of the ſaid dominions, into this country: and in caſe any is given, I do revoke, annul, and declare the ſame void; commanding my councils, viceroys, tribunals of juſtice, and magiſtrates, with whoſe advice ſuch licences were formerly granted, that from henceforward they give no advice or conſent to ſuch licences; and I forbid all application to me for the ſame, what motive, cauſe, or reaſons ſoever, for that purpoſe, they may have.

VIII. And conſidering it would not be juſt to prohibit the trade of thoſe ſorts of goods, which before the breaking out of the war, and in due time were imported from the Engliſh dominions; as alſo to give no encouragement to import others, which on pretence of their vent may follow; I do declare, that all the merchants that ſhall have in their poſſeſſion, any goods, merchandizes, or produce of the ſaid dominions, within fifteen days after the publication of this my ordinance, which is fixed for a peremptory term, ſhall declare and regiſter the ſame in our court, before the miniſter whom I ſhall appoint to decide thoſe controverſies; and in other cities, towns, and places, before the judges which I ſhall likewiſe nominate; and in caſe there be no ſuch appointed or nominated, before the ordinary court, to whom, in defect thereof, I give the ſame juriſdiction: And thoſe that are not regiſtered before the term of the ſaid fifteen days ſhall be immediately condemned and proceeded againſt according to order. And for the conſumption of thoſe which ſhall be regiſtered, and which ſhall be declared and marked, two months time ſhall be given; which being expired, the merchants and traders ſhall be obliged to deliver the ſaid goods to the cuſtom-houſes; and in thoſe places where there are none, to the public halls or court-houſes: and that the ſame ſhall be ſold by public auction, in the preſence of the miniſter or miniſters deputed for that purpoſe; and, in default of them, of the court; who ſhall deliver the produce thereof to the owners, without power to have any of the ſaid prohibited goods brought again to their ſhops or warehouſes, of what ſort ſoever, according to the formalities heretofore practiſed.

And it is my pleaſure, that all this be complied with, and inviolably executed. And to the end that nobody may plead any ignorance of what is contained in this ordinance, I do command that the ſame be publiſhed by my council of war in this court, and that they give the neceſſary orders for the execution thereof, according to cuſtom in the like caſes.

Done at Buen Retiro, on the 28th of November 1739.

I the KING.

Don Caſimiro de Uztariz.

Note 10. A Liſt of the Fleet under Vice-Admiral Vernon, when he ſailed from England in 1739.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Lenox,	70	480	Capt. Colvill Mayne.
Pearl,	40	240	Hon. Edward Legge.
Worceſter,	60	400	Perry Mayne.
Elizabeth,	70	480	Edw. Falkingham.
Burford,	70	500	Edward Vernon, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Thomas Watſon.
Kent,	70	480	Thomas Durell.
Strafford,	60	400	Thomas Trevor.
Norwich,	50	300	Richard Herbert.
Princeſs Louiſa,	60	420	Thomas Waterhouſe.
	450	3700	

Note 11. Vice-Admiral Vernon's Line of Battle, at the Attack of Porto-Bello 1739.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Hampton Court,	70	495	Commodore Brown. Capt. Dent.
Norwich,	50	300	Herbert.
Worceſter,	70	400	P. Mane.
Burford,	70	500	Edward Vernon, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. T. Watſon,
Strafford,	60	400	T. Trevor.
Princeſs Louiſa	60	400	T. Waterhouſe.

PORTO-BELLO.

The town ſtands in lat. 9. 33. N. lon. 79. 45. W. on the North ſide of the Iſthmus of Darien, which running from eaſt to weſt betwixt the north and ſouth ſeas, joins the two continents of North and South America. It is ſeventy miles from Panama, which lies on the ſouth ſide of the iſthmus. Porto-Bello has a convenient bay, about a mile deep, with good anchorage and ſhelter for ſhips; it is near a mile broad at the mouth of the harbour. At the entrance on the north ſide of the bay cloſe by a ſteep rock, ſtood a ſtrong caſtle, called the Iron caſtle, mounting ſeventy eight great guns, with a battery beneath, parallel with the water, of twenty-two guns, the whole garriſoned by 300 men. On the oppoſite ſide of the bay, about a mile farther up, on an eminence, ſtood Gloria caſtle, conſiſting of two regular baſtions toward the ſea, mounting ninety guns, beſides a line of eight guns pointing to the mouth of the harbour: the whole garrisoned by 400 men. A little above this caſtle, near the other end of the town, on a ſandy point running into the bay, ſtood Caſtle or Fort St. Jeronimo, a ſort of quadrangular redoubt, ſtrongly built, and mounting twenty pieces of cannon. Under the cannon of the two laſt-mentioned caſtles, all the ſhips in the harbour rode at anchor: and this defence, with artillery mounted on Iron caſtle, rendered the entrance of the harbour extremely difficult. At the bottom of the bay lies the town of Porto-Bello, built along the ſhore in the form of a creſcent. Its length bears no proportion to its breadth, it being narrow, having two parallel ſtreets interſected by a few croſs ones, a parade in the middle of the town, ſurrounded with pretty good houſes. Has two churches, a treaſury, a cuſtom-houſe, and an exchange. The number of houſes may be about 500. The eaſt ſide is low and ſwampy, and the ſea at low water leaves the ſhore within the harbour, a great way, bare, from the houſes; the bottom being a diſagreeable blackiſh mud, extremely fœtid and unwholeſome, from the noxious vapours ariſing from it in this warm climate; for this reaſon the town is but thinly inhabited, except at the time of the fair, which alone raiſes the wealth of the place, it being the market through which is an annual circulation of all the wealth of Peru, and the manufactures of Europe. Here the galleons unlade moſt of their cargoes, and receive in return the gold and ſilver of the new world, which is conveyed acroſs the iſthmus, partly by land and partly by means of the river Chagre. It was taken by the Buccaneers in 1688; but being afterwards more ſtrongly fortified, it got the name of being impregnable.

Articles of Capitulation, granted by Edward Vernon, Eſq; Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Weſt Indies, and Commodore Brown, to Don Franciſco Martines de Retez, Governor of Porto-Bello; and Don Franciſco de Abara, Commandant of the Guarda Coſtas at the ſame place. November 22. 1739. O. S.

I. That the garriſon be allowed to march out as deſired, upon condition that the King of Great Britain's troops be put in poſſeſſion of the Gloria caſtle before four o'clock this evening, and the garriſon to march out by ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

That the inhabitants may either remove, or remain, under a promiſe of ſecurity for themſelves and their effects.

II. The Spaniſh ſoldiers may have a guard, if they think it neceſſary.

III. That they may carry off two cannon mounted, with ten charges of powder for each, and their match lighted.

IV. The gates of Gloria caſtle muſt abſolutely be in poſſeſſion of the King our maſter's troops by four o'clock, and the Spaniſh garriſon ſhall remain in all ſafety for their perſons and effects, till the appointed time for their marching out, and to carry with them the proviſions and ammunition neceſſary for their ſafety.

V. That the ſhips, with their apparel and arms, be abſolutely delivered up to the uſe of his Britannic Majeſty; but that all the officers ſoldiers, and crews, ſhall have three days allowed them to retire, with their perſonal effects; only one officer being admitted on board each ſhip and veſſel, to take poſſeſſion for the King our maſter, and to ſee this article ſtrictly complied with.

VI. That provided the articles above are ſtrictly complied with, and that poſſeſſion be given of Caſtle of St. Jeronimo, in the ſame manner as ſtipulated for the caſtle Gloria; then the clergy, the churches, and the town, ſhall be protected and preſerved in all their immunities and properties.

And that all priſoners already taken, ſhall be ſet at liberty before our leaving the port.

Given under our hands on board his Majeſty's ſhip Burford, in Porto-Bello harbour, this 22d day of November 1639. O. S.

E. Vernon.
Cha. Brown.

Note 12. A Liſt of the Fleet at the taking of Chagre in 1740.

Strafford,		60	Edward Vernon, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. T. Trevor.
Princeſs Louiſa,		60	T. Waterhouſe.
Windſor,		60	Hon. Geo. Berkley.
Falmouth,		50	W. Douglas.
Norwich,		50	R. Herbert.
Greenwich,		50	Cha. Wyndham.
Succeſs,	fireſhips	10	Dan. Hore.
Eleanor,		10	Sir Robert Henley.
Alderney,	bomb-ketches	8	—— Scot.
Terrible,		8	—— Allen.
Cumberland,		8	Tho. Broderick.
Pompey,	tenders.		
Goodly,			

DESCRIPTION OF CHAGRE.

Chagre is a ſettlement of conſiderable importance to Spain, ſituated eighteen leagues weſt of Porto-Bello, at the mouth of a large river of the ſame name. The treaſure of Peru and Chili is brought in two or three ſhips of war to Panama, whence it is conveyed acroſs the iſthmus, partly by land and partly by water, to Porto-Bello. At Panama it is put on mules backs, and in that manner carried eighteen Spaniſh leagues, through the towns of Chagre, Pequeni, and Boqueron; or firſt to Verta de Cruzes, eight leagues from Panama, and twenty-ſix from the mouth of the river Chagre, down which it is conveyed in flat-bottomed boats in three days, if the water be high, elſe they may be from three to twelve days or more, as the river is full of [illegible], and very ſhallow in ſummer. The caſtle of St. Lorenzo, at the mouth of the river Chagre, ſtood on a high hill, aſcended by ſteps cut in the rock, but inacceſſible on the ſouth ſide: it had ſix baſtions, two of which faced the ſea: the walls were palliſades filled with earth, but ſtrong as if built with ſtone, and ſurrounded with a deep ditch. At the foot of the hill is the town, where was a ſmall fort with eight guns, and near it two batteries of ſix guns each.

Articles of Capitulation for the ſurrender of Chagre; agreed on between Edward Vernon, Eſq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c. and Don Juan Carlos Gutierez de Zavallos, captain of foot, and Caſtilians of the caſtle of St Lorenzo, at the mouth of the river Chagre.

I. That, upon his Britannic Majeſty's troops being put in poſſeſſion of the fort of Lorenzo, at the mouth of the river Chagre, the ſaid Caſtilians, and all his garriſon, be at free liberty to march out without any moleſtation, and may retire into the village of Chagre, or where they pleaſe.

II. That the inhabitants of Chagre may remain in all ſafety in their own houſes, under a promiſe of ſecurity to them and their houſes.

III. That the Guarda Coſta ſloops be delivered up in the condition they are, and the cuſtom-houſe.

IV. That the clergy and churches in Chagre ſhall be protected and preſerved in all their immunities.

Given under my hand on board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip, Strafford, at anchor before the river Chagre, March 24. 1740.

E. Vernon.

Note 13. A Liſt of His Majeſty's Ships on the American Station, and which aſſiſted General Oglethorpe in his attack of St Auguſtin.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Flamborough,	20	Capt. V. Pearce, Commodore.
Hector,	40	Sir Yelverton Peyton.
Squirrel,	20	P. Warren.
Phœnix,	20	C. Fanſhaw.
Tartar,	20	Hon. Geo. Townſhend.
Spence,	8	W. Laws.
Hawke,	8	
Wolf,	8	W. Dandridge.
South Carolina, ſchooner,		R. Tyrrell.

Note 14. Liſt of the Fleet in the Mediterranean, under the command of Rear-Admiral Haddock, &c. 1739 and 1740.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Somerſet,	80	615	Nicholas Haddock, Rear-Adm. of the Red. Capt. J. Barnſley.
Lancaſter,	80	600	Tyrw. Cailey.
Berwick,	70	480	H. Townſhend.
Edinburgh,	70	480	Alex. Geddes.
Ipſwich,	70	480	Wm. Martin.
Kent,	70	480	Tho. Durell.
Lenox,	70	480	Colvill Mayne.
Elizabeth,	70	480	Ed. Falkingham.
Prince of Orange,	70	480	W. Davis.
Auguſta,	60	415	Sir Chaloner Ogle, Rear-Adm. of the Blue. Capt. Peter Lawrence.
Pembroke,	60	400	Hon. Fitzroy H. Lee.
Jerſey,	60	400	Edmund Williams.
Dragon,	60	400	Curtis Barnet.
Canterbury,	60	400	Charles Cotterell.
Plymouth,	60	400	Sir Roger Butler.
Superb,	60	400	Hon. W. Hervey.
Sunderland,	60	400	Hon. John Byng.
Advice,	50	300	Chr. Oates.
Falkland,	50	300	J. Oliphant.
Glouceſter,	50	300	Hon. G. Clinton.
Cheſter,	50	300	T. Cooper.
Oxford,	50	300	James Compton.
Eltham,	40	250	Lord Aug. Fitzroy.
Kennington,	20	150	Nich. Robinſon.
Greyhound,	20	150	J. Ambroſe.
Garland,	20	150	Charles Watſon.
Aldborough,	20	150	Geo. Pocock.
Solebay,	20	150	Francis Luſhington.
Dolphin,	20	150	Lord Aubrey Beauclerk.
Durſley galley,	20	150	Tho. Smith.

STORE-SHIP.

Deptford,	18	120	Watſon.
Carried forward,	1578	10710	

FIRE-SHIPS.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Brought forward,	1578	10710	
Anne galley,	8	55	Capt. Richard Hughes.
Mercury,	8	55	Lord G. Graham.
Duke,	8	55	Savage Moſtyn.
SLOOPS.			
Salamander,	14	70	Capt. Henry Harriſon.
Grampus,	14	70	Ed. Peyton.
	1630	11015	

Note 15. A Liſt of the Fleet under the command of Sir John Norris in 1740, deſigned againſt Ferrol. The Princeſs Amelia to lead with the Starboard, and the Torbay with the Larboard Tacks on board.

	Princeſs Amelia,	80	Capt. J. Hemmington
	Falkland,	50	J. Oliphant.
	Lenox,	70	Colville Mayne.
Blaze, fire-ſhip.	Princeſs Caroline,	80	Philip Cavendiſh, Admiral of the Blue. Capt. T. Griffin.
	Cambridge,	80	T. Whorwood.
	Lion,	60	C. Cotterell.
	Kent,	70	T. Durell.
	Deptford,	60	Chr. Pocklington.
Etna, fire-ſhip.	Orford,	70	Lord A. Fitzroy.
	Superb,	60	Hon. W. Harvey.
Fox, 20.	Boyne,*	80	Sir John Norris, Admiral and Commander in Chief. Capt. T. Graves.
Wincheſter,	Norfolk,	80	S. Faulknor.
Firebrand, fire-ſhip.	Chicheſter,	80	R. Gerlington.
Princeſs Royal, ſtore-ſhip,	Weymouth,	60	C. Knowles.
	Dunkirk,	60	Ed. Baker.
	Jerſey,	60	Ed. Williams.
	Prince of Orange,	70	W. Davis.
	Shrewſbury,	80	Sir Chaloner Ogle, Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. J. Townſhend.
	Elizabeth,	70	Ed. Falkingham.
	Auguſta,	60	T. Laurence.
	Torbay,	80	Chr. Parker.

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* His flag was at firſt hoiſted on board the Victory; but ſhe, being diſabled in a ſtorm, returned to refit.

Note 16. Liſt of the Fleet under the command of Sir John Norris, on his firſt cruize in 1741.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Victory,	100	Sir J. Norris, Admiral. Capt. Faulknor.
Royal George,	100	Ed. Falkingham.
Royal Sovereign,	100	R. Allen.
St George,	90	Ph. Cavendiſh, Adm. of the Blue. Capt. W. Dilkes.
Duke,	90	S. Mead.
Marlborough,	90	Alex. Geddes.
Cambridge,	80	Joſ. Lingen.
Bedford,	70	Ja. Cornwall.
Buckingham,	70	J. Towry.
Naſſau,	70	H. Medley.
Elizabeth,	70	T. Durell.
Lenox,	70	Ja. Compton.
Eſſex,	70	R. Robinſon.
Argyle,	50	H. Harriſon.
Aſſiſtance,	50	Roger Martin.
Ruby,	50	Row. Frogmore.
Goſport,	44	Will. Ellis.
Blaze, Lightning, } fire-ſhips,	8 8	Sol. Gideon.

Note 17. A Liſt of the Fleet under Sir John Norris, ſecond expedition in 1741.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Victory,	100	Sir J. Norris. Capt. Faulknor.
St George,	90	Philip Cavendiſh. Capt. William Dilkes.
Royal George,	100	Ed. Falkingham.
Royal Sovereign,	100	R. Allen.
Barfleur,	90	Wm. Marſh.
Neptune,	90	J. Lovett.
Sandwich,	90	C. Brown.
Naſſau,	70	H. Medley.
Buckingham,	70	J. Towry.
Newcaſtle,	50	Lord Forreſter.
Port-Mahon,	20	Hon. H. Aylmer.
Sutherland, ſtore-ſhip.		
Blaze, Scipio, } fire-ſhips.		Sol. Gideon. W. Campbell.

Note 18. A deſcription of Fort Louis, (ſee Note 58.)—Iſle de Vache,—The city of Carthagena in New Spain,—with a Liſt of the General Officers, and the land and ſea forces ſent againſt it in 1741.

The Iſle de Vache.

Vache or Coro's Iſland is about three leagues from Port Louis, in the iſland of St Domingo. It is between five and ſix leagues long. Its ſoil is very good; and it has ſeveral tolerable harbours, ſome of which are capable of receiving large ſhips. There are plenty of wild cattle and hogs on the iſland.

A deſcription of Carthagena in New Spain.

Carthagena is a large, rich, ſtrong city in South America, and capital of a province of the ſame name on the coaſt of Terra Firma; is a biſhop's ſee, and ſtands on one of the fineſt harbours in the world. Lat. 10. 27. N. Lon. 75. 22. W. To this harbour the galleons come annually, and in them are conveyed to Old Spain all the revenues of Terra Firma and New Grenada. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1585, and by the French, under M. de Pointis, in 1697, who found a great booty here. The city is in a great meaſure ſurrounded with water; it is divided into two unequal parts, the city of Carthagena, and its ſuburb called Ximani. The walls of the former are waſhed by the waves of the Bay of Mexico; but on account of ſome rocks and perpetual ſurf there is no approaching it on that ſide: the water on the outſide of the harbour is ſeldom ſmooth, ſo that landing is at moſt times difficult. The only entrance to the harbour is upwards of two leagues to the weſtward of the city, between two narrow peninſulas, the one called Terra Bomba, the other called the Baradera; this entry is called Bocca Chica, or the little mouth, and is ſo narrow that only one ſhip can enter at a time. It was defended on the Terra Bombaſide by a fort called St Louis, a regular ſquare, with four baſtions, mounted with eighty-two pieces of cannon, and three mortars, but the counterſcarp and glacis were not completed: to this were added fort St Philip, mounted with ſeven guns, and fort St Jago of fifteen guns, and a ſmall fort of four guns, called Battery de Chamba; theſe ſerved as outworks to fort St Louis. On the other ſide of the harbour's mouth lies a faſcine battery of fifteen guns, called the Baradera; and in a ſmall bay at the back of that, another battery of four guns; and facing the entrance of the harbour, on a ſmall flat iſland, ſtood fort St Joſeph of twenty-one guns. From this fort, to fort St Louis, a ſtrong boom, made of logs and cables, was laid acroſs, faſtened with three large anchors at each end; and juſt behind the boom were moored four ſhips of the line, on board of the largeſt of which Don Blas de Leſo the Spaniſh Admiral had his flag. As the mouth of the harbour was ſo narrow that only one ſhip could enter it at a time, theſe ſpread acroſs the entrance ſo completely that no ſhip could poſſibly paſs either abreaſt or aſtern of them. Beyond this paſſage lies the great lake or outer harbour of Carthagena, ſeveral leagues in circumference, and land-locked on all ſides. About mid-way to the town it grows narrower. And within leſs than a league of it, two points project into the lake from the inner harbour. On the northmoſt of theſe was a ſtrong fort called Caſtillo Grande, being a regular ſquare with four baſtions, defended to the land by a wet ditch and glacis proper: the face of the curtain towards the ſea was covered by a ravelin and a double line of heavy cannon. The number of guns in this fort was fifty-nine, though there were embraſures for ſixty-one. On the oppoſite point was a horſe-ſhoe battery of twelve guns, called Fort Mancinilla: in the middle, between theſe two forts, is a large ſhoal with only a few feet water on it, on each ſide of which were ſunk large ſhips, in order to prevent the Britiſh ſhips from approaching the town. At the end of the inner harbour ſtands the city of Carthagena, on two flat ſandy keys or iſlands, well fortified to the land, by the power of art, aſſiſted by the lakes and moraſſes running round it. On the fortifications of the city are mounted one hundred and ſixty guns, and on thoſe of the ſuburbs, one hundred and forty. South of the city, about a quarter of a mile from the Ximani gate, ſtands fort St Lezar. It is ſituated on an eminence about fifty or ſixty feet high, and is compoſed of a ſquare of fifty feet, having three demi-baſtions and two guns in each face, one in each flank, and three in each curtain. It completely commands the town; but there is a hill about four hundred yards from it, which overlooks it and commands it entirely, and from which it ought to have been attacked by heavy cannon and mortars.

Land Forces ſent againſt Carthagena.

General and Staff Officers.

Major General Charles Lord Cathcart, Commander in Chief.
Brigadier-Generals, Thomas Wentworth,
John Guiſe,
William Blakeney.
Colonel Alexander Spotiſwood, Quarter-Maſter-General.
Colonel Edward Wolf, Adjutant-General.
Captains, Anthony Harman, William Rufane, Majors of Brigade.

	Land-Forces.	*Men.*
Regiments of Foot.	15 Harriſon.	1000
	24 Wentworth.	1000
Marines.	Fleming,	1000
	Robinſon,	1000
	Lowther,	1000
	Wynyard,	1000
	Douglas,	1000
	Moreton.	1000
	Carried forward,	8,000

Brought

	Men.
Brought forward,	8000
Artillery, and detachments from other Regiments,	1000
The American Regiment,	2500
Negroes,	500
Total of the Land Forces,	12,000

NAVAL FORCE.

The Princeſs Amelia to lead with the Starbaard, and the Suffolk with the Larboard Tacks on board.

Frigates.	*Rates.*	*Ships.*	*Commanders.*	*Guns.*	*Men.*	
	3	Princeſs Amelia	Capt. Hemmington,	80	600	Sir Chaloner Ogle, Kt. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.
	4	Windſor,	Berkeley,	60	400	
		York,	Cotes,	60	400	
Experiment,	3	Norfolk,	Graves,	80	600	
Sheerneſs, Veſuvius,		Ruſſell,	Sir Chaloner Ogle, Capt. M. Norris,	80	615	
Terrible, bomb,		Shrewſbury,	Townſend,	80	600	
Phaeton,	4	Rippon,	Jolly,	60	400	
Goodley,		Litchfield,	Cleland,	50	300	
		Jerſey,	Lawrence,	60	400	
		Tilbury,	Long,	60	400	
Squirrel,	3	Orford,	Ld.A.Fitzroy,	70	480	Ed. Vernon, Eſq; Vice-Adm. of the Blue, and Com.in Chief.
Shoreham,	4	Princeſs Louiſa,	Stapleton,	60	400	
Eleanor,		Worceſter,	P. Mayne,	60	400	
Seahorſe,	3	Chicheſter,	R. Trevor,	80	400	
Strombolo, Succeſs,		Princeſs Caroline,	Edward Vernon, Capt. T. Watſon,	80	620	
Vulcan,		Torbay,	Gaſcoigne,	80	620	
Cumberland,	4	Strafford,	T. Trevor,	60	400	
Alderney, bomb,		Weymouth,	Knowles,	60	400	
Pompey,		Deptford,	Moſtyn,	60	400	
A brig-tender,	3	Burford,	Griffin,	70	480	
	4	Defiance,	John Trevor,	60	400	Commodore Richard Leſtock.
		Dunkirk,	Cooper,	60	400	
Aſtrea,		Lyon,	Cotterell,	60	400	
Wolf,	3	Prince Frederick,	Lord A. Beauclerk,	70	480	
Etna, Firebrand,		Boyne,	R. Leſtock, Capt. Colby,	80	615	
Virgin Queen,		Hampton Court,	Dent,	70	480	
	4	Falmouth,	Douglas,	50	300	
		Montagu,	Chambers,	60	400	
	3	Suffolk,	Davers,	70	480	

The following ſhips compoſed part of Sir C. Ogle's Fleet when he ſailed from England, viz. the

Cumberland,	80 guns,	Capt. Steuart.
Buckingham,	70	Mitchell.
Prince of Orange,	70	Oſborn.
Superb,	60	Hon. T. Hervey.

But in Lat. 17. 54. the three laſt ſhips were ſo diſabled by a ſtorm, that the Admiral ſent the Buckingham to England, and the other two to Liſbon, under convoy of the Cumberland.

A Liſt of the Frigates, with their rates, and Captains names, together with ſuch other ſhips of the line as followed the fleet to Carthagena.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Diamond,	40	240	
Angleſey,	40	240	Capt. Reddiſh.
Ludlow Caſtle,	40	240	Boys.
Experiment,	20	160	Renton.
Seahorſe,	20	160	Limeburner.
Sheerneſs,	20	160	Maynard.
Shoreham,	20	160	Boſcawen.
Squirrel,	20	160	Warren.
Aſtrea,	12	100	
Cumberland,	10	100	Broderick.
Wolf,	10	100	
Eleanor,	10	100	Colby.

FIRE-SHIPS.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Etna,	8	60	Capt. Fenwick.
Firebrand,	8	60	Barnard.
Phaeton,	8	60	Kennedy.
Strombolo,	8	60	Hay.
Veſuvius,	8	60	Gay.
Vulcan,	8	60	Pellet.
Succeſs,	8	60	Hore.

BOMB-KETCHES.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Terrible,	8	50	Capt. Allen.
Alderney,	8	50	Scot.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

Ships.	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Princeſs Royal,	45	Capt. Tucker.
Scarborough,	45	Carter.

Total Seamen, 15,398.

Ships that followed the fleet from Jamaica.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Auguſta,	60	400	Capt. Denniſton.
Norwich,	58	300	Herbert.

APPENDIX.

Cuba *Iſland.*

The iſland of Cuba is ſtyled one of the greater Antilles, and lies in the Atlantic ocean, between 19 deg. 50 min. and 23 deg. 20 min. North latitude, and between 73 deg. 50 min. and 85 deg. 20 min. Weſt longitude. It is about 600 miles long, but of unequal and diſproportionate breadth, in ſome places not more than forty miles acroſs, in others near 120. It is about ſixty miles to the weſtward of the iſland of Hiſpaniola or St Domingo, and about ſeventy-five north of the iſland of Jamaica, and by its ſituation entirely commands the gulphs of Mexico and Florida, and the Windward paſſage; whence it is called, with great propriety, the key to the Weſt Indies, and beſides the Havanna, contains many excellent harbours. It was diſcovered by the famous Columbus in 1492, and by him called Ferdinandina, in honour of Ferdinand V. King of Spain, from whom he had his commiſſion, but it ſoon recovered its original name of Cuba. In 1511, John Velaſquez conquered it, and, in the courſe of a few years, entirely extirpated, by the moſt dreadful cruelties, all the inhabitants; by which means this fruitful iſland is very thinly inhabited. Perhaps the true reaſon which induced the Spaniards to put the innocent natives to death, was the covetous deſire of poſſeſſing their wealth; for, firſt when the Spaniards eſtabliſhed themſelves here, the natives had ornaments of gold about their perſons, which led the Spaniards to conjecture that there were mines of that metal in the iſland. If there are any ſuch, they have either never been diſcovered, or elſe found too ſmall to be worked with any advantage. What gold the natives had, was waſhed down by the torrents from the mountains, and found by them in the ſand at the bottom of rivers. The only mines which the Spaniards have wrought, are thoſe of copper, which furniſhes their founderies of cannon with this metal. The only winter known here is the months of July and Auguſt, when the ſun is almoſt vertical: then they have violent ſtorms of wind, accompanied with heavy rains and dreadful peals of thunder and lightning, which tend greatly to mitigate the extreme heat of the climate. The hotteſt ſeaſon is when the ſun is at the greateſt diſtance from them: it is then hotteſt in the morning; for towards noon the ſea-breeze ſprings up, which blows pretty briſk until the evening. The trade-winds in thoſe ſeas blow from the north-eaſt. At full and change of the moon, from October to April, they have briſk winds at north and north-weſt, which, in December and January, often turn into ſtorms, though this is called the fair ſeaſon. As to ſoil, this iſland is ſaid to have in general the beſt land of any iſland in America, and is capable of producing prodigious quantities of all the commodities furniſhed by that quarter of the world; particularly, ginger, long-pepper, and other ſpices; caſſia, maſtic, aloes, large cedars, and other odoriferous trees; oaks, pines, palm-trees, cotton-trees, with abundance of large vines, and excellent tobacco, beſides plenty of pine apples, and all other tropical fruits. Here are alſo many large walks of cocoa trees, and good ſugar-works, ſome of which are worked with horſes, and others by water-mills, and are ſaid to make the beſt ſugars in the Weſt Indies, though in no great quantity, for want of hands to cultivate the canes. A ridge of mountains runs from one end of the iſland to the other, from whoſe ſides run down many rivers, two of which are very conſiderable, and beſides beſtowing verdure and coolneſs as they paſs, are ſtored with excellent fiſh; but theſe rivers are full of large alligators, as the ſeas which ſurround this iſland are of ſharks. Adjacent to this iſland are great conveniencies for making ſalt and catching fiſh. It alſo abounds with horſes, mules, ſheep, wild boars, hogs, and cattle of a larger and better breed than in any other part of America. The woods abound with parrots, and all other wild birds that are commonly found in this climate. All ſorts of tame poultry and pigeons thrive extremely well; here too are found plenty of large tortoiſes. The black cattle that the Spaniards brought hither when they formed ſettlements on the iſland, have multiplied to an amazing degree, inſomuch that large herds of them run wild in the woods, and are killed merely for their hides and tallow; the carcaſes, if good, and not too diſtant from any of the ports of the iſland, are cut in pieces and cured for the uſe of the ſhipping. Here are quarries of flint, and ſprings of a bituminous ſubſtance, which is uſed for ſhips inſtead of pitch. Tobacco may be conſidered as the ſtaple commodity of Cuba, great quantities of which, both in leaf and ſnuff, are exported from the Havanna to all the Spaniſh colonies in America, beſides what is ſhipped for the mother country. Another of its trading articles is Campeachy-wood, which merchants bring from that place in the flota, and convey to Spain with their other traffic. This iſland, together with the Spaniſh part of the iſland of Hiſpaniola and the iſland of Porto Rico, carries on a conſiderable commerce with the Spaniſh Main, with what they call their Barlevento fleet, conſiſting of ſix large ſhips, well armed, which annually make the tour of theſe iſlands, and then proceed to the ports on the Terra Firma with their traffick; their buſineſs is alſo to clear the ſeas of pirates and illicit traders. Regiſter-ſhips from Old Spain arrive here occaſionally.

No iſland is more capable of improvement than Cuba; but, as has been juſtly obſerved of it, there are at preſent more churches than farms, more prieſts than planters, and more lazy bigots than uſeful labourers; and to theſe misfortunes it is owing, that the largeſt and beſt iſland in the Weſt Indies, where the luxuriance of the ſoil is ſuch, that, beſides yielding plenty of food for the inhabitants, its productions would prove the ſource of a moſt lucrative commerce, does not produce for exportation, even including its tallow, hides, tobacco, ſnuff, &c. &c. ſo much as the ſmall iſland of Antigua: So great is the difference between ſloth and induſtry, liberty and ſlavery. The iſland is divided into two governments or diſtricts, viz. the Havanna, (a deſcription of which ſee at No. 193. in the Appendix to the ſecond volume of this work), and St Jago.

St JAGO *de* CUBA.

St Jago de Cuba, once the capital of the iſland, was built by Velaſquez, the firſt conqueror; and lies in lat. 20. 15. N. lon. 76. 40. W. It is ſituated at the bottom of a ſpacious bay, about two leagues from the ſea. The entrance into this bay is narrow for ſeveral miles, but within it are little iſlands forming a moſt commodious harbour and ſhelter from ſtorms. It is extremely difficult of approach, the entrance being defended by a ſtrong fort, ſeveral batteries, and in wartime has a ſtrong boom laid acroſs it. Since the Havanna became the ſeat of government, this city has declined very much. It is ſtill the ſee of a biſhop, with a cathedral, where the canons are reſidentiary, but the mitred chief reſides at the Havanna, whither alſo is flown the flouriſhing commerce which this city formerly poſſeſſed. It is ſtill a diſtinct government, and has juriſdiction over one half of the iſland. The city is fortified, but the works are fallen ſo much to decay, that the place would have been unable to make any ſtand againſt an army attacking it by regular approaches. On the ſame ſide of the iſland lies Cumberland bay.

CUMBERLAND HARBOUR.

Cumberland Harbour lies about eleven leagues ſouth weſt from the entrance of the harbour of St Jago, in lat. 20. 30. N. and lon. 76. 50. W. in the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland of Cuba, and was formerly called Walthemham, until General Wentworth and Admiral Vernon changed its name, in honour of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland. It is one of the beſt harbours in the Weſt Indies, capable of containing any number of ſhips, and of ſheltering from hurricanes; the country round it is of a fine rich ſoil, and abounds with cattle. The river falling into it, which our generals named Auguſta, is a fine freſh water river, and navigable for more than three leagues. Between this and St Jago, the country is covered with thick impenetrable woods.

Nota 19. A Liſt of the Fleet ſent againſt St Jago de Cuba, and Cumberland Harbour.

Frigates.	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Shoreham, Alderney,	Cheſter,	50	300	Capt. Long,
Strombolo,	Grafton,	70	480	Rycaut,
Phaeton, Bonetta,	Boyne,	80	620	Ed. Vernon, Vice-Adm. of the White. Capt. T. Watſon.
Princeſs Royal,	Worceſter,	60	400	Cleland,
Pompey, Triton,	Tilbury,	60	400	Dent,

Experiment,

Frigates.	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commander*,
Experiment,	Kent,	70	480	Capt. Mitehell,
Sheerneſs, Veſuvius,	Cumberland,	80	615	Sir Chaloner Ogle, Rear-Admiral of the Red. Capt. M. Norris.
Scarborough,	Tiger,	50	300	Herbert,
	Montagu,	60	400	Chambers.

Note 20. Liſt of the Fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Haddock, in the Mediterranean, in 1741.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Marlborough,	90	N. Haddock. Capt. T. Graves.
Somerſet,	80	Geo. Slaughter.
Lancaſter,	80	Tyr. Cailey.
Ipſwich,	70	Wm. Martin.
Pembroke,	70	Hon. W. Lee.
Warwick,	60	John Toller.
Plymouth,	60	Charles Watſon.
Dragon,	60	Curtis Barnet.
Saliſbury,	50	Peter Oſborne.
Oxford,	50	J. Ruſſell.
Guernſey,	50	Hon. J. Forbes.
Dartmouth,	50	Temple Weſt.
Panther,	50	Sol. Gideon.
Folkeſtone,	40	G. Balchen.
Feverſham,	40	Nath. Watſon.
Roebuck,	40	J. Brett.
Mary Galley,	20	J. Durell.
Winchelſea,	20	Eſſex Holcomb.
Durſley Galley,	20	James Hodſoll.
Garland,	20	Henry Godſalve.
Xebeque,	8	G. Durell.
Duke, fire-ſhips.	8	Rue.
Anne Galley,	8	Rd. Hughes.
Mercury,	8	Moſes Peadle.
Salamander, bomb,	8	M. de l'Angle.

Copy of the letter which Captain Barnet of his Majeſty's Ship the Dragon of 60 *guns, wrote to Admiral Haddock, giving an account of his rencounter with the Chevalier de Caylus.*

Dragon, Saturday 25*th July* 1741.

At ten in the morning, being about twelve leagues to the weſtward of Cape Spartel, ſtanding to the eaſtward, with the wind at N. by E. we ſaw three ſail from the maſt-head bearing E. N. E. to which we gave chaſe. At 11 we ſaw them from the deck, their topſails out of the water, and by our nearing them ſo faſt, and the alteration in their bearing from us, we judged they were ſteering to the ſouthward of the weſt. About twelve, finding we did not continue to near them, we concluded they had tacked; but it being then hazy, could not diſtinguiſh with our glaſſes which tack they were upon, till towards one o'clock, when we ſaw plainly that they were large ſhips ſteering for the Straights mouth, and by the cut of their ſails knew they were not Engliſh. Between four and five in the afternoon we ſaw their hulls plain: two of them appeared to be large ſhips, and the other a frigate; and as we had certain advice that two large Spaniſh Regiſter ſhips were ready at Cadiz, and would ſail the firſt opportunity, we concluded they had heard that the Admiral was gone to Lagos for water, and thinking the coaſt clear, were making uſe of the freſh northerly wind, which had blown more than twenty-four hours, to get to the ſouthward. Towards ſun-ſet they hoiſted French colours, and (as we thought), the ſmalleſt ſhip a pendant. We hoiſted Dutch colours. They hauled down theirs at ſun-ſet, and we did the ſame. We were then about a league from them, and two from Cape Spartel, with very little wind. I had only the Folkſtone near me. The Feverſham, having chaſed to the ſouthward in the morning, was but juſt in ſight, and the Mary Galley, ſailing ill, was two leagues a ſtern. I called to Capt. Balchen, aſked what he thought of them, and found that he and his officers were of the ſame opinion with me and mine as to all particulars, and we made no doubt but they were the two Regiſter-ſhips, and a Spaniſh frigate; ſo we continued our chace. It was calm from eight till ten, when a breeze came up weſterly, and about half an hour after eleven, we came up with that which we judged the largeſt ſhip, as Capt. Balchen did about the ſame time with the frigate. I aſked what the ſhip was, and whence they came: they ſaid, we are French from Martinico. I bid them bring to. They ſaid, it was the King's ſhip, and they would not ſtop for any body. I told them, I was an Engliſh man of war, and muſt ſpeak to them. They anſwered, they were going their courſe, and I might go that I liked beſt. I was by this time got very near, and told them if they were French men of war, I was very far from intending to offer any inſult or indignity; that they had no reaſon to make any difficulties in the affair, being at peace with all Europe. But as we were at war with Spain, being a cruizer, it was my duty to be ſatisfied that they were not Spaniards; and therefore deſired they would ſhorten ſail that I might ſend my boat on board them. They told me the commandant was a-head and I might go to him. I ſaid, that would take time, and I was afraid of being drawn into the Straights, therefore inſiſted on their letting my boat come on board them. They ſaid, No; and bid me *be gone*. I then told them, I aſked as a favour what I was in a condition to compel them to; and that if they obliged me to it, they were anſwerable for the conſequences; and therefore, if they were French, I conjured them to prevent the miſchief that might happen. But all my intreaties had no effect; their anſwers growing more pert as I appeared unwilling to uſe any thing but words to bring them to reaſon. So that at length I fired a ſhot a-head of the ſhip, and then told them, you have obliged me to go thus far, and now I tell you plainly, if you will not allow me to ſend my boat on board you, I will give you my broad-ſide. They bid me fire again at my peril. I then ordered two or three ſhot to be fired into them; which they returning, an engagement began.

Capt. Balchen, who had been all this time reaſoning in the like manner with the Captain of the frigate, finding me engaged, began to fire on her, and kept a very ſmart one. The ſhip I engaged had been ſome time inclining to the ſouthward. The frigate Capt. Balchen engaged was to the northward, which occaſioned our being too far from each other. It was about twelve o'clock when we began, and after an hour's hot firing, the Commandant backed aſtern, and got on the Folkſtone's larboard bow (while the frigate was on his ſtarboard ſide), firing his after guns on the Folkſtone, and thoſe forward on me, which I durſt not venture to return for fear of firing into the Folkſtone. We continued in this ſituation near an hour, in which time I pretty nearly ſilenced the ſhip I was engaged with, ſhe continuing to ſheer from me, as the frigate did from the Folkſtone.

The Commandant continued backing a-ſtern. I thought his fire would ſoon be too hot for the Folkſtone, and therefore endeavoured to get between them; but all my after braces being ſhot, it was ſome time before I could bring the ſhip to the wind, and all that while was raked by the fire of the ſhip I had engaged, and that of the frigate. By this time Capt. Balchen's rigging was ſo much cut, that he had no ſort of command of the ſhip, which came to with her head to the ſouthward, and the Commandant made ſail before I could get near him, ſo I lay to for about half an hour to knot and ſplice, and then made ſail after him, keeping within a gun-ſhot in order to renew my attack at day-break. Capt. Balchen followed me as ſoon as it was poſſible for him to put his rigging in any ſort of order. The Feverſham came up with him about four o'clock, and they were both within about two miles of me at day-break; when I found the ſhips we were purſuing had all their ſails ſet, except ſtudding ſails, going before the wind, which however they ſoon after ſhortened, and then brought to, hoiſted French colours, and fired a gun to leeward. Upon which I brought to, and ſent an officer with a flag of truce to the Commandant, to aſſure him that I was very far from intending the leaſt inſult or indignity, and that all that had happened was to be attributed to the obſtinacy of the Captain of the ſhip I engaged, who treated me with great contempt, and unpoliteneſs, and thereby gave me ſtill more reaſon to doubt his being a Frenchman. He aſked the officer, if the Captain of that ſhip did not tell me to go up to him, who ſaid, Yes; but it was eaſy for him to have given me all the ſatisfaction I wanted; that the getting up to him, the Commandant, as there was little wind, required time; and I was afraid [illegible] Straits, which it was my duty to avoid. [illegible] doubt but that we were at war with them, from [illegible] them; and then, before all his officers, [illegible] on his honour, if there was war between Eng[illegible], who aſſured him we had neither orders nor inten[illegible] hoſtilitie againſt them.

[illegible] commandant was the Chevalier Caylus in the Borée of 64 [illegible] names of the other ſhips my officer forgot, but ſaid [illegible] one of them was about 50, and the other 30 guns. [illegible] the Captain of the fifty gun ſhip was killed, and twenty-five [illegible], but that they had received little damage; however, one of our [illegible] crew ſays he ſaw ten dead men on board her, and her ſails were [illegible] much ſhattered. I had four men killed and fourteen wounded. Among the latter is Lieut. Amherſt, who has loſt part of the calf of [illegible] leg, but I hope in no danger. Capt. Balchen had ſeven men killed and eight wounded, but no officer hurt.

The Folkſtone's lower maſts are all condemned by ſurvey. My mizen topmaſt only is diſabled. We both ſuffered in our rigging and ſails; but the damage to the ſhips hulls is very inconſiderable.

Note 21. Liſt of the Fleet with Admiral Vernon at Porto-Bello.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Boyne,	80	Ed. Vernon, Vice Admiral. Capt. Watſon.
Cumberland,	80	Sir Chaloner Ogle, Kt. Rear-Admiral. Capt. M. Norris:
Kent,	70	Mitchell.
Orford,	70	P. Mayne.
Worceſter,	60	Cleland.
Defiance,	60	Hore.
York,	60	Cotes.
Montagu,	60	Chambers.
St. Albans,	50	Knight.
Greenwich,	50	Allen.

Deſcription of the Iſthmus of Panama.

This iſthmus which ſeparates the great South ſea from the Gulf of Mexico, is no more than eighteen Spaniſh leagues broad, from Porto-Bello to Panama. The treaſure of Peru and Chili is brought in two or three ſhips of war, accompanied by merchant ſhips, to Panama, from whence it is ſent to Porto-Bello on mules, through the towns Venta de Chagre, Pequini, and Boqueron. There is another route acroſs the iſthmus, and not ſo mountainous as the former, viz. from Panama to Venta de Cruzes, eight leagues, where the treaſure is put on board flat boats, and fall down the river to Chagre, from whence Cruzes is diſtant twenty-ſix Spaniſh leagues. This voyage is performed in three days, if the river be high; elſe they may be from three to twelve days or more, the river being full of ſhelves, and very ſhallow in ſummer. When this is the caſe, the treaſure is ſometimes carried through a level country to Ris Brazas, which falls into the river of Chagre, and there embarked. Sir Harry Morgan marched acroſs the iſthmus and took Panama by aſſault, burnt the city, carried off an immenſe booty to Cruzes, and there put it on board boats, and conveyed it down the river to the caſtle of Chagre, of which he was in poſſeſſion.

Deſcription of the Baſtimentos Iſlands.

A cluſter of iſlands near the coaſt of Mexico, in the province of Darien, at the mouth of the Bay of Nombre de Dios, in Lat. 9. 40. N. Lon. 78. 35. W. a little to the eaſtward of Porto-Bello. They form a large and ſafe harbour, and abound in excellent water.

Deſcription of the iſland of Rattan or Ruatan.

It is ſituated in Lat. 17. 6. N. and Lon. 88. 12. W. in the Bay of Honduras, eight leagues from the Moſquito ſhore, and about two hundred W. and S. from the iſland of Jamaica. It is about thirty miles long, and thirteen broad where broadeſt: it contains about 259,000 acres. Its coaſt is of difficult approach, on account of a number of rocks and ſhoals. It has one very good harbour, called Port Royal, the entrance to which is ſo narrow that only one ſhip can come in at a time. The iſland is overgrown with wood, but very healthy and well watered. Here are ſome wild hogs and deer, with all the birds and reptiles found in this climate.

Note 22. Liſt of the Fleet in the Mediterarnean, when the command devolved on Commodore (afterwards Rear-Admiral) Leſtock, 1742.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Neptune,	90	Rd. Leſtock, Commodore. Capt. Ja. Young.
Barfleur,	90	W. Rowley.
Marlborough,	90	Tho. Graves.
Lancaſter,	80	Tyr. Cailey.
Somerſet,	80	Geo. Slaughter.
Bedford,	70	Ja. Cornwall.
Eſſex,	70	N. Robinſon.
Naſſau,	70	H. Medley.
Hampton Court,	70	Digby Dent.
Royal Oak,	70	Ph. Vincent.
Ipſwich,	70	William Martin.
Buckingham,	70	Robert Young.
Lenox,	70	Col. Mayne.
Pembroke,	60	Hon. F. H. Lee.
Warwick,	60	Eſſex Holcomb.
Dragon,	60	C. Watſon.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Plymouth,	60	G. B. Rodney.
Rupert,	60	J. Ambroſe.
Kingſton,	50	Richard Norris.
Guernſey,	50	Hon. J. Forbes.
Dartmouth,	50	T. Weſt.
Romney,	50	T. Smith.
Wincheſter,	50	Ja. Lloyd.
Saliſbury,	50	P. Oſborne.
Folkſtone,	40	Geo. Balchen.
Winchelſea,	20	M. de l'Angle.
Durſley Galley,	20	Rd. Hughes.
Ann-galley, fire-ſhip,	8	Ja. Hodſoll.
Salamander, } bombs,	8	J. Wickham.
Carcaſe,	8	Rd. Watkins.

Note 23. Liſt of the Fleet in the Mediterranean when Admiral Mattthews aſſumed the command, 1744.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Namur,	90	770	T. Matthews, V. Ad. of the Red. Capt. J. Ruſſel.
Neptune,	90	780	Richard Leſtock, Rear-Adm. of the Red. Capt. Geo. Stepney.
Barfleur,	90	750	W. Rowley.
Marlborough,	90	750	T. Graves.
Somerſet,	80	600	Geo. Slaughter.
Princeſs Caroline,	80	600	Henry Oſborne.
Norfolk,	80	600	Hon. J. Forbes.
Ipſwich,	70	480	William Martin.
Bedford,	70	480	Ja. Cornwall.
Eſſex,	70	480	Rich. Norris.
Royal Oak,	70	480	Edmund Williams.
Buckingham,	70	480	J. Towry.
Stirling Caſtle,	70	480	T. Cooper.
Elizabeth,	70	480	Joſ. Lingen.
Kingſton,	60	400	John Lovett.
Warwick,	60	400	Eſſex Holcomb.
Rupert,	60	400	J. Ambroſe.
Dragon,	60	400	C. Watſon.
Dunkirk,	60	400	C. W. Purvis.
Chatham,	50	350	Hon. G. Townſhend.
Guernſey,	50	350	S. Corniſh.
Rocheſter,	50	350	Arthur Scott.
Panther,	50	350	Sol. Gideon.
Oxford,	50	350	Harry Powlett.
Dartmouth,	50	350	T. Weſt.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Romney,	50	350	T. Grenville.
Newcaſtle,	50	350	T. Fox.
Saliſbury,	50	350	P. Oſborne.
Wincheſter,	50	350	Ja. Lloyd.
Leopard,	50	550	Lord Forreſter.
Feverſham,	40	250	Richard Hughes.
Diamond,	40	250	Ja. Hodſoll.
Durſley galley,	20	130	M. de l'Angle.
Kennington,	20	130	Davis.
Winchelſea,	20	130	W. Marſh.
Cruizer,	14	100	J. Stringer.
Xebeque,	8	45	Geo. Durell.
Garland's Prize,	8	45	Joſ. Knight.
Carcaſe, bombs.	8	45	J. Bowdler.
Salamander,	8	45	J. Philipſon.
Terrible,	8	45	Hon. Geo. Edgecumb.
Sutherland, hoſpital-ſh.	18	100	J. Opie.
Ann galley, fire-ſhip.	8	45	Mackay.

Note 24. Ships ſent under Commodore Martin to Naples.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*
Ipſwich,	70	Feverſham,	40
Panther,	50	Durſley-galley,	20
Oxford,	50	and three Bomb-ketches.	

A deſcription of the city of Naples.

Naples is a famous city of Italy, ſituated in E. Lon. 14. 20. N. Lat. 40. 51. on the ſide of a hill, in a fine bay near ſixty miles in circumference. It is regularly fortified in the modern ſtyle on the land-ſide, and its harbour is defended by ſeveral forts, none of them of any great ſtrength. The city within the walls is reckoned ſeven miles in circumference, and including the ſuburbs, eighteen. It is ſuppoſed to contain 300,000 inhabitants. It is the capital of the kingdom of Naples, is the ſee of an Archbiſhop, and has a univerſity. A very great trade is carried on here, and the harbour can contain a great number of ſhips. The depth of water is ſo great, that a veſſel of five hundred tons can lie cloſe to the mole, at whoſe extremity is a light-houſe. The iſlands in the bay defend the harbour from the violence of the winds. The ſtreets are large and ſtraight, and paved with ſtone; the houſes are all of ſtone, and built in the modern taſte. As moſt of the principal nobility of the kingdom chuſe to reſide here, there are a great number of very ſuperb palaces, moſt magnificently furniſhed: that of the King is very grand. Here are a number of churches and convents extremely magnificent in their ſtructures, replete with fine paintings, and extremely well endowed.

In a Chapel in the Cathedral church is kept the blood of St Januarius, which in all great calamities, ſuch as a violent eruption of mount Veſuvius, is brought forth, attended by a grand proceſſion. When the blood liquifies, all fear of danger is over. The ſuperſtition of the lower order of people exceeds all belief: ſome years ſince, the blood of this ſaint proving a little refractory, the people were enraged, and the government were afraid of an inſurrection: ſince that, orders have been given by the King, that the blood ſhall liquify immediately on being brought to the head of the ſaint, which is carefully kept in a ſilver caſe. The Emperor Charles V. built the caſtle of St Elmo on an eminence to command the city. The caſtle d'Oao and caſtle Nuovo ſtand cloſe to the ſea ſhore; near the laſt is the King's palace, and in the caſtle are the governor's houſe and the arſenal. At Naples they make excellent ſoap, fine cloths, and all ſorts of fine ſilks. The air is eſteemed the pureſt in Italy; but from the contiguity to mount Veſuvius it is liable to earthquakes, from which it ſuffered ſeverely in 1702, 1703, 1709, and 1744.

St Tropes.

St Tropes is a fortified ſea-port town of France, ſituated on the Bay of Grimauld, on the Mediterranean, in the province of Provence, in the dioceſe of Frejus, from which it is diſtant twelve miles to the S. W. and fifty-eight E. of Marſeilles. Lat. 43. 16. N. Lon. 6. 44. E.

St Remo.

St. Remo is a ſmall ſea port belonging to the republic of Genoa, from which it is diſtant ſixty-ſive miles to the weſtward.

Hieres Iſlands.

Hieres iſlands are a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Provence, about twelve miles eaſt from Toulon. Here is good anchorage: but the town of Hieres is much decayed, on account of its port being almoſt choaked up with ſand banks.

Note 25. A Liſt of the Squadron that attacked La Guira, under the command of Commodore Knowles.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*
Suffolk,	70	Charles Knowles, Commodore Capt. Ed. Pratten.	30	80
Burford	70	Luſhington.	25	50
Norwich,	50	Gregory.	1	11
Advice,	50	Elliot Smith.	7	15
Aſſiſtance,	50	Callis.	12	71
Eltham,	40	Watkins.	14	55
Lively,	20	Stewart.	7	24
Scarborough,	20	Leſlie.		2
Otter,	14	Gage.		
Comet, bomb.	8	Tyrrell.		
			97	308

Damages ſuſtained at La Guira.

Suffolk,—97 ſhot through the hull,—19 between wind and water —1 through the main maſt juſt above the upper deck,—1 through the main-topmaſt,—2 through the mizen maſt, the mizen yard and mizen top-ſail yard both ſhot in two;—14 guns diſmounted, 6 of which rendered unſerviceable;—the ſtanding and running rigging much cut,—the ſhip ſet on fire twice by the red-hot ſhot,—and 30 men killed and 80 wounded.

Burford.—73 ſhot through the hull,—17 between wind and water on the ſtarboard ſide, and two on the larboard ſide;—11 carriages damaged,—a red-hot ſhot blew up the arm cheſt,—the mizen maſt ſhot through in four places,—the main maſt in five,—the fore maſt wounded on the fore ſide four inches, the boltſprit ſhot through,—alſo the fore yard in the quarter booms,—ſpare topmaſt and yards cut all to pieces,—the Captain mortally wounded,—24 men killed, and 50 wounded.

Norwich.—7 ſhot through the hull, which damaged ſome planks,—1 ſhot through the fore maſt two feet above the upper deck, and wounded on the ſtarboard ſide ten inches in, on the larboard ſide ſix inches in,—the main ſtay, ſeveral ſhrouds, and the running rigging, pretty much cut,—and 1 man killed, and 11 wounded.

Advice.—10 ſhot through the hull, which damaged and tore the quarter deck,—the ſpare topmaſts, topmaſt yard, mizen yard, and all the booms, cut and rendered unſerviceable,—both ſtanding and running rigging very much cut,—the long-boat and yawl ſtove, and ſunk,—5 men and 2 ſurgeons mates killed, 15 wounded.

Aſſiſtance.—32 ſhot through the ſtarboard, and 9 through the larboard ſide,—the main-maſt ſhot two thirds through 16 feet above the deck, and one third through between decks,—the fore-maſt wounded three inches in,—the mizen-maſt ſhot through in ſeveral places,—the mizen top half carried away, the ſpare top-maſt, top ſail yard, and all the booms cut to pieces,—both ſtanding and running rigging very much cut,—ſeveral guns diſmounted,—and 12 men killed, and 71 wounded.

Eltham.—44 ſhot through the hull,—13 between wind and water,—the main-maſt ſhot in five places,—1 ſhot through the mizen-topmaſt, the mizen yard cut in two,—1 ſhot through the boltſprit,—the booms and ſpare maſts and yards cut all to pieces,—ſome guns diſmounted, 3 of which rendered unſerviceable,—14 men killed, and 55 wounded.

Lively.—ſeveral ſhot through the hull, three of which were under water,—the barge ſtove,—running and ſtanding rigging much cut,—2 guns rendered unſerviceable,—the Lieutenant and 6 men killed, and 24 wounded.

Scarborough.—2 or 3 ſhot through the hull,—the barge ſtove, the running and ſtanding rigging much damaged, and 2 men wounded.

La Guira.

La Guira, a ſea-port town belonging to the King of Spain, in the province of Venezuela, and diſtrict of the Caraccas, ſituated in Lat.

APPENDIX.

[illegible] W. about forty miles eaſt of Port Cavallo [illegible] Blanche. Its harbour is not a good one, [illegible] this coaſt, is pretty well fortified: and here [illegible] a conſiderable trade with the Dutch and Bri-

[illegible] Squadron that attacked Port Cavallo [illegible] Commodore Knowles.

	Guns.	*Commanders.*
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cha. Knowles, Commodore. Capt. Ed. Pratten.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Richard Watkins.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gregory, afterwards H. Stewart.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Callis.
[illegible]	4[illegible]	Durell.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Leſlie.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gage.

Deſcription of Port Cavallo.

[illegible] port town belonging to the King of Spain, [illegible] province of Venezuela and diſtrict of the [illegible] Lat. [illegible] N. Lon. 64. 30. W. twenty-five [illegible] Jago de Leon, and thirty-one ſouth-weſt of [illegible]. Here is a good trade for a Spaniſh port, and [illegible] fortified.

[illegible] Liſt of the Fleet in the Mediterranean, under Admirals Matthews, Leſtock, and Rowley, in 1743 and 1744.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
[illegible]	90	Tho. Matthews, Ad. of the Blue. Capt. John Ruſſell.
[illegible]	90	R. Leſtock, V. Ad. of the White. Capt. Geo. Stepney.
Barfleur,	90	W. Rowley, R. Ad. of the Red. Capt. M. de l'Angle.
Marlborough,	90	Ja. Cornwall.
Ruſſell,	80	C. Long.
Somerſet,	80	Geo. Slaughter.
Torbay,	80	John Gaſcoigne.
Cambridge,	80	C. Drummond.
Dorſetſhire,	80	Geo. Burriſh.
Norfolk,	80	Hon. J. Forbes.
Princeſs Caroline,	80	Henry Oſborne.
Princeſſa,	74	Robert Pett.
Revenge,	70	Hon. Geo. Berkeley.

Ipſwich,

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Ipſwich,	70	W. Martin.
Elizabeth,	70	Joſ. Lingen.
Buckingham,	70	J. Towry.
Royal Oak,	70	Edm. Williams.
Eſſex,	70	Richard Norris.
Bedford,	70	Hon. Geo. Townſhend.
Berwick,	70	Edward Hawke.
Naſſau,	70	Ja. Lloyd.
Stirling Caſtle,	70	T. Cooper.
Dunkirk,	60	C. W. Purvis.
Rupert,	60	J. Ambroſe.
Dragon,	60	C. Watſon.
Kingſton,	60	J. Lovett.
Warwick,	60	Temple Weſt.
Rocheſter,	50	Ar. Scott.
Nonſuch,	50	Eſſex Holcomb.
Dartmouth,	50	J. Bowdler.
Romney,	50	T. Grenville.
Oxford,	50	Harry Powlett.
Newcaſtle,	50	T. Fox.
Guernſey,	50	S. Corniſh.
Chatham,	50	Richard Hughes.
Saliſbury,	50	P. Oſborne.
Diamond,	40	Ja. Hodſoll.
Feverſham,	40	G. Vanburgh.
Winchelſea,	20	H. Marſh.
Durſley galley,	20	Alex. Lord Colvill.
Seaford,	20	Thomas Pye.
Kennington,	20	Hon. Geo. Edgecumb.
Spence,	14	T. Mogg.
Enterprize,	8	T. Hemming.
Mercury, fire-ſhips,	8	Moſes Peadle.
Ann galley,	8	Mackay.
Sutherland, hoſpital-ſhip,	18	John Bently.
Terrible, bomb,	8	

Note 28. A Liſt of the French Fleet commanded by M. de Roquefeuille, in January 1744.

Firſt Diviſion.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Le Superbe,	76	600	M. de Roquefeuille, Admiral.
Le Neptune,	74	600	M. de Carnilly, Chef d'Eſcadre.
Le Juſte,	74	600	M. de Neſmond.
Le Lys,	70	580	M. d'Eſpinay.
Carried forward,	294	2380	

Brought

	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.
[illegible]	74	2450	
[illegible]	[illegible]	750	M. des Roche .
[illegible]	64	560	M. de Foueillen[illegible].
[illegible]	64	500	M. de S[illegible]igni.
[illegible]	56	500	M. de Gua[illegible].
[illegible]	[illegible]	480	M. de la Mothe.
[illegible]	26	200	M. d'A[illegible].

Second Division.

Le [illegible],	56	600	M. du Bareil.
Le [illegible],	6[illegible]	560	M. de Tournelles.
Le [illegible],	64	460	M. de Conflans.
Le [illegible]	64	450	M. de Perrier.
Le [illegible],	46	450	M. de Maifonfort.
Le [illegible],	26	200	M. de Hecquart.

The following Squadron joined the above from Rochfort.

L [illegible],	74	600
L [illegible],	54	480
L [illegible]	54	480
Le [illegible],	44	400
L'A[illegible],	44	400
L [illegible],	26	200
La [illegible],	26	200
Total,	1280	10,820

[illegible] 25. A Lift of the Fleet commanded by Sir John Norris, January 6. 174¾.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Victory,	100	Admiral, Sir John Norris. Captains, Henry Medley, Samuel Faulknor.
Royal Sovereign,	100	W. Davies.
Duke,	90	Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Hardy. Capt. Thomas Trevor.
Sandwich,	90	Rear-Adm. William Martin. Capt. Sir William Hewit.
St George,	90	Hon. John Byng.
Princefs Royal,	90	Hon. Fitzroy H. Lee.
* Princefs Amelia,	80	John St Loe.
* Cornwall,	80	C. Holmes.
* Shrewfbury,	80	Sol. Gideon.
Suffolk,	70	S. Moftyn.
Northumberland,	70	T. Watfon.
Prince Frederick,	70	Curtis Barnet.

Captain,

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Captain,	70	Capt. T. Griffin.
Monmouth,	70	H. Harriſon.
* Worceſter,	60	M. Mitchell.
* Deptford,	60	Ed. Pratten.
* Auguſta,	60	Hon. J. Hamilton.
* Dreadnought,	60	Hon. Ed. Boſcawen.
* Jerſey,	60	Harry Norris.
* Medway,	60	Hon. Ed. Legge.
* Princeſs Mary,	60	T. Smith.
Sutherland,	50	George Pocock.
Hampſhire,	50	Hon. George Murray.
Preſton,	50	Earl of Northeſk.
Cheſter,	50	Francis Geary.

FRIGATES.

Dover,	44	F. Rogers.
Angleſea,	44	J. Brett.
Kinſale,	44	Ro. Young.
Sapphire,	44	C. Saunders.
Roebuck,	44	T. Sturton.
Eltham,	44	Ph. Durell.
Ruby,	44	Ed. Peyton.
Gibraltar,	20	Richard Chadwick.
Dolphin,	20	J. Philipſon.
Aldborough,	24	J. Pitman.
Phœnix,	24	Thomas Broderick.
Sheerneſs,	24	Geo. B. Rodney.
* Drake,	14	Lord Thomas Bertie.
* Grampus,	14	Richard Collins.
* Grenada,	10	William Parry.
* Swallow,	10	A. Jelf.
* Martin,	10	Ja. Oſborne.
* Deptford's Prize,	14	F. Coe.
* Fly,	8	O. Thompſon.
* Scipio,	8	T. Innes.
* Ætna,	8	Eliot Eliot.
* Terror, } bombs,	8	Ja. Bradley.
* Lightning, }	8	Laughlin Leſlie.
Portſmouth, ſtore-ſhip	20	Fr. Wm. Drake.

The ſhips marked thus *, joined Sir John Norris in the Downs from the Medway and Thames.

Note

No. [illegible]. Declaration of War by France againſt Great Britain, and Great Britain's Declaration of War againſt France.

Tranſlation of the French King's ordinance, declaring war againſt England, dated March 15. 1744.

By the KING.

THE King, from the beginning of the troubles that aroſe after the death of the Emperor Charles VI. omitted nothing to convince the world, that his Majeſty deſired nothing with more ardour than to ſee them forthwith appeaſed by a juſt accommodation between the parties at war. The conduct which his Majeſty has ſince held, has ſufficiently ſhewn that he perſiſted conſtantly in the ſame diſpoſition; and having been pleaſed not to form for himſelf any pretenſion that might give the leaſt obſtacle to the re-eſtabliſhment of the tranquillity of Europe, he did not think himſelf obliged to take part in the war, otherwiſe than by furniſhing to his allies the ſuccours which he found himſelf engaged to give them. Views ſo diſintereſted, would ſoon have reſtored peace, if the Court of London had had as equitable and moderate ſentiments, and if ſhe had conſulted the good and advantage of the Engliſh nation only. But the King of England, Elector of Hanover, had very oppoſite intentions; and it was not long before it was perceived, that they tended to nothing but the kindling of a general war. Not ſatisfied with diverting the Court of Vienna from all thoughts of reconciliation, and nouriſhing her animoſity by the moſt violent counſels, he made it his whole endeavour to irritate France, by cauſing her commerce by ſea to be diſturbed in all parts, in contempt of the law of nations, and of the moſt ſolemn treaties. The convention of Hanover, of the month of October 1741, ſeemed however to be of a nature to calm his Majeſty's apprehenſions as to the continuation of ſuch like exceſſes; the King of England, during the ſtay he made in his German dominions, ſeemed to hearken to the complaints that were made to him concerning them, and to feel the juſtice of them. He gave his Royal word that he would cauſe them to ceaſe, and formally engaged not to trouble the allies of the King in the purſuit of their rights. But ſcarce was he got back to London, but he forgot all his promiſes; and as ſoon as he was ſure that the King's army was entirely quitting Weſtphalia, he declared, by his miniſters, that the convention ſubſiſted no longer, and that he held himſelf diſengaged from it. Then he looked upon himſelf to be under no obligation of keeping any meaſures whatever, being a perſonal enemy to France; he had from that time no other views than to raiſe up enemies againſt her every where; this object became the principal point of the inſtructions to his miniſters at all the courts in Europe; the piracies of the Engliſh men of war increaſed with cruelty and barbarity; the ports of the kingdom were no longer a protection againſt their inſults: in fine, the Engliſh ſquadrons have dared to undertake to come and block up the

port of Toulon, ſtopping all ſhips, making themſelves maſters of their whole cargoes, carrying off likewiſe the recruits and ammunition that his Majeſty was ſending to his places. So many repeated injuries and outrages tired out at laſt his Majeſty's patience; he could not bear them any longer without being wanting to the protection which he owes to his ſubjects, to what he owes to his allies, and to what he owes to himſelf, to his honour, and to his glory. Such are the true motives which do not any longer ſuffer his Majeſty to remain within the bounds of the moderation which he had preſcribed to himſelf, and which force him to declare war, as he declares it by theſe preſents, by ſea and by land, againſt the King of England, Elector of Hanover. His Majeſty orders and enjoins all his ſubjects, vaſſals, and ſervants, to fall upon the ſubjects of the King of England, Elector of Hanover: ſtrictly forbids them to have hereafter with them any communication, commerce, or intelligence, upon pain of death; and, conſequently, his Majeſty has from this time revoked, and does revoke, all permiſſions, paſſports, ſafe-guards, and ſafe-conducts, which may have been granted by him, or by his Lieutenant-Generals, and other officers, contrary to theſe preſents; and has declared, and does declare them null and of no effect and value, forbidding all perſons whatſoever, to pay any regard to them. His Majeſty commands and orders the Duke de Penthievre, Admiral of France, the Marſhals of France, his Governors, and Lieutenant-Generals of his provinces, and armies, Major-Generals, Colonels of horſe and foot, French and ſtrangers, and all other his officers whom it may concern, that they cauſe the contents of theſe preſents to be executed, as far as it relates to each of them, in the extent of their powers and juriſdictions: for ſuch is his Majeſty's pleaſure, who wills and commands, that theſe preſents be publiſhed and poſted up in all his cities, as well maritime as others, and in all his ports and harbours, and other places of his kingdom, and territories under his obedience, where neceſſary, that no one may pretend ignorance thereof. Done at Verſailles, the 15th of March 1744. (Signed) LOUIS.
(and lower) AMELOT.

Declaration of War againſt the French King.

GEORGE R.

The troubles which broke out in Germany, on account of the ſucceſſion of the late Emperor Charles VI. having been begun and carried on by the inſtigation, aſſiſtance, and ſupport of the French King, with a view to overturn the balance of power in Europe, and to extend the dangerous influence of that Crown, in direct violation of the ſolemn guarantee of the pragmatick ſanction, given by him in the year 1738, in conſideration of the ceſſion of Lorrain; and we having on our part executed our engagements for maintaining the pragmatick ſanction, with that good faith which is inſeparable from us; and having oppoſed the attempts made againſt the dominions of the queen of Hungary: we are not ſurpriſed that our conduct in this reſpect, ſhould have drawn upon us the reſentment of the French King, who has found his ambitious views, in a great meaſure, diſappointed by the aſſiſtance we have furniſhed to our ally, unjuſtly attacked by him; or that he ſhould alledge it as a principal reaſon for declaring war againſt us.

From the time that we found ourſelves obliged, for the maintenance of the juſt rights of our ſubjects, to enter into a war with Spain; inſtead of obſerving a ſtrict neutrality, which we might have promiſed ourſelves on the part of the French King, from whom we were even founded by treaty to have demanded aſſiſtance, he has given encouragement and ſupport to our enemies, by conniving at his ſubjects acting as privateers under Spaniſh commiſſions, both in Europe and America; and by ſending, in the year 1740, a ſtrong ſquadron into the American ſeas, in order to prevent us from proſecuting the juſt war which we were carrying on againſt Spain in thoſe parts: and we have the moſt authentic proof, that an order was given to the commander of the French ſquadron, not only to act in a hoſtile manner againſt our ſhips, either jointly with the Spaniards, or ſeparately; but even to concert meaſures with our enemies, for attacking one of our principal dominions in America; a duplicate of that order, dated the 7th of October 1740, having fallen into the hands of the commander in chief of our ſquadron in the Weſt Indies. This injurious proceeding was greatly aggravated, by the French miniſter at our court having declared, on occaſion of ſending the ſaid ſquadron, that the French King was very far from having any deſign or intention of breaking with us.

The ſame offenſive conduct was continued, on the part of the French King, towards us, by his ſquadron in the Mediterranean, in the year 1741, joining with and protecting the ſhips of our enemies, in ſight of our fleet, which was preparing to attack them.

Theſe unwarrantable proceedings; the notorious breach of treaties, by repairing the fortifications, and erecting new works at Dunkirk; the open hoſtilities lately committed againſt our fleet in the Mediterranean; the affront and indignity offered to us, by the reception of the ſon of the pretender to our crown, in the French dominions; the embarkation actually made at Dunkirk, of a conſiderable body of troops, notoriouſly deſigned for an invaſion of this kingdom, in favour of the pretender to our crown; and the ſending a ſquadron of French ſhips of war into the channel, to ſupport the ſame embarkation and invaſion, will be laſting monuments of the little regard had by the French court for the moſt ſolemn engagements, when the obſervance of them is inconſiſtent with intereſt, ambition, or reſentment.

We cannot omit taking notice of the unjuſt inſinuations contained in the French King's declaration of war againſt us, with reſpect to the convention made at Hanover in October 1731. That convention, regarding our electorate only, had no relation to our conduct as King of Britain. The allegations concerning it, are groundleſs and injurious; our proceedings in that reſpect, have been perfectly conſiſtent with that good faith which we have always made the rule of our actions.

It is unneceſſary to mention the objections made to the behaviour of our miniſters in foreign courts; ſince it is notorious, that the principal view and object of the negotiations of the French miniſters in the ſeveral courts of Europe, have been either to ſtir up inteſtine commotions in the countries where they reſided, or to create differences and miſunderſtandings between them and their reſpective allies.

The charge of piracy, cruelty, and barbarity, againſt our ſhips of war, is equally unjuſt and unbecoming; and we have all ſuch proceedings ſo much in abhorrence, that, if any practices of that nature had been made appear to us, we ſhould have taken effectual care to put a ſtop to them, and to have puniſhed the offenders in the ſevereſt manner.

We being therefore indiſpenſably obliged to take up arms, and entirely relying on the help of Almighty God, who knows the uprightneſs of our intentions, have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare war againſt the French King; and we will, in purſuance of ſuch declaration, vigorouſly proſecute the ſame by ſea and land; being aſſured of the ready concurrence and aſſiſtance of all our loving ſubjects, in ſo juſt a cauſe: And we do hereby will and require our Generals and Commanders of our forces, our Commiſſioners for executing the office of High Admiral of Great Britain, our Lieutenants of our ſeveral counties, Governors of our forts and garriſons, and all other officers under them, by ſea and land, to do and execute all acts of hoſtility in the proſecution of this war againſt the ſaid French King, his vaſſals, and ſubjects, and to oppoſe their attempts; willing and requiring all our ſubjects to take notice of the ſame; whom we henceforth ſtrictly forbid to hold any correſpondence or communication with the ſubjects of the French King: And we do hereby command our own ſubjects, and advertiſe all other perſons of what nation ſoever, not to tranſport or carry any ſoldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the ſaid French King; declaring, that whatſoever ſhip or veſſel ſhall be met withal, tranſporting or carrying any ſoldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the ſaid French King, the ſame being taken, ſhall be condemned as good and lawful prize. And whereas there are remaining in our kingdom divers of the ſubjects of the French King, we do hereby declare our Royal intention to be, that all the French ſubjects, who ſhall demean themſelves dutifully towards us, ſhall be ſafe in their perſons and eſtates.

Given at our court at St. James's, the 29th of March, 1744, in the ſeventeenth year of our reign.

God ſave the King.

Note 31. A Liſt of the Fleet belonging to the States General, ſent to the aſſiſtance of Great Britain againſt a French invaſion, 1744.

Admiralties.	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Meuſe,	Dort,	54	270	Hooft.
	Delft,	54	270	Weleſteyn.
	Gorcum,	44	225	Vander Myle.
	Out Teylingen,	44	225	Vander Gon.
Amſterdam,	Haerlem,	76	450	Grave, Rear-Admiral.
	Damiaté,	64	325	Schryver.
	Lawenhord,	44	270	Reynſt.
	Edam,	54	270	Frenſel.
	Aſſendelft,	54	270	Boudaan.
	Brederole,	54	270	Vander Wayen.
	Middleburg,	44	225	D. Peterſon.
	Gouderaars,	44	225	Vander Poort.
Middleburg,		64	325	
		64	325	
		64	325	
Friſe,	Friſo,	60	325	Prigner.
	Vriſelande,	54	270	Van Ingen.
North Holland,	Medembligh,	54	270	Hooting.
		54	270	Vander Ster.
		44	225	Van Zaen.
		1076	5680	

Note 32. A Liſt of the Squadron ſent to the Eaſt Indies, commanded by Commodore Barnett; with a deſcription of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, and Port Praya.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Deptford,	60	415	Curtis Barnet, Commodore. Capt. J. Philipſon.
Medway,	60	400	Ed. Peyton.
Preſton,	50	300	Earl of Northeſk.
Diamond,	20	120	John Moore.
	190	1235	

A Deſcription of the Cape de Verd Iſlands.

Theſe iſlands are named from a Cape on the continent of Africa, near the river Gambia, to which they lie oppoſite, at the diſtance of three hundred miles, ſituated between 23 and 26 deg. of W. Lon.

and 14 and 18 N. Lat. They were diſcovered in 1460 by the Portugueſe, to whom they continue ſubject. They are about twenty in number, but only eleven or twelve of them are inhabited, viz. St Jago, Bravo, Fuego, May or Mayo, Bonaviſta, Sal, St. Nicholas, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Santa Cruz, and St. Antonio, the reſt being barren rocks. The air, generally ſpeaking, is very hot, and in ſome of them unwholeſome. They are inhabited by Europeans, or their deſcendants, and negroes. St Jago, where the Viceroy reſides, is the largeſt, being near one hundred and fifty miles in circumference; it is mountainous, but very fruitful, producing ſugar, cotton, oranges, cocoa-nuts, and all other tropical fruits, and ſome wine. St Jago, or Ribeira-Grande, is the capital town, which is inland. About ſeven miles eaſt from the capital is Port Praya, where there is good anchorage. Here ſhips bound to the East Indies and Guinea, from England, Holland, and France, frequently touch, to take in water and refreſhments; here is a ſmall town or village; and on an eminence a fort, but not of ſufficient ſtrength to protect the ſhipping in the bay.

At the iſland of Mayo, immenſe quantities cf ſalt are made; and they export a number of aſſes for the Weſt Indies.

The iſland of Fuego is a volcano.

Note 33. Deſcription of the iſlands of St Martin and St Bartholomew, and a Liſt of the Fleet on the Leeward-Iſland ſtation.

St Martin's Iſland.

St Martin's iſland is one of the Caribbees, lying on the N. W. 5 leagues of St Bartholomew, and one league and a half S. W. of Anguilla. It is forty-two miles in circumference, has neither harbour nor river. It has ſeveral ſalt-pits; and its productions are the ſame as the other Weſt India iſlands. Lat. 18. 4. N. Lon. 63. 0. W. The French and Dutch poſſeſs it jointly.

St Bartholomew.

St Bartholomew is one of the Caribbees, twenty-five miles N. of St Chriſtopher's, and ſubject to the French, who ſent a colony thither in 1648. It is about twenty-six miles in circumference, and has a good harbour, which proves of great utility to whoever is maſter of the iſland in time of war. Lat. 17. 56. N. Lon. 63. 10. W.

Liſt of the Fleet under the command of Commodore Peter Warren, at the Leeward Iſlands, 1744.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Superb,	60	Peter Warren, Commodore.
* Suffolk,	70	Capt. Ed. Pratten.
Pembroke,	60	Geo. Balchen.
Falkland,	50	T. Grenville.
Sutherland,	50	Geo. Pocock.
Torrington,	40	Rd. Edwards.
Launceſton,	40	War. Calmady.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Woolwich,	40	T. Fincher.
Eltham,	40	Ph. Durell.
Centaur,	20	Rd. Tyrrell.
* Lyme,	20	Ja. Burcher.
Otter,	14	A. Smith.
Fame.	12	John Campbell.
Hind,	16	Tho. Innes.
Bien Aimé	18	Clark Gayton.
Ludlow Caſtle, hulk.		T. Bloſs.

* Convoyed the trade to England; the Lyme foundered on the voyage, and all on board periſhed.

No. 34. Liſt of the combined Fleets of France and Spain, and Great Britain, with their lines of battle, February 11. 1744.

BRITISH.

The Revenge to lead with the Starboard, and the Stirling Caſtle with the Larboard tacks on board.

Frigates.	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Nonſuch,	Revenge,	70	480	Hon. G. Berkeley
* Dartmouth,	Elizabeth,	70	480	Joſ. Lingen.
Romney,	Buckingham,	70	480	J. Towry.
Oxford,	Ruſſell,	80	600	R. Long.
Feverſham,	Neptune,	90	770	Richard Leſtock, V.-Ad. of the White. Geo. Stepney.
Winchelſea,	Torbay,	80	600	J. Gaſcoigne.
Mercury fire-ſhip,	Cambridge,	80	600	C. Drummond.
	Dunkirk,	60	400	C. W. Purvis.
	* Burford,	70	480	Richard Watkins,
	Royal Oak,	70	480	Edmund Williams.
	Rupert,	60	400	J. Ambroſe.
Spence, ſloop,	Eſſex,	70	480	Rich. Norris.
Enterpriſe, *barco longo*	Dorſetſhire,	80	600	Geo. Burriſh.
Ann galley, fire-ſhip,	Marlborough,	90	750	James Cornewall.
Sutherland hoſpital ſhip,	Namur,	90	780	Tho. Matthews, Ad. of the Blue. J. Ruſſell.
	Norfolk,	80	600	Hon. J. Forbes.
	Princeſſa,	70	650	Robert Pett.
	Somerſet,	80	600	Geo. Slaughter.
	Dragon,	60	400	Cha. Watſon.
	Bedford,	70	480	Hon. G. Townſhend.
	Kingſton,	60	400	J. Lovett.

Berwick,

Frigates.	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
	Berwick,	70	480	Ed. Hawke.
Newcaſtle,	Princeſs Caroline,	80	600	Hen. Oſborne.
Guernſey,	Barfleur,	90	765	William Rowley, R.-Ad. of the Red. Merrick de l'Angle.
* Chatham,	Boyne,	80	600	Row. Frogmore.
Saliſbury,	Chicheſter,	80	600	T. Dilk.
Diamond,	Naſſau,	70	480	Ja. Lloyd.
Durſley Galley,	Warwick,	60	400	Temple Weſt.
* Seaford,	Stirling Caſtle,	70	480	Thomas Cooper.

The Ships marked thus *, were not in the action.

The Frigates were commanded as follows:

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Nonſuch,	50	Capt. Edm. Strange.
* Dartmouth,	50	J. Bowdler.
Romney,	50	H. Godſalve.
Oxford,	50	H. Paulet.
* Newcaſtle,	50	T. Fox.
Guernſey,	50	S. Corniſh.
Chatham,	50	R. Hughes.
Saliſbury,	50	P. Oſborne.
Feverſham,	40	Rich. Watkins.
Diamond,	40	Ja. Hodſoll.
Winchelſea,	20	W. Marſh.
Durſley galley,	20	G. Vanburgh.
* Seaford,	20	T. Pye.
* Kennington,	20	Hon. Geo. Edgecumbe.
Spence,	20	T. Mogg.
Mercury, Ann galley, fire-ſhips,	8 8	M. Peadle. Mackay.
Enterpriſe, *barco longo*,		T. Hemming.
Sutherland hoſpital-ſhip,	18	Lord Colvill.

COMBINED FLEET.

The Iſabella to lead with the Starboard, and the Botée with the Larboard Tacks on board.

SPANISH.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Iſabella,	80	900	Don Ignatio Dutabil.
El Sobiero,	60	600	Don Juan Baley Caſtro.
St Ferdinando,	64	650	Conde de Vega Florida.
El Brilliante,	60	600	Don Blaſs de la Barrida.
El Alcion,	58	600	Don Joſeph Rentiria.

Frigates.	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
	El Hercules,	64	650	Don Coſmo Alvario.
Le Voluge, 20	El Royal Philip.	114	1350	Don J. J. Navarro, Ad. Don N. Geraldine.
and a fire-ſhip.	El Conſtant,	70	750	Don Auguſt. Eturiago.
	El Poder,	60	600	Don Roderigo Errutia.
	El Neptuno,	60	600	Don Henrico Olivares.
	El America,	60	600	Don Anibal Pettruche.
	El Orient,	60	600	Don Piacom. Man. de Vilena.

FRENCH.

Frigates.	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
	Le Solide,	64	650	M. de Chateauneuf.
	Le Diamant,	50	550	M. de Marrilart.
La Fleur, 20	Le St Eſprit,	74	800	M. de Puiſon.
Le Zephyr, 20	Le Terrible,	74	850	M. de Court, Admiral.
and 2 fire-ſhips.	Le Tigre,	50	550	M. de Saurin.
	Le Ferme,	74	800	M. de Deſorquart.
	Le Serieux,	64	650	M. de Chaylus.
	Le Furieux,	60	600	M. de Gravier.
	L'Eole,	64	650	M. d' Albert.
	L' Aquilon,	48	500	M. de Vaudrueil.
	L' Alcion,	54	500	M. de Laracoa.
	Le Trident,	64	650	M. de Caylus.
L'Atalante 20	L' Eſperance,	74	820	M. de Gabaret, Commodore.
and 1 fire-ſhip.	Le Duc d'Orleans	74	800	M. d' Orves.
	Le Touloufe,	60	600	M. de Draſtive.
	Le Borée,	64	650	M. de Damaquart.

Note 35. Liſt of the Fleet under the command of Sir Charles Hardy, that eſcorted the Trade and Store-ſhips to Liſbon, in Spring 1744.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
St George,	90	Vice-Ad. Sir Cha. Hardy. Capt. Hon. J. Byng.
Sandwich,	90	Rear-Ad. Martin. Capt. Roger Martin.
Victory,	100	S. Faulknor.
Duke,	90	Thomas Trevor.
Princeſs Royal.	90	Hon. F. H. Lee.
Princeſs Amelia,	80	John St Loe.
Cornwall,	80	Cha. Holmes.
Shrewſbury,	80	Sol. Gideon.
Northumberland,	70	Tho. Watſon.
Monmouth,	70	Henry Harriſon.

Captain,

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Captain,	70	Thomas Griffin.
Princeſs Mary,	60	Thomas Smith.
Dreadnought,	60	Hon. Ed. Boſcawen.
Torrington,	40	Richard Edwards.
Grenada,	14	William Parry.
Grampus,	14	Richard Collins.

Note 36. Liſt of the Squadron in the Britiſh Channel, under the Command of Vice-Admiral William Martin, in Summer 1744.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Edinburgh,	70	Vice- Ad. William Martin. Capt. Thomas Cotes.
Lenox,	70	P. Lawrence.
Prince Frederick,	70	Harry Norris.
Hampton Court,	70	S. Moſtyn.
Monmouth,	70	H. Harriſon.
Captain,	70	T. Griffin.
Princeſs Louiſa,	60	W. Boys.
Canterbury,	60	D. Hore.
Defiance,	60	Lord Forreſter.
Sunderland,	60	J. Brett.
Cheſter,	50	F. Geary.

Note 37. A Liſt of the Britiſh and Dutch Fleets, ſent out under the Command of Admiral Balchen, to the coaſts of Spain and Portugal in Autumn 1744.

BRITISH.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Victory,	110	Admiral Sir John Balchen. Capt. Sam. Faulknor.
Duke,	90	James Steuart Vice-Ad. of the Red. Capt. Thomas Trevor.
St George,	90	William Martin, Vice-Ad. of the Blue. Capt. Roger Martin.
Princeſs Amelia,	80	Edward Spragge.
Hampton Court,	70	S. Moſtyn.
Captain,	70	T. Griffin.
Monmouth,	70	H. Harriſon.
Prince Frederick,	70	Harry Norris.
Suffolk,	70	Ed. Pratten.
Auguſta,	60	Hon. J. Hamilton.
Sunderland,	60	J. Brett.

Ships.		Guns.	Commanders.
[illegible] ſ. Mary,		60	T. Smith.
[illegible],		60	T. Broderick.
[illegible],		50	Thomas Grenville.
[illegible],	fire ſhips,	8	David Brodie.
[illegible],		8	Hon. Arch. Stewart.
[illegible] ſloop,		14	

DUTCH.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Haerlem,	70	Admiral Baccareſt.
Dordrecht,	64	Vice Admiral l'Hooft.
Damiaté,	64	Schryver.
Lewenhorſt,	54	Rear-Admiral Reynſt.
Edam,	54	Capt. Trenſel.
Aſſendelft,	54	Boudaan.
Delft,	54	Welleſteyn.
and two frigates.		

Note 38. Copies of two Letters to Commodore Barnet in the Eaſt Indies, viz. one from the Earl of Winchelſea, Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, the other from Captain (afterwards Lord) Anſon.

Lord Winchelſea's Letter.

SIR, *September* 24*th* 1744.

By Captain Elliot of the Lively Sloop you will receive your orders, which I hope and believe will be very agreeable to you, and in which I do not doubt from your conduct we may hope to meet with the deſired ſucceſs.

He will bring you ſome Journals which I have procured, and which he will deliver to you when he joins you: I think there are three books of Journals; as they may be of uſe to him in the proſecution of his voyage to you, I have allowed him the uſe of them on his paſſage. He will bring you alſo a parcel marked No 2. and another marked No 3; thoſe can be of no uſe to him, and therefore he will deliver them ſealed to you for your uſe in the proſecution of the orders you will by him receive from the Board. I need add nothing further than to aſſure you that I am glad you have the command, becauſe the public will be well ſerved, and I believe it will turn out much to your credit and advantage. Sir, with great truth and eſteem, your moſt faithful ſervant, WINCHELSEA.

Captain (afterwards Lord) Anſon's Letter.

Dear Sir, *September* 14*th* 1744.

It gave me great pleaſure, on my arrival in England, to hear your deſtination was what I would wiſh to a friend I eſteem as much as I do you. My good fortune in taking the ſhip from Acapulco, put me upon thinking that the ſame ſervice might be performed by part of your ſquadron; and mentioning it to Mr. Hume, he ſearched all the India ſhips journals, to find if the monſoon would ſerve to carry you up to Cape Spirito Santo in time; for the Galleon always arrives off that Cape between the 10th of June and the end of July. All the India people being convinced that you might get to your ſtation in time, I have furniſhed all the papers that I think can be of uſe to you, which you will receive from the Lords of the Admiralty. One of the Charts which lays the Cape down in 12. 40. N. Lat. you will find a good one. You muſt not come nearer the Cape than to ſee it from your maſt head, as you are intended to cruize for the ſhips outer bound; for if you ſhould be diſcovered from the Cape, it will certainly ſtop her from proceeding on her voyage.

The land called Cape Engano, is not the Cape called by that name at the north end of Luconia, but ſome head-land on the iſland of Catanduaneſs, or near it, as you will find by the copies of three of the Galleons journals bound out, which will direct you where to take a proper ſtation to intercept her. If you ſhould find the winds contrary, ſo that you cannot get up to the grand Ladroon in time, the paſſage is clear between the north end of Luconia and the iſland called the Babiones; but I ſhould adviſe your getting upon the coaſt of China, and making the grand Ladroon, becauſe I don't know how you may find the currents ſet off Cape Bajador. If it is poſſible, don't let the people at Batavia ſuſpect your deſign of cruizing off the Philippine Iſlands, for there is ſuch a connection between them and the Spaniards, that they will endeavour to give them the earlieſt notice poſſible of your intention. I know you will have many friends here that will ſend you the current news, therefore ſhall ſave you the repetition of it; and heartily wiſh you your health, with all kinds of ſucceſs and proſperity, being your ſincere and faithful friend,

G. Anson.

Note 39. A Liſt of the Sea and Land Forces at the Siege of Louiſburg in 1745, with a Deſcription of the place.

Fleet that reduced Louiſburg.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*	*When they joined.*
Superb,	60	Peter Warren, Commodore. Capt, T. Sommers.	Arrived from the Weſt Indies, April 23.
Eltham,	40	Ph. Durell.	
Launceſton,	40	Warwick Calmady.	
Mermaid,	40	James Douglaſs,	

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*	*When they joined.*	
Princeſs Mary,	60	Richard Edwards.	Ar. from England,	May 22.
Hector,	40	Frederick Cornewall.		May 23.
Cheſter,	50	Francis Geary.	ditto	June 10.
Canterbury,	60	Daniel Hore.	ditto,	ditto 12.
Sunderland,	60	John Brett.		
Lark,	40	J. Cruickſhanks.		

Land Forces under General Pepperell.

Troops raiſed in the Province of Maſſachuſets-Bay,	3250
New Hampſhire,	304
Connecticut,	516
Marines and Seamen from the different ſhips of war,	800
Total,	4870

CAPE RRETON.

Cape Breton, called by the French L'Iſle Royale, is ſituated between 45 and 47 degrees of N. lat. and forms the weſtern coaſt of the entry of the gulph of St Lawrence, as the iſland of Newfoundland does that on the eaſtern, the diſtance between them being ſixteen leagues. The ſtrait which ſeparates it from Acadia or New Scotland, is about five leagues long and one broad, and is called the Gut of Canſo, or Paſs of Fronſac. Its length from N. E. to S. W. is not quite fifty leagues, and its greateſt breadth from E. to W. not more than thirty-three. Its figure is very irregular, being ſo interſected with lakes and rivers, that the two principal parts of it are only joined by an iſthmus eight hundred paces broad, which ſeparates the bottom of Port Thoulouſe from ſeveral lakes, called by the general name of Labrador. Theſe lakes fall into the ſea by two channels of unequal breadth, formed by the iſland Verderonni, or de la Bourlarderie, which is ſeven leagues in length.

The climate of Cape Breton is much like that of Quebec; and though fogs are much more frequent in the former, there are, however, few complaints of its unwholeſomeneſs. The land is generally unfertile, yet produces trees of all kinds; ſuch as oaks of a prodigious ſize, pines for maſts, with all ſorts of timber for building. The moſt common are, the oak, cedar, aſh, maple, plane-tree, and poplar. Fruits, eſpecially apples, legumes, or pulſe, wheat, with all other ſorts of uſeful grain; hemp, flax, though in leſs quantity, are, however, equal in goodneſs to thoſe produced in Canada. It has been remarked, that the mountains are capable of culture, even to their tops; that the good lands lie open to the ſouth, and are covered from the north and north-weſt winds by the mountains which lie towards the gulph of the river St. Lawrence.

All ſorts of domeſtic animals, horſes, horned cattle, hogs, ſheep, deer, and poultry, find abundance of provender. Hunting and fiſhing

ing are alone able to maintain the inhabitants for a conſiderable part of the year. There are alſo ſeveral rich mines of excellent coal in the mountains, thick ſeams of which appear on their ſides: it is eaſily worked, and great quantities of it are carried to Louiſburg and other places. In the Gulf of Canſo there is alſo found plaſter like that dug up near Paris. It is affirmed that no part of the world affords greater plenty of cod-fiſh, with more conveniences of all ſorts for curing them. This iſland was formerly well ſtocked with game, but it has lately become very ſcarce, eſpecially the elk. The partridge is of the ſize of a pheaſant, reſembling it alſo very much in the colour of its feathers. Laſtly, no place can be better ſituated for the fiſhing of the ſea-wolf, porpoiſe, and whale, which are found in great plenty in theſe ſeas. There are ſeveral good harbours in the iſland, but the chief of them is

LOUISBURG,

Which lies in lat. 45. deg. 55 m. N. and 59—50 W. from the meridian of London. It ſtands in the ſouth-weſt part of the iſland. This city is of a middling ſize, the houſes being of wood, on a foundation of ſtone to the height of about ſix feet from the ground; and in ſome, the whole ground-floor is of ſtone, and the upper ſtories of wood. It is walled, and very well fortified in the modern manner; and within the place, and near the centre of the fortifications, in the Baſtion Royal, is a ſtrong building, with a moat on the ſide toward the town. This is called the citadel, though it neither has artillery, nor is capable of receiving any; the entrance to it indeed is over a draw-bridge, on one ſide of which is a corps de garde, and advanced centinels on the other. Within this fort are the governor's houſe, the barracks for the garriſon, an arſenal, the powder magazine, and excellent caſemates. The pariſh-church, or rather chapel, likewiſe ſtands within this citadel; and without it is another, belonging to the hoſpital of St Jean de Dieu, a ſpacious though ancient ſtructure, all of ſtone. The harbour is ſo extenſive, that the whole Britiſh navy may ride in it with ſafety; but its entrance is very narrow, being confined by Goat iſland, whereon ſtands a pretty large fort; and on the oppoſite ſide is a light-houſe of conſiderable height. The coaſt on this ſide, within, forms a point, which advances towards the ſhore, till it faces the mouth of the harbour; oppoſite to which is the royal battery, which defends the entrance of the harbour. From this battery, the coaſt, winding inwards, forms a capacious bay, which is an excellent careening place for ſhips of any burden, having a conſiderable depth of water, and being in a great meaſure landlocked; for which reaſon the country veſſels lie up here in winter. In ſummer, they all come to an anchor before the town, at about a quarter of a league's diſtance; though the ſmaller veſſels may come within a cable's length of the ſhore, where they lie quiet from all winds, except the eaſt, which blows right into the harbour's mouth, and cauſes an agitation, but without any danger to the ſhips at anchor.

Between the royal-battery point and that of the light-houſe, but nearer to the former, lie ſome ſands, always above water; but the harbour is every where elſe ſo clear, that ſhips going out or coming in may very ſafely tack, even when the wind is not fair. In winter, however, this harbour is altogether impracticable, being ſo entirely frozen, that it may be walked over. That ſeaſon begins here at the end of November, and continues till May or June. Sometimes the froſts ſet in ſooner, and are more intenſe, as in the year 1745, when great part of the harbour was frozen over by the middle of October.

The inhabitants of Louiſburg, at that time the only town in the iſland, conſiſted of French families, ſome Europeans, others Creoles, of the place itſelf, and from Placentia in Newfoundland, from whence they removed hither on the ceding of that iſland to the Crown of Great Britain. The chief, if not the only trade of the inhabitants, is the cod-fiſhery, from which a vaſt profit accrued to them, not only on account of the abundance of this fiſh, but becauſe the neighbouring ſeas afford the beſt of any about Newfoundland. Their wealth conſiſts in their ſtore-houſes, ſome of which are within the town, and others ſcattered along the ſhore; and in the number of their fiſhing barks, of which ſome of the moſt wealthy have each of them forty or fifty daily employed in this valuable fiſhery, carrying three or four men a-piece, who receive a ſettled ſalary, but are, at the ſame time, obliged to deliver a certain number of ſtandard fiſh; which it is not difficult to perform, as they may load their boats twice a-day in the very mouth of the harbour. Hence it comes to paſs, that the cod ſtore-houſes ſeldom fail of being full againſt the time that ſhips reſort hither from France, laden with proviſions and other goods, with which the inhabitants provide themſelves, in exchange for the fiſh, or conſign them to be ſold in France. Ships likewiſe from the French colonies of St Domingo, and Martinico, bring ſugar, tobacco, coffee, rum, &c. and return laden with cod; and any ſurplus after Louiſburg is ſerved, finds a vent in Canada, where the return is made in beavers ſkins, and other fine furs. This was a moſt beneficial port to France; for by means of it they not only carried on a very profitable trade with the mother country, but an extenſive commerce with the Roman Catholic part of Europe. This fiſhery being the ſole employment of the inhabitants of this colony during the ſummer months, the country is but very little cultivated; and in winter, the whole ſurface is covered with ſnow three or four feet deep, which does not diſſolve till the ſummer is conſiderably advanced.

Beſides the conſiderable commerce which the French had at this port, they fitted out ſuch a number of privateers, that the trade of our American colonies, (particularly New England), was ſo much interrupted, that an offer was made by the province of Maſſachuſett's bay, to raiſe forces and attack it; and the miniſtry approved the ſcheme.

Note 40. Liſt of the Squadron on the Jamaica Station, under Vice Admiral Davers, who was ſent out to relieve Sir Chaloner Ogle in 1745.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Cornwall,	80	Thomas Davers, Vice-Admiral. Capt. Richard Chadwick.
Prince of Orange,	60	Miles Stapylton.
Rippon,	60	James Rentone.
Plymouth,	60	Rigby Dent.
Strafford,	60	Hon. Edward Legge.
Falmouth,	50	J. Simcoe.
Aſſiſtance,	50	S. Callis.
Adventure,	44	Cor. Mitchell.
Enterprize,	44	C. Holmes.
Seahorſe,	24	C. Colby.
Experiment,	24	H. Dennis.
Biddeford,	24	C. Powlett.
Rippon's Prize,	20	S. Graves.
Drake,	14	Ed. Clarke.
Merlin,	14	D. Brodie.
Baſiliſk, bombs,	8	Ed. Falkingham.
Blaſt,	8	M. Shuldham.
Mercury hulk,		P. Toms.

Note 41. A Liſt of His Majeſty's Ships at the Leeward Iſlands, under the command of Vice-Admiral Townſend in 1745.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Dorſetſhire,	80	Vice Adm. Iſaac Townſend. Capt. P. Lawrence.
Lenox,	70	Edmund Toll.
Princeſſa,	77	Joſeph Lingen.
Ipſwich,	70	Robert Maynard.
Dreadnought,	60	T. Broderick.
Worceſter,	60	T. Andrews.
Kingſton,	60	Robert Hughes.
Pembroke,	60	George Balchen.
Hampſhire,	50	L. Daniel.
Argyle,	50	Fr. Holburne.
Severn,	50	W. Liſle.
Woolwich,	50	J. Cockburn.
Gibraltar,	20	Con. Norbury.
Centaur,	20	Richard Tyrell.
Otter,	14	Abel Smith.
Fame,	12	James Campbell.
Hind,	16	Thomas Innes.
Bien Aimé, ſtore-ſhip,		Clark Gayton.
Ludlow Caſtle, hulk,		Thomas Bloſs.

Note 42. Liſt of his Majeſty's Fleet in the Mediterranean, under the Command of Vice-Admiral Rowley, before Rear-Admiral Townſend was detached with a Squadron to the Leeward Iſlands in the beginning of 1745, together with Deſcriptions of the Cities of Genoa and Baſtia, the Ports of Savona and Final, and Vado-Bay in Italy.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Neptune,	90	Vice-Adm. William Rowley. Capt. Arthur Gardiner.
Ruſſell,	80	Vice-Adm. Henry Medley. Capt. M. Buckle.
* Dorſetſhire,	80	Rear-Adm. Iſaac Townſend. Capt. Edmund Toll.
Marlborough,	90	Richard Watkins.
Princeſs Caroline,	80	J. Lovett.
Norfolk,	80	T. Pye.
Torbay,	80	C. W. Purvis.
Cambridge,	80	L. Leſlie.
Boyne,	80	J. Lloyd.
Bedford,	70	Hon. Geo. Townſhend.
Eſſex,	70	Richard Hughes.
Naſſau,	70	Eſſex Holcomb.
Royal Oak,	70	C. Long.
Elizabeth,	70	Rich. Jaſper.
Revenge,	70	Hon. Geo. Murray.
* Princeſſa,	74	Joſ. Lingen.
Stirling Caſtle,	70	T. Cooper.
Berwick,	70	Edward Hawke.
Burford,	70	Edmund Strange.
* Ipſwich,	70	Robert Maynard.
* Lenox,	70	P. Lawrence.
Dragon,	60	C. Watſon.
Rupert,	60	Edmund Horne.
* Kingſton,	60	R. Hughes.
Dunkirk,	60	Ja. Young.
* Worceſter,	60	Mat. Mitchell.
Jerſey,	60	C. Hardy.
* Argyle,	50	Francis Holburne.
Guernſey,	50	S. Corniſh.
Dartmouth,	50	J. Crookſhanks.
Chatham,	50	A. Smith.
Nonſuch,	50	Ja. Hodſoll.
Antelope,	50	Ar. Scott.
Leopard,	50	Lord Colvill.
[illegible]ſhire,	50	Geo. R. Vanburgh.
	44	L. Daniel.

Diamond,

Ships.		*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Diamond,		44	G. Robinſon.
Roebuck,		44	T. Sturton.
Liverpool,		44	George Durell.
Torrington,		44	J. Hardy.
Kennington,		20	Hon. Geo. Edgecumbe.
Loweſtoffe,		20	J. Bowdler.
Seaford,		20	J. Wilſon.
Phœnix,		20	Hugh Forbes.
Spence,		8	
Dragon's Prize,		8	S. Maſter.
Poſtillion,		12	T. Andrews.
Enterprize,	*barco longo.*	8	William Meldrum.
Terrible,	bombs,	8	J. Loving.
Carcaſe,		8	J. Weller.
Firedrake,		8	S. Marſhall.
Lightning,		8	Rich. Knight.
Nazareth,	fire-ſhips,		T. Knowler.
Duke,			M. Barton.
Trelawny,	ſtore-ſhip,		
Rocheſter,	hoſpital ſhip.		

* Thoſe marked thus * went to the Weſt Indies with Rear-Admiral Townſend.

A deſcription of the City of Genoa.

Genoa is one of the fineſt cities in Italy, and capital of the republic bearing its name, the ancient Liguria. It is ſituated in Lat. 44. 23. N. Lon. 8. 41. E. being 225 miles N. W. of Rome, and 62. S. E. of Turin. The city is very ancient, large, and magnificent, being ſix miles in circumference, built like an amphitheatre on the ſide of a ſteep hill, ſloping towards the ſea, from whence, by its great number of grand churches, convents, palaces, and public edifices, it makes an uncommon, grand, and beautiful appearance, the houſes being ſix or ſeven ſtories high. The city is extremely populous; and a great trade is carried on here in velvets, ſilks, and the like. Here is a very fine harbour, capable of receiving the largeſt ſhips, or whoſe ſecurity againſt the wind and waves, they have built a mole five hundred and ſixty paces in length and thirteen in breadth; it is fifteen feet above the level of the water; on this mole there is a light-houſe of great height; the harbour can be ſhut by a chain or boom, to prevent veſſels either from entering or going out of the port. Conſidering its ſituation, Genoa is extremely well fortified, and well ſupplied with water. Louis XIV. King of France, bombarded this city in 1684; and the Auſtrians took it in 1746; but their inſolence and oppreſſion driving the inhabitants to deſpair, they roſe on the garriſon, maſſacred a great number of them, and expelled the reſt. It is called Genoa the Proud; and of old, Ligurian faith was not held in any great eſteem.

Deſcription of the Port of Savona.

Savona is a large, handſome, fortified town in the republic of Genoa, ſituated in Lat. 44. 18. N. Lon. 8. 20. E. on the Mediterranean. The Genoeſe, fearing that the trade carried on here would be hurtful to Genoa, ruined its harbour, ſo that it can now only admit of ſmall veſſels. The country about it is well cultivated, and abounds in ſilks and all ſorts of fruits. It is diſtant from Genoa twenty miles to the S. W. and twelve N. E. from Final.

Deſcription of the Port of Final.

Final is ſubject to and lies in the republic of Genoa, Lat. 44. 14. N. Lon. 8. 0. E. thirty miles S. W. of Genoa. It was ſold to the Genoeſe in 1713 by the Emperor Charles VI. It has a pretty good harbour on the Mediterranean, defended by a citadel and other fortifications.

Vado-Bay.

A Bay on the coaſt of Genoa in Italy, in which the Britiſh fleet frequently anchored and watered during the late war. It is ſituated three miles W. of Savona, and twenty-four S. W. of Genoa.

Deſcription of the City and Port of Baſtia,

Baſtia is the principal ſea-port in the iſland of Corſica, has a good harbour, defended by a caſtle and other works. It lies in Lat. 42. 36. N. Lon. 9. 30. E. The Genoeſe were in poſſeſſion of it; but the malcontents, aſſiſted by the Britiſh, drove them out of it in 1745.

Note 43. Liſt of M. la Bourdonnais's Fleet in the Eaſt Indies, 1746.

Ships.	*Guns. bored for.*	*Guns. mounted.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
L'Achille,	74	70	700	M. la Bourdonnais.
* Le Duc d'Orleans,	56	36	450	
Le Bourbon,	56	34	400	
Le Neptune,	54	34	400	
* Le Phœnix,	54	34	400	
Le St Louis,	44	30	400	
* Le Lys,	40	28	300	
Inſulaire,	30	26	250	
Total,	398	292	3300	

* Foundered in the gale of the 2d October.

Reinforcement which joined M. la Bourdonnais in 1746.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Centaur,	74	700	M. de Bouvet.
Mars,	56	423	
Brilliant,	50	400	
	180	1520	

Note 44. Liſt of the Fleet under Commodore Peyton, in the Eaſt Indies, 1746; and Deſcription of the City of Madraſs.

Liſt of the Fleet under Commodore Peyton.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Medway,	60	400	Ed. Peyton, Commodore. Capt. Roſewell.
Preſton,	50	300	Geo. Earl of Northeſk.
Wincheſter,	50	300	Lord Thomas Bertie.
Harwich,	50	300	Philip Carteret.
Medway's Prize,	40	240	Thomas Griffin.
Lively,	20	120	Nath. Stevens.
	270	1660	

Madraſs, or Fort St George,

Is a town and fort in Aſia, on the coaſt of Coromandel, ſituated in Lon. 80. 34. E. Lat. 13. 5. N. ſixty three miles north of Pondicherry. It is called by the natives Chilipatam. This is the chief ſettlement which the Britiſh have on this coaſt, and was granted them by the Great Mogul more than one hundred years ago. The territory, according to the firſt grant, extended about two leagues along the ſhore, and about one mile inland. The town and fort front the ſea; it has no harbour; the ſurf is very great, ſo that landing is always dangerous, and frequently impoſſible. The place is badly ſupplied with freſh water, owing to a ſalt-water river or pond at the back of the town, ſo that water is either brought from a diſtance or preſerved in ciſterns. The town conſiſts of three diviſions; that to the ſouth extends about four hundred yards in length from N. to S. and about one hundred yards in breadth; this was the principal part of the town; here all the Europeans reſided: the governor and the reſt of the Company's ſervants were all accommodated with elegant houſes. Here the Company had their warehouſes; alſo an Engliſh and a Roman-Catholic church. This diviſion was ſurrounded by a rampart, having four baſtions; but this fortification was of very poor conſtruction, and there were no out-works to this diviſion, which was known by the name of Fort St George, and was called, by way of diſtinction, in India, the White Town. On the north of this, and contiguous, was another diviſion, much larger, and worſe fortified, in which were many good habitations belonging to the Armenian and the richeſt Indian merchants who reſided in the Company's territory: this was called the Black Town. The third diviſion was to the north of this laſt, and was a large ſuburb, where all the native inhabitants reſided. Beſides the town, the Company had ſome villages upon their territory inhabited by natives. The trade from England to the coaſt of Coromandel, together with that which it carried on by the merchants of various nations, from one part of India to another, has raiſed Madraſs to a degree of opulence inferior only to Goa and Batavia. On the Company's territory here, were at leaſt two hundred and fifty thouſand inhabitants, of which the greateſt part were natives of India of various caſts and religions: amongſt theſe were three or four thouſand Indian Chriſtians, who call themſelves Portugueſe, and pretend to be deſcended of that nation. In 1746 the Britiſh ſubjects in this ſettlement did not exceed three hundred and fifty men, of thoſe two hundred were ſoldiers who compoſed the garriſon, and neither they nor their officers had ever ſeen any ſervice; with ſuch it was not to be expected that the place could hold out for any time; for no reliance could be had on the black people, who conſidered themſelves as neutrals, and would retire on the approach of danger. It is dangerous for ſhips to be at anchor before Madraſs during the Northern monſoons; for in India, the year is divided into two ſeaſons. From the month of October to March, the winds blow from the north; and during the reſt of the year, from the ſouthern points of the compaſs. Theſe ſeaſons are called by the mariners monſoons; the change from one to the other is generally preceded by an interval of twenty days, in which calms, or light uncertaiu winds prevail. The ſetting in of the Northern monſoon generally falls out ſome time in the month of October, as that of the Southern does in the month of April. On the coaſt of Coromandel the Northern monſoon ſometimes ſets in with violent tempeſts or hurricanes; and if the monſoon ſets in with moderation, it is often productive of tempeſtuous weather at different intervals, until the middle of December, ſo that it is held dangerous for any veſſels to remain on the coaſt after the 15th of October, or to return to it ſooner than the end of December.

Note 41. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Fleet at the Leeward-Iſlands in 1746, before Vice-Admiral Townſend ſailed for North America.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Dorſetſhire,	80	Vice-Admiral Townſend. Capt. Edm. Toll.
* Princeſſa,	74	J. Cockburn.
* Ipſwich,	70	R. Maynard.

* Theſe two ſhips met with a violent gale of wind on their voyage to Louiſburg, were in great diſtreſs, and obliged to bear away for England.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Pembroke,	60	Capt. T. Fincher.
Dreadnought,	60	T. Broderick.
Woolwich,	50	Joſeph Lingen.
Severn,	50	W. Liſle.
Argyle,	50	Fr. Holburne.
Sutherland,	50	Geo. Pocock.
Goſport,	44	Pat. O'Hara.
Centaur,	20	Rd. Tyrrel,
Richmond,	20	W. Harman.
Bien Aimé,	18	Richard Tarriſh.
Ludlow-Caſtle, hulk,		Thomas Bloſs.

Note 46. A Liſt of His Majeſty's Ships at Jamaica in 1746.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Cornwall,	80	Capt. Richard Chadwick.
Lenox,	70	Peter Lawrence.
Worceſter,	60	Thomas Andrews.
Plymouth,	60	Digby Dent.
Strafford,	60	Corn. Mitchell *.
Falmouth,	50	Hen. Dennis.
Enterprize,	44	Charles Holmes.
Seahorſe,	24	Edward Rich.
Milford,	44	J. Simcoe.
Biddeford,	24	C. Powlett.
Rippon's prize,	20	S. Graves.
Drake,	14	Ed. Clark.
Merlin,	10	D. Brodie.
Alderney, hulk,		Peter Toms.
Warwick,	60	R. Erſkine.

* On the death of Vice-Admiral Davers, the command devolved on Captain Mitchell, until the arrival of Commodore Knowles in the Warwick from North America.

Liſt of the Fleet detached under the command of Commodore Mitchell.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Strafford,	60	Capt. Cornelius Mitchell.
Lenox,	64	Peter Lawrence.
Plymouth,	60	Digby Dent.
Worceſter,	60	Tho. Andrews.
Milford,	44	Edward Rich.
Drake,	14	Ed. Clark.

French Fleet under M. de Conflans in the West Indies.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Terrible,	74	M. de Conflans.
Content,	64	
Arc en Ciel,	54	
Zephyr,	44	

No. 4[illegible] List of the French Fleet in North America, under le Duc D'Anville, in 1746.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.
Le Northumberland,	[illegible]	[illegible]	Duc d'Anville.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. [illegible] Vice-Admiral.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. de [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. de [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. de [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. de [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. de [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. de [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. de [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. de [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. de [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. de [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. de [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. de [illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] under [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vigilant,	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Kinſale,	40	Capt. R. Young.
Dover,	40	W. Shirley.
Torrington,	40	Richard Edwards.
Shirley,	20	J. Rous.
Albany,	14	S. Colby.

N. B. The crews of the above were about 3550 men.

Note 49. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships in the Mediterranean in 1746 and 1747, under the command of Vice-Admiral Medley, and Rear-Admiral Byng; with a Deſcription of the River Var, the Port of Antibes, the Iſlands of St Margarite and St. Honorate, &c.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Ruſſel,	80	Vice-Adm. Henry Medley. Capt. M. Buckle.
Boyne,	80	Thomas Latham.
Norfolk,	80	Thomas Pye.
Princeſs Caroline,	80	John Lovett.
Bedford,	70	Hon. Geo. Townſhend.
Burford,	70	Edmund Strange.
Eſſex.	70	Richard Hughes.
Naſſau,	70	Eſſex Holcombe.
Royal Oak,	70	James Hodſoll.
Revenge,	70	Hon. Geo. Murray.
Stirling Caſtle,	70	John Fawler.
Princeſſa,	74	Hon, A. J. Hervey.
Dunkirk,	60	James Young.
Jerſey,	60	C. Hardy.
Rupert,	60	Edmund Horne.
Superb,	60	Rear-Adm. Hon. J. Byng. Capt. Thorpe Fowke.
Antelope,	50	J. Bowdler.
Chatham,	50	A. Smith.
Colcheſter,	50	L. O'Brien.
Dartmouth,	50	James Hamilton.
Guernſey,	50	S. Corniſh,
Leopard,	50	Lord Colvill.
Litchfield,	50	George Stepney.
Nonſuch,	50	Cotton Dent.
Diamond,	44	R. Robinſon.
Feverſham,	44	Arthur Gardiner.
Liverpool,	44	Geo. Durell.
Roebuck,	44	J. Weller.
Loweſtoffe,	20	Charles Proby.
Phœnix,	20	Hugh Forbes.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
[illegible],	20	Capt. J. Willon.
[illegible],	8	J. Donkely.
[illegible],	6	J. Jermy.
Terrible,	6	William Martin.
Enterprize } *barco*		William Cooper.
[illegible] Prize, } *longos*		Joſeph Veale.
Poſtilion, xebeque.		Matthew Barton.
Cruizer, ſettee.	12	John Wynne.
[illegible], } fire ſhips,		David Edwards.
Duke, } fire ſhips,		R. Coleman.
Deptford, ſtore ſhip,	24	Amb. Secombe.
[illegible] Royal, hoſpital ſhip.		Edward Barber.

Deſcription of the Var.

The Var is a river in France, has its ſource in the county of Nice; [illegible] enters Provence, paſſes by Guillaume, Entrevaux, and [illegible], and falls into the Mediterranean ſea three miles weſt of Nice. It is a rapid river, having high banks, but it is too ſmall to admit of any navigation.

[illegible] St. Margaret, &c.

[illegible] the province of Provence, [illegible] 13. E. [illegible] It has a good [illegible] and has [illegible] Three [illegible] St. Ho-[illegible] and has [illegible] ſituated [illegible] about a [illegible] might [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Me-[illegible]

Note 50. Liſt of the General and Staff-Officers, and Land and Sea-Forces, on the Expedition to Port l'Orient in 1746, with a Deſcription of the place.

Commander in Chief, Lieutenant-General Hon. James St Clair.

Brigadier Generals,
- Richard Offarrell.
- William Graham.
- Edward Richbell.

Quarter-Maſter-General, Colonel James Abercrombie.

Deputy Quarter-Maſter-General, Lieut-Colonel Henry Erſkine.

Chief Engineer, Director-General, and Commander of the Artillery, Thomas Armſtrong.

Engineers,
- Capt. John Armſtrong.
- —— Juſtly Watſon.

Regiments,
- 1ſt, or Royal, 1ſt Battalion,
- 15th, Harriſon's.
- 28th, Bragg's.
- 30th, Frampton's.
- 39th, Richbell's.
- 42d, Lord John Murray's.

200 men of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, under the command of Captain John Chalmers.

A Liſt of the Fleet under Admiral Leſtock, on the Expedition to Port l'Orient.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Princeſſa,	74	Richard Leſtock, Admiral of the Blue. Capt. John Cockburn.
Edinburgh,	70	Thomas Cotes, Commodore. Capt. James Peers.
Devonſhire,	66	J. Pritchard.
Exeter,	60	Thomas Leke.
Superb,	60	Thorpe Fowke.
Tilbury,	60	Robert Harland.
York,	60	Tim. Nucella.
Ruby,	50	Joſ. Knight.
Haſtings,	44	Hon. Archibald Stuart,
Pool,	44	Ormond Thomſon.
Sapphire,	44	Samuel Maſterſon.
Fly,	8	Patrick Baird.
Taviſtock,	10	Geo. Mackenzie.
Morton, bomb,	6	Charles Upton.
Vulcan, fire-ſhips,	6	William Pettigrew.
Scipio, fire-ſhips,	6	Warren Belitha.

[illegible]

Note 52. Liſt of the Fleet under Rear-Admiral Knowles, at Jamaica, in 1747.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Plymouth,	60	Capt. Dig. Dent.	Canterbury,	60	Capt. D. Brodie.
Cornwall,	80	Pol. Taylor.	Milford,	44	Ed. Clarke.
Lenox,	70	P. Lawrence.	Enterprize,	44	Cha. Holmes.
Elizabeth,	70	Ja. Renton.	Biddeford,	20	Cha. Powlett.
Worceſter,	60	T. Andrews.	Merlin,	14	

Note 53. Liſt of the Fleet at the Leeward Iſlands, under Commodore Legge, in 1747.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Captain,	70	Hon. Edw. Legge, Commodore. Capt. Hugh Palliſer.
Dreadnought,	60	Thomas Broderick.
Sunderland,	60	J. Brett.
Dragon,	60	T. Frankland.
Sutherland.	50	George Pocock *.
Goſport,	44	Patrick O'Hara.
Mary Galley,	44	Robert Swanton.
Ludlow Caſtle,	44	Hugh Pigot.
Centaur,	20	Richard Tyrell.
Rye,	20	Charles Wray.
Richmond,	20	James Sayer.
Saxon,	14	
Porcupine,	16	Hon. Aug. Hervey.

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* On the death of Commodore Legge, the command devolved on Captain (afterwards Sir George) Pocock.

Note 54. A Liſt of the Fleet under Vice-Admiral Anſon and Rear-Admiral Warren, May 1747.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Prince George,	90	George Anſon, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. John Bentley.
Devonſhire,	66	Peter Warren, Rear-Admiral of the White. Capt. Temple Weſt.
Namur,	74	Hon. Ed. Boſcawen.
Monmouth,	64	Henry Harriſon.
Prince Frederick,	64	Harry Norris.
Yarmouth,	64	Piercy Brett.

APPENDIX.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Princeſs Louiſa,	60	Capt. Charles Watſon.
Nottingham,	60	Philip Saumarez.
Defiance,	60	Thomas Grenville.
Pembroke,	60	Thomas Fincher.
Windſor,	60	Thomas Hanway.
Centurion,	60	Peter Denis.
Falkland,	[illegible]	Blem. Barradell.
Briſtol,	[illegible]	Hon. William Montagu.
[illegible]	[illegible]	John Montagu.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Richard Gwynne.
[illegible]		[illegible] Pettigrew.

[illegible] Commo-
[illegible]

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thomas [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Rodney.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]		
[illegible]		

[illegible] Rear-Ad-
[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Hawke.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Princeſs Louiſa,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windſor,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lion,	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible] Rodney.
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]

Note 57. A Liſt of the Fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Boſcawen, in the Eaſt Indies, in 1748; together with Deſcriptions of the Iſlands of Mauritius, Bourbon, Diego Rays, and the City of Pondicherry.

A Liſt of the Fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Boſcawen, in the Eaſt Indies, in 1748.

	Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
*	Namur,	74	Hon. Ed. Boſcawen, Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. S. Marſhall.
*	Vigilant,	64	William Liſle.
	Exeter,	60	Harry Powlett.
	York,	60	Tim. Nucella.
*	Deptford,	60	T. Lake.
*	Pembroke,	60	T. Fincher.
*	Ruby,	50	Joſ. Knight.
*	Cheſter,	50	Richard Spry.
	Harwich,	50	Ph. Carteret.
	Preſton,	50	William Adams.
	Lively,	20	N. Stevens.
*	Deal Caſtle,	24	J. Lloyd.
*	Swallow,	16	J. Rowzier.
*	Baſiliſk, bomb,	8	William Preſton.
*	Apollo, hoſpital-ſhip,	20	Robert Wilſon.

The ſhips marked thus *, came from England along with Admiral Boſcawen.

Deſcription of the Iſland of Mauritius, Bourbon, and Diego Rays.

The Portugueſe, in their firſt navigations to India, diſcovered theſe three iſlands. They are ſituated about four hundred miles to the eaſtward of the iſland of Madagaſcar, between the 19th and 20th degree of S. latitude. The firſt of theſe we ſhall mention is the moſt important, lies between the other two, and was called by the firſt diſcoverers Cerne, probably from a ſuppoſition that it was the Cerne of the ancients. The Dutch were the firſt who ſettled in it, and made it a ſtation for their ſhips coming from India to obtain refreſhment at. They called it Mauritius; but they abandoning it, the French took poſſeſſion of it in 1712, and named it the Iſle de France. This name has obtained among themſelves, but the Europeans in general continue to call it Mauritius. It lies in Lat. 20. 15. S. Lon. 6. 15. E. The Portugueſe found on theſe iſlands neither men, nor any four-footed animals, excepting land tortoiſes, but great quantities of birds, ſuch as parroquets, doves, and ſea-fowls; and the ſea abounds with a variety of fiſh, and great numbers of turtle.

The inconveniences ariſing from the want of a port at the Iſland of Bourbon induced the French to take poſſeſſion of this iſland, it having two very good harbours, which the French have ſpared no expence to fortify. That on the north-weſt is called Port-Louis; that on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the iſland is called Port Bourbon. The trade-wind from the ſouth-eaſt in theſe latitudes, blows all the year round, excepting for a few days at the ſummer ſolſtice, when it is interrupted by hard gales and hurricanes from the north. The eaſe with which this wind enables ſhips to enter the port of Bourbon, cauſed the French, when they firſt took poſſeſſion of this ſpot, to eſteem it the beſt port in the iſland: but experience pointing out to them, that the ſame wind often rendering the paſſage out of the harbour ſo difficult, that a ſhip was ſometimes obliged to wait a conſiderable time before the weather admitted of her putting to ſea, this harbour is in a great meaſure abandoned, and the principal town and ſeat of government is now fixed at Port Louis, which is nearly in the middle of the north ſide of the iſland, and its entrance is through a channel formed by two ſhoals, which advance about two miles into the ſea. When a ſhip arrives oppoſite to this channel, the ſouth-eaſt wind hinders her from entering the port under ſail, and ſhe muſt either warp in with cables, or be towed in with boats. The neceſſity of this operation, joined to the extreme narrowneſs of the channel, which does not admit of two ſhips abreaſt of each other entering at the ſame time, is one of the beſt defences the harbour has againſt an attack by ſea; for from theſe obſtacles, an enemy would find it a matter of the greateſt difficulty to force the port; and, in addition to this natural ſtrength, they have built two forts, and as many batteries, which are mounted with heavy cannon, and entirely command the approach to the harbour, ſhould ſhips preſume to force an entry under ſail. This port is capable of containing one hundred ſail of ſhips, and is well provided with every requiſite for repairing, and even building of ſhips. This port has proved of the greateſt advantage to France in the ſeveral wars which have been carried on between Great Britain and her; and has proved of great utility to the French Eaſt-India Company's commerce; for here their ſhips and crews were ſure to meet with all neceſſary refreſhment after a long voyage. The port of Bourbon is alſo fortified; and an army landed here would find it an extreme difficult taſk to paſs the mountains to the different parts of the iſland. There are ſeveral places between the north-eaſt extremity and Port Louis where boats may land; but all theſe are defended by batteries; and the country behind them is a continued thicket: The reſt of the coaſt is inacceſſible. In the north-eaſtern quarter is a plain extending about ten miles from eaſt to weſt, and in ſome places five miles inland from the northern coaſt. All the reſt of the iſland is full of high and ſteep mountains, lying ſo near to one another, and the intervals between them ſo narrow, that, inſtead of vallies, they rather reſemble the beds of torrents; and theſe are choaked with huge fragments of rocks which have fallen from the ſteep ſides of the impending mountains. On the ſummits of the mountains ice is frequently to be found, and they are covered with foreſts of ebony and other large trees. The ground they ſhade produces herbage, ſhrubs, and plants of various ſorts, from the common graſs to the ſtrongeſt thorn, and that in ſuch profuſion, that they form a thicket ſo cloſely interwoven, that no progreſs can be made, but by means of a hatchet. Notwithſtanding theſe difficulties, plantations have been formed on theſe mountains, and very conſiderable progreſs has been made in the plains; but the productions, although moſtly of the ſame kind, are not only in leſs quantity, but of an inferior quality to thoſe produced at Bourbon iſland. Here no coffee is raiſed; but by the indefatigable induſtry of M. de la Bourdonnais, ſugar, indigo, pepper, and cotton, (which are not at Bourbon), are cultivated here with ſucceſs. Since the departure of that moſt excellent governor, the plantations have been neglected, and are fallen off: but if a proper ſpirit of activity was raiſed among the inhabitants, they might ſoon be made to reſume their flouriſhing appearance. Trial is now making here to cultivate the real cinnamon, from plants obtained at the iſland of Ceylon. The ſucceſs of this experiment is much doubted; and, if the plants do not periſh, it is probable they will ſoon degenerate, from the great difference of the ſoil and climate. Mines of iron have been diſcovered in the mountains near the great plain in the north-eaſt part of the iſland; and theſe mountains affording in great abundance the neceſſary fuel, forges have been erected; but the iron produced is of a very inferior quality, it being brittle, and only fit for making cannon-balls and bomb-ſhells. Black cattle, ſheep, and goats are preſerved with difficulty: the firſt generally die before they have been a year in the iſland, and this occaſions frequent importations of them from Madagaſcar and other parts. Common domeſtic poultry breed in great plenty: theſe, with fiſh and turtle, furniſh a great part of the food of the European inhabitants. Theſe have not increaſed much by marriage, by far the greateſt part being natives of France. The unfortunate Caffre ſlaves are ſubject to great mortalities from the ſmall-pox and other epidemical diſtempers.

The approach to the iſland is extremely dangerous, it being ſurrounded with ledges of rocks, and many of them covered by the ſea. The ſhore abounds with coral, madrepores, a kind of ſea-cane, and ſhells. This iſland is ſaid to contain ſixty rivers: ſome are conſiderable ſtreams, and moſt of them have their ſources from lakes, of which there are ſeveral in the middle part of the iſland. Theſe rivers afford plenty of various kinds of fiſh, particularly lubies and eels. The latter are of an enormous ſize, ſome having been found that were ſix feet long, and ſix inches in circumference, and ſo extremely voracious, that it is dangerous to bathe in thoſe parts of the river where they lie, as they will ſeize a man without fear, and have ſtrength ſufficient to keep him under water till he is drowned. Here is a great variety of birds, and bats as large as a young kitten: the inhabitants eſteem them a delicate morſel. The air is both hot and moiſt. The place abounds with inſects, which are very troubleſome, but there are no ſerpents. It has been diſcovered, that off Port Louis the ſouth-eaſt wind generally blows with leaſt ſtrength about ſun-riſe; and it alſo happens, on four or five days, at intervals, in the courſe of a month, that early in the morning the wind ceaſes in the northern part of the iſland for an hour or two, when a breeze riſes, although but faintly, from the north-weſt; during which, a ſhip, ſtationed at the entrance of the channel to avail herſelf of this breeze, may enter the harbour and attack the forts.

BOURBON ISLAND.

Bourbon Iſland, which is the largeſt and weſtermoſt, was diſcovered by the Portugueſe, and called Maſcarenhas, being the perſon's name who diſcovered it. It lies in the Indian Ocean, in S. Lat. 22. 2. E. Lon. 54. 10. forty leagues to the weſtward of Mauritius, and three hundred miles eaſt of Madagaſcar. The French Eaſt India Company took poſſeſſion of this iſland in 1680, and called it Bourbon, and have kept it ever ſince. It is nearly circular, being about ſixty miles in length from N. to S. and forty-five in breadth from E. to W. It is flat near the ſea-coaſt, but in the middle is full of mountains, interſperſed with vallies; and many rivers iſſue from thoſe mountains, which water the iſland plentifully. The northern part of the iſland is the only part capable of cultivation, the ſouthern part being wholly barren, and is called the burnt land, from a volcano in the neighbourhood, whoſe lava has covered all this part of the iſland; this volcano burns ſlowly, and without noiſe. The iſland produces ſome valuable wood, particularly ebony of a great ſize. The mountains are very high, and ice is frequently found on their tops; the valleys are very narrow. The north part of the iſland, which is the only part inhabited, is divided into three diſtricts, St Denis, St Paul, and St Suſan; here the inhabitants have their houſes; farming and grubbing the land, is their chief employment; it is made to produce corn, rice, millet, and all manner of roots. The mould of the flat country is but two feet deep, for you then meet with the rock; and for this reaſon, the inhabitants are obliged to lay it up every three years. But this mould, which is remarkable, is deeper on the hills, and thoſe who can afford to grub it there, find a great benefit. The only foreign trade the inhabitants have, is ſending a large ſhip every year to Pondicherry, and the ſupplying the French Eaſt India ſhips with all manner of proviſions. The air is eſteemed wholeſome, and proviſions of all ſorts are in greater plenty here than at Mauritius. The number of white and negro inhabitants may be about four thouſand in all, of which one thouſand is capable of bearing arms. Here is kept a garriſon, a governor, regiſter, and a magazine-keeper for the Company: theſe reſide at St Denis, the principal town, where there is a fort. However ſuperior in ſome reſpects this iſland may be to Mauritius, it is greatly inferior in having no harbour, and only two roads, that of St Denis and St Paul. Here ſhips may ride at moſt times pretty ſafely; but in the hurricane ſeaſon, they have no ſhelter, and muſt either put to ſea, or be daſhed againſt the ſhore. The hurricanes are extremely violent, but ſeldom blow except between December and the end of April, and then generally about the full or new moon. In this interval, therefore, the ſhips never approach the iſland within leſs than four or five days of theſe phaſes; a precaution which, though it is ſometimes ſucceſsful, is not infallible. This iſland, beſides producing a great number of European fruits, likewiſe produces a number of thoſe found in India, ſuch as the mango, china orange, and peach, which come to great perfection; but the principal object of the agriculture of the inhabitants, and which has rendered the iſland of great importance in their commerce, is the cultivation of the coffee-tree, of which they brought the plants from Beit-ul-Fakih in Arabia; and theſe have thriven ſo well that the iſland now produces two thouſand tons of coffee yearly. The cultivation of this tree, as well as moſt other ſervices of toil, are performed by Caffre ſlaves brought from Africa or the iſland of Madagaſcar: notwithſtanding they have horſes which might be trained to moſt of the work required; it is true, the horſes are ſmall, but they are remarkable for their hardineſs. They have alſo raiſed ſome black cattle, and great quantities of goats, ſheep, hogs, and poultry, but not ſo as to make them a great article of commerce, by ſupplying proviſion for their ſhipping. This neglect perhaps ariſes from the facility and cheapneſs with which they can bring cattle and other proviſions from the weſtern ſide of the iſland of Madagaſcar.

The Iſland of Diego Rays or Roderique.

The iſland of Diego Rays, or Roderique, lies about one hundred miles eaſt of Mauritius, and is about twenty-ſeven miles long. It is full of rocks, which harbour great numbers of land tortoiſes of a very large ſize, which are eſteemed excellent food. The French uſed to ſend a ſerjeant's command from the other iſlands, who are employed in catching theſe animals for the uſe of the inhabitants of the iſlands of Mauritius and Bourbon; and this is the only uſe which is made of this iſland. The ſouth-eaſt trade wind obliges all ſhips bound to theſe iſlands to approach them from the eaſt. The paſſage from Diego Rays to Mauritius is performed in two days, and from Mauritius to Bourbon in one; but it requires near a month to go from Bourbon either to Mauritius or Diego Rays. From April to October the voyage from Mauritius to the coaſt of Coromandel is eaſily performed in a month. Theſe iſlands being out of the track of common intelligence, a large armament ſent in detail from Europe, may rendezvous at Port Louis in Mauritius, and from thence proceed to India, before any intelligence could be received there either of its ſtrength or deſtination; hence it is evident, that in caſe of a war with France, Mauritius ought to be the firſt place attacked, in order to render our poſſeſſions in India more ſecure, and its fall would probably bring after it that of the iſland of Bourbon.

A Deſcription of the City of Pondicherry.

Pondicherry is the chief ſettlement the French have in India: to this all their other ſettlements are ſubordinate. It is ſituated on the eaſtern ſide of the peninſula of Indoſtan, on the coaſt of Coromandel, in [illegible] miles [illegible] of Fort St. [illegible] French East India Company's seat of [illegible] the French in their East In- [illegible] courts and can- [illegible] that resemble [illegible] are also very ele- [illegible] manner, about [illegible] is little more [illegible] hundred yards from [illegible] with a wall [illegible] bastions at the [illegible] are surroun- [illegible] in many pla- [illegible] defended by ma- [illegible] cannon, [illegible] to make a [illegible] round the town [illegible] by a hedge [illegible] country, in- [illegible] which it [illegible] very difficult [illegible] the sea- [illegible] equal [illegible] the north, [illegible] part the [illegible] There [illegible] and at [illegible] mounted with [illegible] that it was [illegible] the limits [illegible] the French, [illegible] and hence [illegible] harbour at [illegible] within [illegible] and [illegible] of a [illegible] the vio- [illegible] Their trade [illegible] al- [illegible] the town [illegible] rebuil- [illegible] in 1761. [illegible] describing the [illegible] beginnings, in [illegible] streets, which [illegible] two rows of [illegible] The most [illegible] two churches, [illegible] the most magnificent building in the eaſt. They had erected a ſmall citadel in the year 1704, but it is of no uſe, ſince they have been allowed to build houſes all around it. To ſupply the loſs of this defence, three ſides of the town have been fortified with a rampart, a ditch, baſtions, and a glacis, which was unfiniſhed in ſome places. The road was defended by batteries judiciouſly placed.

The town, which was full a league in circumference, contained 70,000 inhabitants, of which 4000 were Europeans, Miſtees, or Topaſſes. There were at moſt 10,000 Mahommedans, the reſt were Indians, 15,000 of which were Chriſtians, and the others of ſeventeen or eighteen different caſts or tribes. Three villages dependent on the town, might contain 10,000 ſouls.

Note 58. Liſt of the Fleet at the Attack of Port Louis in the Iſland of Hiſpaniola, with a Deſcription of that place.

Liſt of the Fleet at the attack of Port Louis, March 8. 1748.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Cornwall,	80	600	Charles Knowles, Rear-Adm. of the Blue. Capt. Chadwick.
Plymouth,	60	400	Digby Dent.
Elizabeth	70	480	Pol. Taylor.
Canterbury,	60	400	David Brodie.
Strafford,	60	400	James Renton.
Warwick,	60	400	Thomas Innes.
Worceſter,	60	400	Thomas Andrews.
Oxford,	50	300	Edmund Toll.
Weaſel, Merlin, } ſloops,			

A Deſcription of Port Louis, in the Iſland of Hiſpaniola.

Hiſpaniola is one of the greater Antilles, and next in ſize to the iſland of Cuba. It was diſcovered by Columbus in 1492. The natives called it Hayti or Bohio, but he changed it to Hiſpaniola; although it is now more commonly known by the name of St Domingo, from a city ſo called, and which is the capital of the Iſland. It is ſeparated only by a narrow channel, from the iſland of Port Rico; is near four hundred miles long from eaſt to weſt, and one hundred and twenty in breadth from north to ſouth; lies in N. Lat. from 37. to 20. and W. Lon. from 67. 35. to 74. 15. It produces all the tropical fruits in great abundance; raiſes great quantities of ſugar, indigo, cotton, cocoa, ginger, coffee, tobacco, &c. When the Spaniards took poſſeſſion of this iſland, it had near 3,000,000 of inhabitants: theſe they butchered in cold blood in the courſe of a few years. Now there are computed to be 30,000 whites, and 100,000 people of colour on the iſland. Hiſpaniola is divided pretty nearly between the French and Spaniards, the former poſſeſſing the weſtern, and the latter the eaſtern half of the iſland. It contains many excellent ſea-ports, and has a great trade. On the ſouth ſide of the iſland, and near its weſtern extremity, lies Port Louis: it is ſituated about three or four leagues from the Iſle de Vache: it is built on a ſmall iſland, forming a harbour about three quarters of a mile diſtant from Hiſpaniola, where the veſſels lie in deep water, and well ſheltered. It affords great ſecurity to a number of privateers, who commit great depredations on the Britiſh trade. The iſland being deſtitute of freſh water, the town and garriſon are obliged to be ſupplied at a great expence from the iſland of Hiſpaniola. Here is a ſtrong fort mounting ſome very heavy cannon and mortars. The town is ſmall, and but little trade carried on here. A few years ago, viz. in 1737, it was almoſt deſtroyed by a hurricane, but from its utility in time of war, was completely repaired when Rear-Admiral Knowles appeared before it.

Articles of Capitulation on which Port Louis ſurrendered.

I. That the Governor ſurrender inſtantly the fort up to the Admiral, and no military officer or ſoldier in it ſerve againſt his Britannic Majeſty or his allies, for one year and one day from the date hereof.

II. That the garriſon march out with their arms, colours flying, and drums beating, (but no cannon or mortars, or any ammunition whatſoever).

III. That all the officers ſhall be allowed to carry away ſuch baggage as upon honour is their own, but ſubject to be inſpected, if demanded; and that all negroes and mulattoes that are abſolutely their ſervants or property, the Admiral will compliment them with; but all other negroes and mulattoes that are in the fort, ſhall be delivered up as right of capture, together with the fort, and all the cannon, munitions, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

IV. Upon theſe conditions the Admiral agrees, that this evening the garriſon may march out as before mentioned; at the ſame time, the keys of the caſtle ſhall be delivered up to the officer whom he ſends to take poſſeſſion, and the troops of his Britannic Majeſty ſhall march in as the others march out.

V. That for what lenity the Admiral is diſpoſed to ſhew the town and inhabitants, the conditions ſhall be ſettled between Gov. Chateaunoyé and him to-morrow.

Dated on board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Canterbury, in Port Louis, this 8th day of March 1747-8.

Note 59. Liſt of the Fleet under Rear-Admiral Knowles, and the Spaniſh Fleet under Admiral Reggio, in the Weſt Indies, in 1748.

Fleet under Rear-Admiral Knowles, when he fought Admiral Reggio, October 1. 1748.

Cornwall,	80	600	Charles Knowles, Rear-Adm. Capt. Pol. Taylor.
Lenox, 70 guns, but only 56 mounted,	56	400	Charles Holmes.
Tilbury,	60	400	Charles Powlett.
Strafford,	60	400	David Brodie.
Warwick,	60	400	Thomas Innes.
Canterbury,	60	400	Ed. Clarke.
Oxford,	50	300	Edmund Toll.
	426	2900	

Spaniſh Squadron.

Ships:	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders:*
Africa,	74	710	Don Andre Reggio, Vice-Ad.
Invincible,	74	700	Rear-Ad. Spinola.
Conqueſtadore,	64	610	Don de St Juſto.
Dragon,	64	610	De la Pas.
New Spain,	64	610	Barrella.
Royal Family,	64	610	Forreſtal.
Galga,	36	300	Garrecocha.
	440	4150	

Note 60. Liſt of the Fleet under the command of Admiral Hawke, in 1748.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Kent,	70	Sir Edward Hawke, K. B. Rear-Adm. of the White. Capt. Francis Holburne.
Culloden,	74	Francis Geary.
Nottingham,	60	R. Harland.
Auguſta,	60	Hugh Bonfoy.
Anſon,	60	Hon. A Keppel.
Centurion,	60	P. Dennis.
Portland,	50	Charles Stevens.
Taviſtock,	50	Juſtinian Nutt,
Glouceſter,	50	Philip Durell.

Note 61. Liſt of the Ships diſpatched under the command of Commodore Cotes, to join the Squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Hawke; and of the Spaniſh Fleet which he met.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Edinburgh,	70	Capt. T. Cotes.
Eagle,	60	Geo. B. Rodney.
Princeſs Louiſa,	60	Charles Watſon.
Windſor,	60	T. Hanway.
Inverneſs,	24	Geo. Mackenzie.

A Liſt of the Spaniſh Ships which Captain Cotes fell in with.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*
El Sobiero,	74	El Oriente,	64	El Roſario,	64
El Leon,	74	El Brillante,	64	El Xavier,	54
El Colorodo,	74	La Paſtora,	64	La Galgo.	54

Note 62. Liſt of the French Fleet at the concluſion of the War in 1748.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*
Tonnant,	80	Achille,	74	Bourbon,	56
Margravine,	80	Centaur,	74	Mars,	56
Intrepide,	74	Northumberland, Brit.	70	Heureux,	56
Eſperance,	74	Lys,	70	Tigre,	56
Duc d'Orleans,	74	Solide,	64	Arç-en-Ciel,	56
St Eſprit,	74	Leopold,	64	Neptune,	54
Ferme,	74	Content,	64	Carillon,	54
Superbe,	74	Toulouſe,	64	Brillant,	50
Juſte,	74	St. Louis,	64	Lacrime,	53
Dauphine,	74	Conſtante,	60	Triton,	50
				Aquillon,	50

FRIGATES.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*
Argonaut,	46	Atalante,	30	Flore,	20
Angleſey, Brit.	44	Volage,	26		
Zephire,	30	Venus,	26		

Note 63. A Liſt of the Britiſh Ships of War, taken, deſtroyed, or loſt, during the War, from 1739 to 1749.

Years.	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	
1740.	Wolf,	14	loſt.
1741.	Wager,	20	loſt in the South Sea.
	Otter,	14	loſt.
	Trial,	8	ſunk in the South Sea.
1742.	Tilbury,	60	burnt in the Weſt Indies by accident.
	Glouceſter,	58	ſunk in the South Sea.
	Tiger,	50	wrecked in the Weſt Indies.
	Drake,	14	loſt.
	Grampus,	14	
	Saltaſh,	14	
	Duke,	12	burnt at St Tropes.
1743.	Loo,	40	loſt in America.
	Rye,	20	loſt.
	Aſtrea, ſtore-ſhip,	18	burnt by accideut at Piſcatawa.
1744.	Victory,	100	loſt in the Britiſh Channel.
	Northumberland,	70	taken by three French ſhips of war.
	Orford,	70	wrecked in the Gulph of Mexico.
	Weymouth,	60	ditto, at the Leeward iſlands.
	Colcheſter,	50	wrecked on the coaſt of England.
	St Albans,	50	wrecked in the great ſtorm at Jamaica.
	Greenwich,	50	
	Solebay,	20	taken by the French, *retaken.*
	Seaford,	20	taken by the French.
	Swallow,	16	loſt.
	Grampus,	16	
	Bonetta,	14	wrecked at Jamaica.
	Lark, hulk,		
	Mercury, fire-ſhip,	8	loſt.
	Thunder, bomb-ketch,	8	
	Hornet,	64	taken by the French, *retaken.*
1745.	Angleſey,	44	taken by the French.
	Fox,	20	loſt near Dunbar.
	Lyme,	20	foundered coming from the Weſt Indies.
	Mercury,	14	taken.
	Mediator,	10	ſunk.
	Wolf,	14	taken, *retaken.*
	Fame,	14	foundered.
	Sapphire's Prize,	14	loſt.
	Blaſt, bomb-ketch,	8	taken by the French.

Years.	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	
1745.	Hazard,	12	taken by the Rebels, *retaken.*
1746.	Severn,	50	taken by the French, *retaken.*
	Louiſburg, fire-ſhip,	8	ditto.
	Saltaſh,	14	loſt.
	Lightning, bomb-ketch,	8	ditto.
1747.	Maidſtone,	40	wrecked on the coaſt of France.
	Fowey,	20	ditto, in the Gulf of Florida.
1749.	Namur,	74	wrecked in the Eaſt Indies.
	Pembroke,	60	
	Apollo, hoſpital-ſhip,	18	

Note 64. A Liſt of the Spaniſh Ships of War, taken, deſtroyed, or loſt, from 1739 to 1749.

Years.	*Ships.*	*Guns.*		
1739.	Aſtrea,	18	taken at Porto-Bello.	
	Triumph,	18		
	Princeſſa,	70	taken by the Kent, Lenox, and Orford.	
1741.	Guipuſcoa,	74	loſt off Santa Martha.	These were part of Adm. Pizarro's ſquadron.
	Hermione,	54	ſuppoſed to have foundered.	
	St Eſteban,	44	broke up in the river Plata.	
		20	a Patache, ditto at St Catharine's,	
	Gallicia,	70	taken	at the ſiege of Carthagena.
	San Carlos,	70	burnt or ſunk.	
	Africa,			
	Conqueſtadore,	70		
	St Philip,	70		
	Dragon,	64		
		24	taken by the Worceſter.	

Seven galleons burnt or ſunk at Carthagena.

1742.	Fuerte,	60	wrecked on the Cayos iſlands, endeavouring to make priſoners the crew of the Tiger, a Britiſh ſhip of war loſt there.
	St Iſidore,	70	burnt in Ajaccio bay, in the iſland of Corſica, by the Ipſwich.
	N.S. de Cabadonga,	60	the Acapulco ſhip taken by the Centurion.
	Invincible,	70	burnt at the Havannah.

5 gallies burnt at St. Tropes, by Captain Callis of the

1743.

Years.	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	
1743.	Poder,	60	taken by the Berwick, in the Mediterranean.
1744.	Conde de Chincan,	24	ditto, Weſt Indies, by the Rippon.
1746.	Forte de Nantz,	32	taken.
1747.	Glorioſa,	70	taken by the Ruſſell.
1748.	Conqueſtadore,	64	taken by Admiral Knowles in the Weſt Indies.
	Africa,	70	burnt

Note 65. A Liſt of the French Ships of War, taken, deſtroyed, or loſt, from 1744 to 1749.

Years.	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	
1744.	Medée.	26	taken by the Dreadnought and Grampus ſloop.
	Elephant,	24	ditto, Cheſter and Sunderland.
1745.	Fleuron,	70	burnt by accident at Breſt.
	Mars,	64	taken by the Nottingham.
	Medway's Prize,	40	taken by Com. Barnet in the Eaſt Indies.
	Panther,	26	ditto, Admiral Martin's Squadron.
	Vigilant,	64	taken by Com. Warren, off Louiſburg.
1746.	Cauſibon,	60	burnt at Chebucta, in Nova Scotia, by accident.
	Parfait,	54	ditto, ditto, by accident, ditto.
	Subtil,	26	taken by the Portland.
	Flora,	24	ditto, Greyhound privateer.
	Ardent,	64	drove aſhore near Quiberon bay by the Exeter
	Mercury,	54	taken by the Namur.
	Auguſta,	50	ditto, Portland.
	Ferme,	50	ditto, Pembroke.
	La Fine,	30	wrecked in the harbour of Montroſe.
	Ambuſcade,	40	taken by the Defiance.
1747.	Invincible,	74	taken by Admirals Anſon and Warren, May 1747.
	Serieux,	66	
	Diamond,	56	
	Rubis,	52	
	Jaſon,	51	
	Gloire,	44	
	Monarch,	74	taken by Admiral Hawke, October 1747.
	Terrible,	74	
	Neptune,	70	
	Trident,	64	
	Fougeux,	64	
	Severn,	50	
	Etoile,	46	burnt by Admiral Warren's Squadron.
	Renommée,	32	taken by the Dover.
	Caſtor,	26	ditto, Hampſhire.
1748.	Magnanime,	74	ditto, Nottingham and Portland.

Note 66. A ſhort Deſcription of the Places mentioned in Lord Anſon's Voyage round the World.

1. Manila, ſee Note 185.

2. Madeira is an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, ſubject to the Portugueſe, is ſituated in a fine climate, Lat. 32. 27. N. Lon. from London from 18. to 19. min. W. It is one continued hill, extending from E. to W.; the S. declivity is covered with vineyards, intermixed with merchants country-ſeats. The ſoil is very fertile, and the wine produced here in great quantities, is highly eſteemed, and keeps beſt in the hotteſt climates. Fonchal, the capital town, lies on the S. ſide of the iſland, at the bottom of a large bay, which is the only place where boats can land. It is defended towards the ſea by a high wall, with a battery of cannon, and by a caſtle on the Loo, which is a rock in the water, at a ſmall diſtance from the ſhore.

3. St Catharine's, is an iſland belonging to the Portugueſe, lying in S. Lat. 27. 35. W. Lon. 49. 45. is nine leagues long, and only two over at the broadeſt place. The land is of a conſiderable height. Although obſcured under the continent of Brazil, it is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the many ſmall iſles lying at each end, and ſcattered along the E. ſide of it. The ſoil is luxuriant, producing fruits ſpontaneouſly, and vegetables of all climates; other proviſions are leſs excellent of their kinds. The air is damp and unhealthful.

4. St Julian, a harbour of S. America, on the coaſt of Patagonia, where the ſhips uſually touch that are bound for the South Seas.

5. Cape Horn, at the extremity of Terra del Fuego; ſituated in 55. 58. S. Lat. and 67. 26. W. Lon.

6. The iſland Noſtra Senora de Socoro, lies in about 77. deg. W. Lon. and 45. deg. S. Lat.; it is a ſmall uninhabited iſland; but ſo well ſituated for the ſhips entering the South Seas, that Commodore Anſon ordered his Captains to rendezvous here.

7. Baldivia, a ſea-port town of the province of Chili in South America. Lon. 73. 20. W. Lat. 32. 38. S. It was built by the Spaniſh general Baldivia, about the year 1551, after he had conquered Chili; it ſtands between the rivers Callacalles and Portero, where they fall into the South Sea.

8. Chiloe, an iſland of America, on the coaſt of Chili, in the South Sea, about 150 miles long, and 21 broad. The principal town is Caſtro, built by the Spaniards in 1600, and is now the only place poſſeſſed by them; it is ſituated near the centre of the iſland, in Lon. 75. 5. W. 42 deg. 20. min. S. Lat. There are a great number of ſmall iſlands about Chiloe, which all take their names from it.

9. St Jago, a handſome and conſiderable town of S. America, capital of Chili, Lon. 71. 5. W. Lat. 34. 10. S. is a biſhop's ſee and royal audience. It is ſeated in a large beautiful plain, abounding in all the neceſſaries of life, at the foot of the Cordillera de los-Andes, on the river Mapocho, which runs acroſs it from E. to W.

10. Valparaiſo, a town of South America in Chili, Lon. 72. 14. W.

Lat. 33. 3. S. has a well frequented harbour, defended by a ſtrong fort. It is ſeated in a valley on the coaſt of the South Sea, and at the foot of a high mountain.

11. Juan Fernandes, is ſituated about 48 deg. W. Lon. 34. 45. S. Lat. a ſmall iſland uninhabited, lying 330 miles from the continent of Chili, is healthful and pleaſant, the valleys are fruitful and capable of great improvement. Alexander Selkirk, a Scotſman, lived here four years and four months alone, till he was taken up by an Engliſh privateer in 1709.

12. Calloa, a ſea-port town in South America in Peru, Lon. 76. 53. W. Lat. 12. 2. S. It has a large harbour, and a good trade. The governor is ſent from Spain, and changed every five years. It is five miles from the city of Lima: it was almoſt totally deſtroyed by an earthquake in the year 1746.

13. Paita, a ſea-port town of South America, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito, Lon. 81. 19. W. Lat. 5. 12 S. has an excellent harbour. It has frequently been plundered by the Buccaneers.

14. Panama, a rich and handſome city of South America, Lon. 80. 15. W. Lat. 8. 48. N. capital of an audience of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop is primate of Terra Firma. It is ſurrounded with a ſtone-wall, and other fortifications; and the public buildings are very handſome.

All the merchandize of Chili and Peru is brought here, particularly the gold and ſilver, and all the commodities brought from Europe. The ſhips unload at a ſmall iſland three miles from this place, the water being too ſhallow to admit of their coming nearer. It is the ſeat of a governor, and ſtands on a bay of the ſame name.

15. Acapulco, a city in New Spain, on a bay of the South Sea. Lon. 102. 20. W. Lat. 17. 22. N. Its harbour is ſuperior to any on the coaſt, being ſo ſpacious, that ſeveral hundred ſhips may ride in it. They ſend every year a rich ſhip to Manilla, one of the Philippine iſlands; and another returns annually from thence to the ſame port, laden with the beſt commodities of the Eaſt Indies.

This city has high mountains on the eaſt ſide, is very hot, unhealthy, and deſtitute of freſh water. From the end of November to the end of May, they have no rain. Except at the time of the mart, while the Manila ſhip is in the port, the town has but few inhabitants.

16. Macao, a town of China, in the province of Canton, ſeated in an iſland at the mouth of the river Tae. Lon. 113. 51. E. Lat. 22. 13. N. The Portugueſe have been very long in poſſeſſion of the harbour. Formerly they had a great trade here; but now the Chineſe prevail, and they are ſo jealous of the Portugueſe government, that they will ſupply them but with one day's proviſions at a time. They have here a Portugueſe governor, as well as a Chineſe mandarine, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country, The houſes are built in the ſame manner as in Europe.

17. Canton, a large, populous, wealthy city, and ſea-port town of

the province of Quantong in China. Lon. 113. 7. E. Lat. 23. 8. N. It is ſeated on the banks of one of the fineſt rivers in the empire, deep enough for veſſels to come up to this place, where all the curioſities of China are brought. It conſiſts of three towns, divided by a very high wall, and is about as large as Paris.

The ſtreets are long and ſtrait, the houſes only a ground floor built with earth, and covered with tiles. There are alſo bazars or covered market-places, full of ſhops. At the end of every ſtreet is a barrier, which is ſhut every evening, as well as the gates of the city.

The river is covered with barks, which have apartments in them for families, where many reſide.

18. Spiritu Sancto, a head-land or cape in the iſland of Samar, one of the Philippine iſlands, and is remarkable for being the firſt land made by the annual galleon, on her voyage from Acapulco to Manila.—See Note 185.

Note 67. A Deſcription of the Iſland of Tobago.

Tobago lies in N. Lat. 11. 35. and W. Long. 59. is the ſouthermoſt of all the Caribbees belonging to Britain, being one hundred and twenty miles ſouth of Barbadoes, and only twenty from the great iſland of Trinidad. It is about twelve leagues in length, four in breadth; and thirty in circumference. King Charles I, in the year 1628, gave a grant of it to the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; but we do not hear that any ſettlement was attempted, far leſs made, in conſequence of this grant. During the time of the civil wars the Dutch took poſſeſſion of it, and began to plant, and clear the woods, and were in a fair way of thriving, when the Spaniards from the iſland of Trinidad, and the ſavages from St Vincent's, fell upon them, and cut them off to a man. After which it continued a deſert till the year 1664, when Charles II. gave a grant of it to the Duke of Courland, who, with ſome Dutch adventurers, ſettled here again, who, for the firſt fourteen years, were exceeding ſucceſsful, and had made it a very flouriſhing iſland; but in the year 1678 they were totally expelled by the French, and their plantations entirely ruined; and though it was reſtored by the treaty of Nimeguen, yet the Dutch never after made any attempts to ſettle it. By the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, 1748, it was declared neutral; but the French in a year after meant to ſettle it, from which they at laſt were obliged to deſiſt.

It produces every thing that the reſt of the ſugar iſlands do, and likewiſe furniſhes the following articles, which are peculiar to itſelf, viz. an excellent kind of ſaſſafras, a ſpecies of mace and nutmegs, and gum copal in great quantities. It has this peculiar happineſs, that it is ſuppoſed to lie out of the tract of thoſe hurricanes, which are ſo much dreaded in the Weſt Indies, and where their effects have been ſo fatal, but have never been once felt here. Courland Bay is its principal harbour.

Note 68. A Narrative of the Mutiny on board his Majeſty's Ship the Cheſterfield on the coaſt of Africa.

Although the following extraordinary affair does not come within the rules which we have preſcribed to ourſelves in narrating ſuch things as relate to war only; yet as it is in ſome meaſure connected with the Navy, we think that we cannot, with propriety, paſs it by in ſilence. His Majeſty's ſhip Cheſterfield, of forty guns, commanded by Captain O'Brien Dudley, being ſtationed on the coaſt of Africa, was, in the month of October 1748, at anchor off Cape Coaſt caſtle, when Captain Dudley and ſome others being on ſhore, the ſhip was ſeized by Samuel Couchman the firſt lieutenant, and ſome others of the crew whom he excited to mutiny, and aſſumed the command of the ſhip on the 10th of October 1748. Mr. Couchman and his aſſociates were brought to a court-martial at Portſmouth on the 26th of June 1749, Sir Edward Hawke, K. B. being Preſident, Captain Thomas Pye, Charles Stevens, John Bentley, Samuel Oſborne, Hugh Bonfoy, Thomas Stanhope, Juſtinian Nutt, John Montagu, Robert Harland, and John Campbell, members: When it appeared by the evidence of Mr Gaſtrien the boatſwain, Mr Gilham the mate, and the cockſwain of the barge, That on the 10th of October 1748, Captain Dudley being then on ſhore at Cape Coaſt caſtle, ſent off his barge to Mr Couchman, ordering him to ſend the cutter on ſhore, with the boatſwain of the ſhip, to ſee the tents ſtruck on ſhore, and to bring every thing belonging to the ſhip on board that night. But Couchman directly ordered the barge to be hoiſted in, and the boatſwain to turn all hands to the quarter-deck, where Mr Couchman coming from his cabin with a drawn ſword, ſaid, "*Here I am, G—d d—mn me, I will ſtand by you while I have a drop of blood in my body.*" He was accompanied by John Morgan the lieutenant of Marines, Thomas Knight the carpenter, his mate John Place, (a principal actor), and about thirty ſeamen with cutlaſſes. They then gave three huzzas, and threw their hats overboard, d—ing old hats, they would ſoon get new. Mr Couchman then ſent for the boatſwain, to know if he would ſtand by him, and go with him. He replied "No," and ſaid, "For God's ſake, Sir, be ruled by reaſon, and conſider what you are about." Mr Couchman then threatened to put him in irons if he did not join with him; but the boatſwain boldly told him, he never would in ſuch piratical deſigns. He was then ordered into cuſtody, and two centinels put over him. Mr Couchman then ſent for Mr Gilham the mate of the ſhip, and made the ſame ſpeech to him, who deſired to know where he was bound, and upon what account? He replied, "to take, burn, and ſink, and ſettle a colony in the Eaſt Indies." There were five or ſix more put in cuſtody with the boatſwain in the ſame place, but were confined only five or ſix hours: for in the middle of the night after their confinement, Mr Couchman ſent for them into the great cabin, and deſired them to ſit down and drink punch, and then diſmiſſed them. The next day the boatſwain was invited to dinner with the new commander, who began to rail againſt Captain Dudley, and aſked him and one of the mates, What they thought of the affair? The boatſwain replied, he thought it *rank piracy*. On which Couchman ſaid, "What I have done, I cannot now go from; I was "forced to it by the ſhip's company." The boatſwain then told him, that would be no ſanction for running away with the King's ſhip. The carpenter and lieutenant then propoſed their ſigning a paper, to which the boatſwain replied, he never would, and would ſooner ſuffer death. The mate ſaid the ſame. When the boatſwain came out of the great cabin, he went to the gunner's cabin, who was then ſick, and unable to come out of it; but was of great uſe, by his prudent advice and aſſiſtance; for after the boatſwain had told him that Couchman's party had taken poſſeſſion of all the arms, he ſaid he could furniſh him with twenty piſtols. By this time Mr Fraſer and Mr Gilham, mates of the ſhip, and Yeoman, the cockſwain of the barge, were come to them, when the boatſwain communicated his deſign of recovering the ſhip that very night. To this they all agreed with the greateſt reſolution. It began then to be very dark, and about ten o'clock at night, when the boatſwain went to ſound the ſhip's company, and on the forecaſtle, there were about thirty men. He then, in a prudent manner, diſcloſed the ſecret, and ſoon convinced them both of the facility and neceſſity of putting his ſcheme immediately in practice. Accordingly, the firſt ſtep was, to get up all the irons and bilboes on the forecaſtle. He then ſent for the twenty piſtols, which were all loaded. He next ordered three men upon the grand magazine, and two to that abaft, and the remainder, who had no piſtols, to ſtay by the bilboes, and ſecure as many priſoners as he ſhould ſend. This diſpoſition being made, he went directly down on the deck, where he divided his ſmall company into two parties; and one going down the main, and the other the fore hatchway, they ſoon ſecured eleven or twelve of the ringleaders, and ſent them up to the forecaſtle without the leaſt noiſe. The two parties then joined, and went directly to the great cabin, where they ſecured Couchman, and the lieutenant of marines, with the carpenter, whom they confined in different parts of the ſhip. Thus was the ſhip reſcued by the intrepidity and prudence of a few honeſt men, after ſhe had been about thirty hours in the poſſeſſion of a poor unhappy man, who appeared utterly unfit for ſo daring an enterprize.

By the ſentence of the Court, the following perſons ſuffered death.

Mr. Couchman, firſt Lieutenant. John Morgan, Lieut. of Marines.	Shot on board the Cheſterfield, at Portſmouth, July 14.
Thomas Knight, Carpenter. John Place, Carpenter's mate. John Read, Qarter-maſter. Thomas Scott, Seaman. Thomas Ferryman, Steward.	Hanged.

Six more were ſentenced to be hanged, but were pardoned by his Majeſty.

Note 69. Liſt of the Fleet ſent out to the Coaſt of Africa under Capt. Buckle, in 1751.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Aſſiſtance,	50	Capt. Matthew Buckle.
St Alban's,	60	Hon. John Byron.
Sphynx,	20	Ed. Wheeler.

The French ſquadron on the coaſt of Africa in 1751, conſiſted of one ſhip of 74 guns, one of 64, and one of 30.

Note 70. A Liſt of the Ships put in Commiſſion, March 1755, with the Names of the Captains.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Royal George,	100	Capt. Roger Martin.
Barfleur,	90	Lord Harry Powlett.
St George,	90	John Storr.
Prince,	90	Charles Saunders.
Ramillies,	90	Francis Holburne.
Prince George,	90	George Bridges Rodney.
Torbay,	74	Charles Coleby.
Culloden,	74	Henry Ward.
Monarch,	74	Henry Harriſon.
Terrible,	74	Philip Durell.
Buckingham,	70	Michael Everitt.
Yarmouth,	70	Harry Norris.
Naſſau,	70	George Cockburne.
Somerſet,	70	Francis Geary.
Vanguard,	70	Hon. John Byron.
Captain,	70	Charles Catford.
Grafton,	70	Charles Holmes.
Elizabeth,	70	John Montagu.
Ipſwich,	70	Richard Tyrell.
Chicheſter,	70	John Brett.
Northumberland,	70	Alexander Lord Colvill.
Orford,	66	George Earl of Northeſk.
Lancaſter,	66	Hon. John Hamilton.
Fougeux,	64	John Douglas.
Mars,	64	John Amherſt.
Edinburgh,	64	Thomas Stanhope.
Dunkirk,	60	Hon. Richard Howe.
Auguſta,	60	John Saltern Willet.
Anſon,	60	Robert Man.
Nottingham,	60	Samuel Marſhall.
Kingſton,	60	William Parry.
Weymouth,	60	Thomas Hanway.
York,	60	Hugh Pigot.
Medway,	60	Peter Denis.
Defiance,	60	Thomas Andrews.

Litchfield,

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Litchfield,	50	Charles Stevens.
Wincheſter,	50	Edward Le Cras.
Newcaſtle,	50	William Holburne.
Ambuſcade,	40	Joſhua Rowley.
Blandford,	20	Richard Watkins.
Lyme,	20	Samuel Faulknor.
Winchelſea,	20	Francis Samuel Drake.
Arundel,	20	John Lloyd.

The following Ships were ordered to be fitted out with all poſſible diſpatch, and ſoon after commiſſioned as follows:

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Royal Sovereign,	100	Capt. William Boys.
Swiftſure,	70	Hon. Auguſtus Keppel.
Bedford,	64	Thorpe Fowke.
Stirling Caſtle,	64	Samuel Corniſh.
Prince Frederick,	64	Jervis Henry Porter.
Eſſex,	64	John Campbell.
Hampton Court,	64	Thomas Broderick.
Monmouth,	64	Waſhington Shirley.
Greenwich,	50	Robert Roddam.
Rocheſter,	50	Robert Duff.
Falmouth,	50	William Brett.

Note 71. Supplies voted for the Year 1755.

	£.	s.	d.
To the extraordinary expence—of the office of ordance for land-ſervice, - -	32,250	8	8
—of the land-forces and other ſervices incurred in 1754, - - - - - -	60,254	8	0
Towards paying off the debt of the navy, -	700,000	0	0
For 12,000 ſeamen at L. 4 per man per month, for 13 months, including ordnance for ſea-ſervice,	624,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to ſea-officers, - - -	280,288	14	1
For 18,000 land forces in Great Britain, Guernſey, and Jerſey, - - -	628,315	7	11
For the forces, &c. in America, Minorca, and Gibraltar, - - - - -	236,421	18	6½
For two regiments of foot to be raiſed in North America, - - - -	40,350	15	0
For the officers to go on an expedition under General Braddock, - -	7,338	2	6
For the hoſpital-officers in ſaid expedition, -	1,779	7	6
For the office of ordnance for land ſervice, -	119,316	10	0
For the reduced officers of the land-ſervice and marines, - -	47,000	0	0
Carried forward,	L.2,767,315	12	2½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	2,767,315	12	2½
For the officers and private gentlemen of the horſe and horſe-guards lately reduced, -	3,735	9	7
For the out-penſioners of Chelſea hoſpital,	59,791	12	1
For half-pay officers widows, married before December 25. 1716, - - -	2,562	0	0
Towards the ſupport of Greenwich hoſpital,	10,000	0	0
For maintaining the colony of Nova Scotia,	40,418	7	8
For keeping in repair the road from Carliſle to Newcaſtle, - - -	6,000	0	0
For buildings, re-buildings, and repairs of his Majeſty's navy, - - -	100,000	0	0
For augmenting the forces by ſea and land, &c.	1,000,000	0	0
For defraying the expences of the colony of Georgia, from June 24th 1754, to June 24th 1755, - - - -	2,957	10	0
For building and ſupporting the Britiſh forts in Africa, - - -	10,000	0	0
For building a fort at Annamaboe, -	6,000	0	0
To make good engagements, purſuant to treaty with the King of Poland, and Elector of Saxony,	32,000	0	0
To make good the like engagements with the Elector of Bavaria, - - -	20,000	0	0
For a reward to Thomas Stephens, for diſcovering his method of making pot-aſh, and introducing that manufacture into America, - -	3,000	0	0
Total,	L. 4,073,779	11	6½

Note 72. Liſt of the Fleet ſent to North America in 1755.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Torbay,	74	718	Hon. Edward Boſcawen, Vice-Adm. of the Blue. Capt. Charles Colby.
Monarch,	74	715	Savage Moſtyn, Rear-Adm. of the Blue. Capt. Ab. North.
Northumberland,	70	520	Lord Colvill.
Vanguard,	70	520	Hon. J. Byron.
Somerſet,	64	520	Francis Geary.
Mars,	64	500	J. Amherſt.
Fougeux,	64	500	Richard Spry.
Anſon,	60	420	Robert Man.
Dunkirk,	60	420	Hon. Richard Howe.
Defiance,	60	420	Thomas Andrews.

Litchfield,

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Litchfield,	50	350	M. Barton.
Gibraltar,	20	160	J. Holwell.
Hornet,	12	100	S. Salt.
	742	5866	

Note 73. A Liſt of the Reinforcement ſent to Vice-Admiral Boſcawen's Fleet.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Terrible,	74	715	Francis Holburne, Rear-Adm. of the Blue. Capt. William Holburne.
Yarmouth,	70	520	H. Norris.
Grafton,	70	520	C. Holmes.
Chicheſter,	70	520	J. Brett.
Edinburgh,	64	520	T. Stanhope.
Auguſta,	60	420	W. S. Willet.
Arundell,	20	160	William Lloyd.
	428	3375	

Note 74. Deſcription of Fort Beau-ſejour.

Beau-ſejour is a fort built on his Majeſty's territory in the province of Nova Scotia in North America in 1749, by the Chevalier de la Corne, ſituated at the upper end of the Bay of Fundy, on the iſthmus between that Bay and the Bay or Gulph of St Lawrence.

Colonel Monckton beſieged it in June 1755, when it ſurrendered on the following terms:

The commanders, officers, ſtaff-officers, and others in the ſervice of the French King, and the reſt of the garriſon of Beau-ſejour, ſhall march out with their arms and baggage, and drums beating.

The garriſon ſhall be ſent directly to Louiſburg, at the expence of the King of Great Britain.

The garriſon ſhall be provided with ſufficient proviſions for their paſſage to Louiſburg.

With regard to the Acadians, as they have been forced to take arms on pain of death, they ſhall be pardoned the part they have taken on this occaſion.

Laſtly, The garriſon ſhall not bear arms in America for the ſpace of ſix months.

The terms above mentioned are granted, upon condition, that the fort ſhall be delivered up to the Britiſh troops at ſeven o'clock in the afternoon.

Note 75. Liſt of the Fleet under Admirals Hawke and Weſt, ſent out with a deſign to intercept M. de Guay and his Fleet.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
St George	90	Sir Ed. Hawke, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the White. Capt. John Storr.
Buckingham,	70	Temple Weſt, Rear-Admiral of the Red. Capt. Michael Everitt.
Prince,	90	Charles Saunders.
Barfleur,	90	Lord Harry Powlett.
Prince George,	90	Geo. Bridges Rodney.
Culloden,	74	Henry Ward.
Captain,	64	Charles Catford.
Lancaſter,	66	Hon. John Hamilton.
Revenge,	64	Frederick Cornwall.
Orford,	66	Charles Stevens.
Prince Frederick,	64	J. H. Porter.
Naſſau,	64	George Cockburn.
Ipſwich,	64	Richard Tyrell.
Monmouth,	64	Henry Harriſon.
Elizabeth,	64	John Montagu.
Eſſex,	64	Robert Harland.
Medway,	64	Peter Denis.
York,	60	Hugh Pigot.
Weymouth,	60	Thomas Hanway.
Newcaſtle,	50	John Lloyd.
Colcheſter.	50	Arthur Gardiner.
Ambuſcade.	40	Joſeph Rowley.
Lyme,	24	Edward Vernon.

Note 76. A complete Liſt of the Britiſh Navy as it ſtood in 1756.

FIRST RATES.

100 *Guns.*

* Royal Anne
Britannia
Royal George
* Royal Sovereign
† Royal William

SECOND RATES.

90 *Guns.*

* Blenheim
Duke
Namur
St George
Prince
Ramillies
* Princeſs Royal
Marlborough
Union
Barfleur.

† Cut down to a Ship of 84 Guns.

THIRD RATES.

80 *Guns.*

* Boyne
Princeſs Amelia
* Princeſs Caroline
Cambridge
* Cornwall
Prince George
Newark
* Norfolk
* Ruſſel

74 *Guns.*

Culloden
Invincible
Monarch
Terrible
Torbay
Magnanime

70 *Guns.*

Bedford
Berwick
Buckingham
Burford
Captain
Chicheſter
Edinburgh
Elizabeth
Eſſex
Prince Frederick
Grafton
Hampton Court
‡ Kent
* Lenox
Monmouth
Naſſau
Northumberland
* Royal Oak
Orford
* Princeſſa
Revenge
|| Stirling Caſtle
* Suffolk
Somerſet
Vanguard
Yarmouth
Swiftſure

66 *Guns.*

Cumberland
Devonſhire
Lancaſter

64 *Guns.*

Fougeux
Ipſwich
Intrepid
Trident
* Vigilant

FOURTH RATES,

60 *Guns.*

St Albans
Anſon
Auguſta
* Canterbury
Defiance
* Dragon
Dreadnought
Dunkirk
Eagle
* Exeter
Jerſey
Kingſton
Lion
Medway
Princeſs Louiſa
Princeſs Mary
Prince of Orange
* Montagu
Nottingham
Pembroke
* Plymouth
* Rupert
* Rippon
* Strafford
Sunderland
* Superbe
Tilbury
‡ Tiger
Windſor
Weymouth
Worceſter
York
Warwick

50 *Guns.*

Advice
Aſſiſtance
Antelope
Briſtol
Centurion
* Chatham
Colcheſter
Cheſter
Deptford
Falkland
‡ Falmouth
Greenwich
* Glouceſter
Guernſey
Hampſhire
Harwich
Iſis
Litchfield
* Leopard
Newcaſtle
* Nonſuch
Norwich
* Oxford
Portland
Preſton
* Panther
* Ruby
Rocheſter
‡ Saliſbury
* Severn
Sutherland
* Taviſtock
Wincheſter

FIFTH RATES.

44 *and* 40 *Guns.*

† Adventure
America, unfit for ſer
vice
* Angleſea
Ambuſcade
Cheſterfield
Crown
* Diamond
Dover
* Eltham
Prince Edward
Expedition
Enterprize
Goſport
* Glory

* Princ

* Prince Henry
Humber
Haſtings
* Hector
Jaſon
Kinſale
Launceſton
Ludlow Caſtle
† Lark
Liverpool
Looe
Lynn
* Mary galley
* Pearl
Penzance
* Pool
Rainbow
Roebuck
Romney, *ſold*
† Sapphire
South-Sea Caſtle
Thetis
Torrington
Woolwich

SIXTH RATES.
20 *and* 24 *Guns.*

Amazon, 26
Aldborough
Arundel
* Bellona
Biddeford
* Boſton
Bridgewater
Blandford
* Centaur
Deal Caſtle
* Durſley galley
Dolphin
Experiment
Flamborough
Fowey
* Fox
Gibraltar
Greyhound
Garland
Glaſgow
* Grand Turk
Hind
* Inverneſs
Kennington
Leoſtoffe, 28
Lively
* Lys
Lyme, 28
* Margate
Mercury
Mermaid
Nightingale
Phœnix
Port-Mahon
Queenborough
Renown, 32
Roſe
Rye
Seahorſe
Shoreham
Squirrel
Seaford
Sheerneſs
Syren
* Sphynx
Surpriſe
Succeſs
Scarborough
Solebay, 28
Tartar, 28
Triton
Unicorn, 28
Winchelſea
Wager

BOMBS.

Firedrake
Furnace
Granada

SLOOPS.

Alderney
Albany
Badger
Baltimore
Cruizer
Diſpatch
Falcon
Ferret
Fly
Fortune
Grampus
Happy
Hazard
Hornet
Hound
Jamaica
King's fiſher
Otter
Peggy
Peregrine
Porcupine
Ranger
Raven
Saltaſh
Savage
Scorpion
Shark
Speedwell
Swallow
Swan
Swift
Trial
Viper
Waſp
Weazel
Wolf

YACHTS.

Royal Caroline
Catherine
Dorſet
Fubbs
Mary
William and Mary
Bolton
Chatham
Drake
Portſmouth
Queenborough

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* Not employed all laſt War, and many of them broke up and ſold.
† Cut down to 32 guns.
‡ Worn out in the Eaſt Indies, and obliged to be left in the country.
‖ Worn out, and left at the Havanna.

French Navy.

84 *Guns.*

Duc de Bourgogne
Formidable
Foudroyant
Ocean
Soleil Royal
Tonnant

74 *Guns.*

Centaur
Conquerant
Courageux
Couronne
Defenſeur
Diademe
Entreprenant
Floriſſant
Glorieux
Guerrier
Hector
Heros
Heriſſant
Invincible
Intrepide
Juſte
Magnifique
Minotaur
Palmier
Protecteur
Prudent
Redoutable
Robuſt
Sceptre
Souverain
Superbe
Temeraire
Theſée
Zodiaque

70 *Guns.*

Hardi
Dauphin Royal
Northumberland

64 *Guns.*

Achille
Actif
Belliqueux
Bienfaiſant
Bizarre
Brilliant
Capricieux
Celebre
Content
Dragon
Eveillé
Fantaſque
Lion
Orphée
Opiniatre
Hercule
Illuſtre
Inflexible
Prothée
Raiſonable
Sage
Solitaire
Sphinx
St Louis
Terrible
Triton
Vaillant
Modeſte
Vengeur

60 *Guns.*

Leopard
Le Corbillon
St Michel
Eole
Argonaut

50 *Guns.*

Alcion
Aigle
Amphion
Apollon
Aquilon
Arc-en-Ciel
Hippotame
Fier
Oriflamme
Tigre

RECAPITULATION.

6 ſhips of	84 guns.
29	74
3	70
29	64
5	60

72 Total ſhips of th line.

10 of fifty guns.

FRIGATES.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Ships*	*Guns.*	*Ships.*	*Guns*
Saphyr	44	Aigrette	32	Concorde	32
Hebe	40	Atalante	32	Fleur-de-Lys	32
Loire	44	Amethiſte	32	Licorne	32
Junon	46	Bellone	32	Sauvage	32
Danae	38	Brune	32	Sirene	32
Hermione	36	Arethuſe	32	Surpriſe	32
Diana	32	Comete	32	Oiſeau	32

Veſtale

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*
Veſtale	32	Opale	24	Sloops.	
Blonde	32	Thetis	24	Oracle	16
Parfait	36	Pomone	24	Eſcarboucle	16
Echo	26	Omphalé	24	Biche	16
Roſe	26	Topaſe	24	Chevre	16
Zephyr	26	Galathée	22	Tourterelle	16
Emeraude	26	Mutine	24	Ecureuil	12
Felicité	26	Minerve	24	Penelope	12
Fidele	26	Guirlande	24	Levrette	12
Gracieuſe	26	Terpſichore	26	Anemone	12
Nymphe	26	Friponne	26	Amaranthe	12
Valeur	26	Pleyade	26	Hyacinthe	12
Heroine	24	Malicieuſe	24	Cigogne	12

Note 77. The following Supplies were granted by Parliament for the Service of the Year 1756.

To make good the deficiency of the half ſubſidies of tonnage and poundage, charged on the payment of ſeveral annuities, by the Acts 6. Anne, and 6. Geo. 1. to ſatisfy all annuities charged thereupon to Jan. 6th, 1756. - - L.	71,281	2	8¾
To make good the deficiency of grants for 1755,	3,038	6	10½
For the extraordinary expence of the office of ordnance for land-ſervice, - - - -	146,721	15	2
For the extraordinary expences of his Majeſty's land-forces, and other ſervices, incurred in the year 1755, - - - - - - -	75,835	7	3
Upon account of ſupporting the colony of Nova Scotia in 1754, - - - - - -	687	2	7
Towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy, - - - - - - -	300,000	0	0
For 50,000 ſeamen, including 9138 marines, and the ordnance for ſea-ſervice, - - - -	2,600,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to ſea officers, - - - - - -	219,021	3	0
Towards buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his Majeſty's ſhips, - - - - - -	200,000	0	0
For 34,263 land-forces, including 3759 invalids, in Great Britain, Guernſey, and Jerſey, -	930,603	6	9
For maintaining the forces and garriſons in the Plantations, Minorca, and Gibraltar; and for proviſions for the garriſons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence,	298,534	17	10½
For the charge of the office of ordnance for land-ſervice, - - - - - - - -	152,435	5	6
Carried forward,	L.4,998048	5	6

	l.	s.	
Brought forward,	4,998,058	7	[illegible]
For defraying the charge of ten new regiments of foot, - - - - - - - -	91,919	10	[illegible]
For defraying the charge of eleven troops of light dragoons, - - - - - - -	49,628	11	[illegible]
For the charge of the Royal American regiment of foot to be raiſed in North America,	81,178	16	[illegible]
For the charge of two regiments of foot ordered from Ireland to North America, and of four regiments of foot on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, ſerving in North America and the Eaſt Indies,	79,915	6	[illegible]
For the reduced officers of the land-forces and marines, - - - - - - -	38,000	0	0
For penſions to half-pay officers widows married before December 25th 1756, - - - -	2,484	0	0
For the officers and private gentlemen of the horſe and horſe-guards lately reduced, and the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe-guards, - - - - - - -	3,539	5	10
For the out-penſioners of Chelſea hoſpital, upon account, - - - - - - - -	10,000	0	0
For the ſupport of Greenwich hoſpital, upon account, - - - - - -	10,000	0	0
For building the hoſpital for ſick and wounded ſeamen, at Haſlar, near Goſport, - -	20,000	0	0
To the Foundling hoſpital, towards enabling them to receive all children under a certain age,	10,000	0	0
For ſupporting and maintaining the colony of Nova Scotia, upon account, - - - -	55,032	19	0
For ſupporting the colony of Georgia, from June 24th 1755, to June 24th 1756, upon account,	3,557	10	0
For maintaining and ſupporting the Britiſh forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, -	10,000	0	0
To enable his Majeſty to make good his engagements with the Empreſs of Ruſſia, purſuant to treaty, - - - - - - - -	100,000	0	0
—— with the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, purſuant to treaty, - - - - - - - -	54,140	12	6
——with the Elector of Bavaria, purſuant to treaty,	10,000	0	0
——with the King of Pruſſia, purſuant to treaty,	20,000	0	0
Towards defraying the charge of 6544 foot, with the general officers, and train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, in the pay of Great Britain, from Feb. 23d 1756, to Dec. 24th 1756, both incluſive; together with the ſubſidy, purſuant to treaty,	163,357	9	9
Carried forward,	L. 5,854,768	7	1¼

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	85,54,768	7	1¾
Towards defraying the charge of 8605 foot, with the general officers, train of artillery, and hoſpital; the troops of Hanover, in the pay of Great Britain, from May 11th, 1756, to Dec. 24th, 1756, both incluſive, - -	121,447	2	6
To defray the expences which have been or may be incurred by his Majeſty, in giving aſſiſtance to the diſtreſſed people of Portugal, -	100,000	0	0
Upon account, to be diſtributed in ſuch proportions as his Majeſty ſhall think fit, to the colonies of New England, New York, and Jerſey, in America, as a free gift and reward for paſt ſervices, and an encouragement to them to continue to exert themſelves with vigour in defence of his Majeſty's juſt rights and poſſeſſions, -	115,000	0	0
To be given to Sir William Johnſon, as a reward for his ſervices, - - -	5,000	0	0
To John Roberts, late governor of Cape Coaſt Caſtle, in Africa, for his extraordinary charges in ſupporting and defending the Britiſh forts and ſettlements there, againſt the hoſtilities of the Dutch, and encroachments of the French, in 1750 - - - - - -	6,032	7	1
For paying to ſome Spaniſh merchants the value of their effects ſeized on board the Spaniſh polacre Anna Maria and St Felix (by Admiral Knowles's ſquadron) upon their aſſigning to truſtees for the public their right to theſe effects, - - - - - -	13,869	7	10
Towards enabling the commiſſioners of Weſtminſter bridge to purchaſe houſes and grounds for widening the ſtreets leading from Charing-croſs to Weſtminſter-hall and Weſtminſter-bridge,	10,000	0	0
For erecting a monument in St Peter's, Weſtminſter, to the memory of Captain James Cornewall, - - - -	3,000	0	0
Upon account, to enable his Majeſty to concert and take all ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat the deſigns of his enemies, - - - - -	1,000,000	0	0
Total ſupplies grauted, - £.	7,229,117	4	6¾

Note 78. His Majeſty's Declaration of War againſt the French King; together with the King's Proclamation for the Diſtribution of Prizes, &c.

GEORGE R.

THE unwarrantable proceedings of the French in the Weſt Indies, and North America, ſince the concluſion of the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle, and the uſurpations and incroachments made by them upon our territories, and the ſettlements of our ſubjects in thoſe parts, particularly in our province of Nova Scotia, have been ſo notorious, and ſo frequent, that they cannot but be looked upon as a ſufficient evidence of a formed deſign and reſolution in that court, to purſue invariably ſuch meaſures as ſhould moſt effectually promote their ambitious views, without any regard to the moſt ſolemn treaties and engagements. We have not been wanting on our part, to make from time to time the moſt ſerious repreſentations to the French King, upon theſe repeated acts of violence, and to endeavour to obtain redreſs and ſatisfaction for the injuries done to our ſubjects, and to prevent the like cauſes of complaint for the future. But though frequent aſſurances have been given, that every thing ſhould be ſettled agreeably to the treaties ſubſiſting between the two crowns; and particularly, that the evacuation of the four neutral iſlands in the Weſt Indies ſhould be effected, (which was expreſsly promiſed to our ambaſſadors in France), the execution of theſe aſſurances, and of the treaties on which they were founded, has been evaded under the moſt frivolous pretences; and the unjuſtifiable practices of the French governors, and of the officers acting under their authority, were ſtill carried on; till, at length, in the month of April 1754, they broke out in open acts of hoſtility, when in time of profound peace, without any declaration of war, and without any previous notice given, or application made, a body of French forces, under the command of an officer bearing the French King's commiſſion, attacked in a hoſtile manner, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the Engliſh fort on the Ohio in North America.

But notwithſtanding this act of hoſtility, which could not but be looked upon as a commencement of war; yet, from our earneſt deſire of peace, and in hopes the court of France would diſavow this violence and injuſtice, we contented ourſelves with ſending ſuch a force to America as was indiſpenſably neceſſary for the immediate defence and protection of our ſubjects, againſt freſh attacks and inſults.

In the mean time, great naval armaments were preparing in the ports of France, and a conſiderable body of French troops embarked for North America; and though the French ambaſſador was ſent back to England with ſpecious profeſſions of a deſire to accommodate theſe differences, yet it appeared, that their real deſign was only to gain time for the paſſage of thoſe troops to America, which they hoped would ſecure the ſuperiority of the French forces in thoſe parts, and enable them to carry their ambitious and oppreſſive projects into execution.

In theſe circumſtances, we could not but think it incumbent upon us, to endeavour to prevent the ſucceſs of ſo dangerous a deſign, and to oppoſe the landing of the French troops in America: and in conſequence of the juſt and neceſſary meaſures we had taken for that purpoſe, the French ambaſſador was immediately recalled from our court; the fortifications at Dunkirk, which had been repairing for ſome time, were enlarged; great bodies of troops marched down to the coaſt, and our kingdoms were threatened with an invaſion.

In order to prevent the execution of theſe deſigns, and to provide for the ſecurity of our kingdoms, which were thus threatened, we could no longer forbear giving orders for the ſeizing at ſea the ſhips of the French King, and his ſubjects. Notwithſtanding which, as we were ſtill unwilling to give up all hope that an accommodation might be effected, we have contented ourſelves hitherto with detaining the ſaid ſhips, and preſerving them, and (as far as was poſſible) their cargoes entire, without proceeding to the confiſcation of them. But it being now evident, by the hoſtile invaſion actually made by the French King, of our iſland of Minorca, that it is the determined reſolution of that court, to hearken to no terms of peace, but to carry on the war, which has been long begun on their part, with the utmoſt violence, we can no longer remain, conſiſtently with what we owe to our own honour, and to the welfare of our ſubjects, within thoſe bounds, which, from a deſire of peace, we had hitherto obſerved.

We have therefore thought proper to declare war, and we do hereby declare war, againſt the French King, who hath ſo unjuſtly begun it; relying on the help of Almighty God in our juſt undertaking, and being aſſured of the hearty concurrence and aſſiſtance of our ſubjects in ſupport of ſo good a cauſe; hereby willing and requiring our Captain-General of our forces, our commiſſioners for executing the office of our High Admiral of Great Britain, our lieutenants of our ſeveral counties, governors of our forts and garriſons, and all other officers and ſoldiers under them, by ſea and land, to do and execute all acts of hoſtility, in the proſecution of this war, againſt the French King, his vaſſals, and ſubjects, and to oppoſe their attempts; willing and requiring all our ſubjects to take notice of the ſame, whom we henceforth ſtrictly forbid to hold any correſpondence or communication with the ſaid French King, or his ſubjects. And we do hereby command our own ſubjects, and advertiſe all other perſons, of what nation ſoever, not to tranſport or carry any ſoldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the ſaid French King; declaring, that whatſoever ſhip or veſſel ſhall be met withal, tranſporting, or carrying any ſoldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or any other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the ſaid French King, the ſame, being taken, ſhall be condemned as good and lawful prize.

And whereas there are remaining in our kingdom, divers of the ſubjects of the French King, we do hereby declare our royal intention to be, that all the French ſubjects who ſhall demean themſelves dutifully towards us, ſhall be ſafe in their poſſeſſions and effects.

Given at our court at Kenſington, the 17th day of May 1756, in the 29th year of our reign.

God ſave the King.

An Abſtract of a Proclamation by the King, appointing the Diſtribution of Prizes taken, and the Bounty for taking or deſtroying Ships of War or Privateers of the Enemy, from the time of his Majeſty's Declaration of War againſt France. Dated July 7. 1756.

GEORGE R.

Whereas by an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, *for the encouragement of ſeamen, and the more ſpeedy and effectual manning his Majeſty's navy*, it is enacted, That the flag-officers, commanders, and other officers, ſeamen, marines, and ſoldiers, on board every ſhip of war in our pay, ſhall have the ſole property of all ſhips and goods which they ſhall take after the 17th of May 1756, during the continuance of this war againſt France, (being firſt adjudged lawful prize) to be divided in ſuch proportions as we ſhall direct by proclamation; and as a further encouragement to take and deſtroy any ſhips of force belonging to the enemy, it is thereby enacted, That there ſhall be paid by the treaſurer of our navy, upon bills to be made forth by the commiſſioners of the navy, to be paid according to the courſe thereof, without fee, to the officers, ſeamen, marines, ſoldiers, or others, that ſhall have been actually on board any of our ſhips of war, or privateers, in any action where any ſhip of war or privateer ſhall have been taken from the enemy or deſtroyed, L. 5 for every man which was living on board any ſhip ſo taken or deſtroyed, at the beginning of the engagement between them; the numbers of ſuch men to be proved by the oaths of three or more of the chief officers or men which were belonging to the ſhips of war or privateers of the enemy, or to any of them, at the time of their being taken as prize, or deſtroyed, before the chief magiſtrate of the port within our dominions, or before the Britiſh conſul or vice-conſul reſiding at any neutral port, to which ſuch prize, or officers or men of ſhips ſo deſtroyed, ſhall be brought; which oaths the ſaid magiſtrate, conſul, or vice-conſul, are required to adminiſter, and forthwith to grant a certificate thereof, without fee, to the commiſſioners of the navy; on producing which certificate, if the ſhip be deſtroyed, or on producing the certificate, and an authentic copy of the condemnation of ſuch ſhip, if the ſhip be taken, the ſaid commiſſioners, or ſuch perſon as they ſhall appoint, ſhall, according to the courſe of the navy, within fifteen days, make out bills for the amount of ſuch bounty, directed to the treaſurer of the navy, payable to, and to be divided among the officers, ſeamen, marines, and ſoldiers, on board our ſhips of war, in manner as by our proclamation to be iſſued ſhall be directed; and among the owners, officers, and ſeamen, of any private ſhip of war, in ſuch manner as by an agreement in writing they ſhall have entered into, ſhall be directed: but provided, that in caſe ſuch oath and certificate cannot be adminiſtered and granted at the firſt, then the ſame may be done at any port, within our dominions, or neutral port, to which ſuch prizes, or officers or men, ſhall be brought, (proof being firſt made, by affidavit, before ſuch chief magiſtrate, conſul, or vice-conſul, of the inability of making ſuch oath, and obtaining ſuch certificate at the firſt port): We do, with the advice of our privy council, by this our proclamation, order, direct, and appoint, That the neat produce of all prizes taken by our ſhips of war, and bounty-money for taking or deſtroying the enemy's ſhips of war or privateers, be divided into eight equal parts, and be diſtributed in manner following, *viz.* To the captain or captains of any of our ſhips of war, who ſhall be actually on board at the taking of any prize, or at the taking or deſtroying any of the enemy's ſhips of war or privateers, three eighth parts; the flag-officer or officers, if any ſuch be actually on board, or directing and aſſiſting in the capture, to have one of the ſaid three eighth parts, to be paid in ſuch proportion as are hereinafter mentioned: To the captains of marines and land-forces, ſea-lieutenants and maſter, on board any ſuch ſhips, one eighth part, to be equally divided amongſt them: To the lieutenants and quarter-maſters of marines, and lieutenants, enſigns, and quartermaſters of land-forces, boatſwain, gunner, purſer, carpenter, maſter's mate, chirurgeon, pilot, and chaplain, on board any ſuch ſhip, one eighth part, to be equally divided amongſt them: To the midſhipmen, ſecretary to flag-officers, captain's clerk, maſter-ſailmaker, carpenter's mates, boatſwain's mates, gunner's mates, maſter at arms, corporals, yeomen of the ſheets, coxſwain, quartermaſters, quartermaſter's mates, chirurgeon's mates, yeomen of the powder-room, and ſerjeants of marines or land forces, on board any ſuch ſhips, one eighth part, to be equally divided amongſt them: To the trumpeters, quarter-gunners, carpenter's crew, ſteward, cook, armourer, ſteward's mate, cook's mate, gunſmith, cooper, ſwabber, ordinary trumpeter, barber, able ſeamen, ordinary ſeamen, and marine or other ſoldiers, and all other perſons doing duty, or aſſiſting on board any ſuch ſhips, two eighth parts, to be equally divided amongſt them: And in caſe any ſea-captain, inferior commiſſion or warrant ſea-officers, belonging to any ſhip of war, be abſent at the capture of any prize, or at the capture or deſtroying any ſhips of war or privateers of the enemy, the ſhare of ſuch ſea captain or inferior officer, ſhall be caſt into the ſhares (*i. e.* added to the two eighth parts) hereby allowed to the loweſt claſs, that laſt mentioned, to be equally divided amongſt them. Provided, That if any ſuch officer ſhall have more commiſſions or offices than one, he ſhall be intitled only to the ſhare which ſhall belong to his ſuperior commiſſion or office. And we do hereby ſtrictly enjoin all commanders of our ſhips of war, to tranſmit, as ſoon as may be, to the commiſſioners of our navy, a true liſt of the names of all the officers, ſeamen, marines, ſoldiers, or others, who were actually on board our ſhips of war under their command reſpectively, at the taking

ing ſuch prize, or the taking or deſtroying ſuch ſhips of war or privateers of the enemy; which liſt ſhall contain the quality of the ſervice of each perſon on board, and be ſubſcribed by the captain or commanding officer, and three or more of the chief officers on board: And we do hereby require the commiſſioners of our navy, or any three or more of them, to cauſe ſuch liſts to be examined by the muſter-books of ſuch ſhips of war, and liſts annexed thereto; and, upon requeſt, forthwith to grant a certificate of the truth of any ſuch liſt, to the agents appointed by the captors, to take care or diſpoſe of ſuch prize, or of ſuch bounty-money; and alſo, upon application to them, to cauſe to be given to ſuch agents, all ſuch liſts from the muſter-book of any ſuch ſhips of war, and annexed liſts, as the agents reſpectively ſhall find requiſite for their direction in paying the produce of ſuch prizes, or the bounty, and to be otherwiſe aiding and aſſiſting to the agents as ſhall be neceſſary. And as touching the one eighth part before mentioned to be granted to the flag officer or officers, we do order that the following regulations be obſerved. 1. That a flag-officer commanding in chief, where there is but one flag-officer upon ſervice, ſhall have to his own uſe the whole eighth part. 2. That a flag-officer ſent to command, at Jamaica, or elſewhere, ſhall have no ſhare of prizes taken, or bounty-money for ſhips taken or deſtroyed, by ſhips employed there, before he arrives at the place to which he is ſent, and actually takes upon him the command. 3. That when an inferior flag-officer or private ſhips are ſent to reinforce a ſuperior flag-officer, at Jamaica, or elſewhere, the ſuperior flag-officer ſhall have no ſhare in prizes taken, or bounty for ſhips taken or deſtroyed, by them, before they arrive within the limits of his command, and actually receive ſome orders from him. 4. That a chief flag-officer returning home, from Jamaica, or elſewhere, ſhall have no ſhare of the prizes taken, or bounty-money for ſhips taken or deſtroyed, by the ſhips left behind him to act under another command. 5. That if a flag-officer is ſent to command in the outports of this kingdom, he ſhall have no ſhare of prizes taken, or bounty-money for ſhips taken or deſtroyed, by ſhips that ſailed from that port by order of the admiralty. 6. That when more flag-officers than one ſerve together, the eighth part which falls to their ſhare ſhall be divided in the following proportions, *viz.* if there be but two flag-officers, the chief ſhall have two thirds, and the other the remaining third; but if the number of flag-officers be more than two, the chief ſhall have only one half, and the other half ſhall be divided equally among the other flag-officers. 7. That commodores with captains under them, ſhall be eſteemed as flag-officers, with reſpect to an eighth part of prizes taken, and bounty-money for ſhips taken or deſtroyed, whether commanding in chief or ſerving under command.

Note 79. The French King's Declaration of War againſt Great Britain, proclaimed at Paris the 16th of June 1756; together with an Abſtract of the Edict publiſhed by the French King, for the Encouragement of Privateers.

By the King.

ALL Europe knows, that the King of England, in the year 1754, invaded the poſſeſſions of the King in North America: and that in the month of June, laſt year, the Engliſh navy, in contempt of the law of nations, and the faith of treaties, began to exerciſe the moſt violent hoſtilities againſt his Majeſty's ſhips, and againſt the navigation and commerce of his ſubjects.

The King, juſtly offended by this perfidy, and the inſult offered to his flag, ſuſpended during eight months the effects of his reſentment, and the diſcharge of what he owed to the dignity of his crown, only through the fear of expoſing Europe to the calamities of a new war. It was with this ſalutary view, that France at firſt oppoſed to the injurious proceedings of England only a conduct full of moderation.

Whilſt the Engliſh navy was taking, by the moſt odious violences, and ſometimes by the baſeſt artifices, the French ſhips which were ſailing with confidence under the protection of the public faith, his Majeſty ſent back to England a frigate which had been taken by the French navy, and the Engliſh ſhips continued their trade unmoleſted in the ports of France.

Whilſt the French ſoldiers and ſailors were treated with the greateſt ſeverity in the Britiſh iſlands; and, with reſpect to them, the bounds which the law of nature, and the common principles of humanity, have ſet to the moſt rigorous rights of war, were violated; the Engliſh travelled and reſided freely in France, under the protection of that regard which civilized people reciprocally owe to each other.

Whilſt the Engliſh miniſtry were, under the appearance of good faith, impoſing upon the King's ambaſſador by falſe proteſtations, they were putting in execution, in all parts of North America, orders directly contrary to the deceitful aſſurances that they gave of an approaching accommodation.

Whilſt the Court of London was draining the arts of intrigue, and the ſubſidies of England, to ſtir up other powers againſt the Courts of France, the King did not even require of them thoſe ſuccours, which by guarantees and defenſive treaties he was authoriſed to demand, and only adviſed to ſuch meaſures as were moſt conducive to their own peace and ſecurity.

Such has been the conduct of the two nations. The ſtriking contraſt of their proceedings, ought to convince all Europe, of the views of jealouſy, ambition, and avarice, which incite the one; and of the principles of honour, juſtice, and moderation, by which the other is directed.

The King was in hopes, that the King of England would have at length, purely from a regard to the rules of equity, and the intereſt of his own glory, diſavowed the ſcandalous exceſſes which his ſea-officers were continually committing. His Majeſty had even afforded him an opportunity of doing it, with equal juſtice and decorum, by demanding the ſpeedy and entire reſtitution of the French ſhips taken by the Engliſh navy; and had offered him, upon that preliminary condition, to enter into a negotiation concerning the other ſatisfactions which he had a right to expect, and to liſten to an amicable reconciliation of the differences relating to America.

The King of England having rejected this propoſition, the King could not but look upon his refuſal as the moſt authentic declaration of war; as his Majeſty had declared he ſhould do, in his requiſition. The Britiſh court might therefore have diſpenſed with a formality which was become unneceſſary. A more eſſential motive ſhould have engaged it not to ſubmit to the judgement of Europe, the pretended grievances which the King of England alledged againſt France in the declaration of war which he cauſed to be publiſhed at London.

The vague imputations contained in that writing, have in reality no foundation; and the manner in which they are ſet forth, would be ſufficient to prove their weakneſs, if their falſity had not already been clearly demonſtrated in the memorial which the King has cauſed to be delivered at all courts, containing the ſubſtance of the facts, with their proofs, which relate to the preſent war, and the negotiations which preceded it.

There is nevertheleſs one important fact, which was not mentioned in that memorial, becauſe it was impoſſible to foreſee, that England would carry, ſo far as ſhe has done, her want of delicacy in the choice of the means of illuſion.

This regards the works erected at Dunkirk, and the troops which the King has cauſed to be aſſembled upon the coaſts of the ocean. To hear the King of England, in his declaration of war, who would not think, that theſe two objects occaſioned the order he gave to ſeize at ſea, the ſhips belonging to the King and his ſubjects? And yet nobody is ignorant, that the works at Dunkirk were not begun till after the taking of two of his Majeſty's ſhips, which were attacked in a time of full peace by a ſquadron of thirteen Engliſh men of war. It is equally known to all the world, that the Engliſh navy had been making prizes of French ſhips for more than ſix months, when, towards the end of February laſt, the firſt battalions that the King ſent to the ſea-coaſts began their march.

If the King of England ſhould ever reflect upon the falſehood of the reports which have been made to him upon theſe two points, will he forgive thoſe who induced him to advance facts, the ſuppoſition of which cannot even be varniſhed by the leaſt ſpecious appearances?

What the King owes to himſelf, and what he owes to his ſubjects, have at laſt obliged him to repel force by force; but being firmly attached to his natural ſentiments of juſtice and moderation, his Majeſty has directed his military operations only againſt the King of England, his aggreſſor; and all his political negotiations have no other view, but to juſtify the confidence which the other nations of Europe place in his friendſhip, and in the uprightneſs of his intentions.

It would be needleſs to enter into a more ample detail of the motives which have forced the King to ſend a body of his troops to the iſland of Minorca, and which at preſent oblige his Majeſty to declare war againſt the King of England; as he does hereby declare it, both by ſea and land. By acting upon principles ſo worthy of determining his reſolutions, he is ſecure of finding, from the juſtice of his cauſe, the valour of his troops, and the love of his ſubjects, thoſe reſources which he has always experienced on their part; and he relies principally upon the protection of the God of armies.

His Majeſty ordains and enjoins all his ſubjects, vaſſals, and ſervants, to fall upon the ſubjects of the King of England; forbids them in the moſt expreſs manner, from hereafter having any communication, commerce, or intelligence, with them, on pain of death; and his Majeſty hath in conſequence from henceforward revoked, and does revoke, all permiſſions, paſſports, ſafe-guards, and ſafe-conducts, which may have been given by himſelf, or by his Lieutenant-generals and other officers; and hath declared them, and doth declare them null, void, and of no effect; forbidding all perſons to have any regard thereto.

His Majeſty orders and commands the Duke de Penthievre, Admiral of France, the Marſhals of France, his Majeſty's Governors and Lieutenant-generals in his provinces and armies, Major-generals, Colonels, Captains, heads and conductors of his military people, as well horſe as foot, French and foreigners, and all other his officers whom it may concern, that they and each of them cauſe the purport of theſe preſents to be executed in the extent of their powers and juriſdictions; for ſuch is his Majeſty's pleaſure. He wills and intends, that theſe preſents ſhall be publiſhed and fixed up in all his cities, as well maritime as others, and in all the ports, harbours, and other places of his kingdom, and territories under his obedience, where it ſhall be needful, that none may pretend ignorance thereof.

Given at Verſailles, June 9. 1756.

LOUIS.
DE VOYER D'ARGENSON.

An Abſtract of the Edict publiſhed by the French King, for the Encouragement of Privateers.

1. The tenth due to the Admiralty is remitted.

2. Beſides the produce of the prizes, which ſhall wholly appertain to the captors, the following bounties ſhall be paid them out of the royal treaſury, viz.

100 livres per gun from 4 to 12 pounders, taken from merchantmen.
150 livres per gun of the ſame bore, taken from privateers.

200 livres per gun of the ſame bore, taken from men of war.
150 livres per gun, 12 pounders and upwards, taken from merchantmen.
225 livres per gun of the ſame bore, taken from privateers.
300 livres per gun of the ſame bore, taken from men of war.
30 livres per head for every priſoner taken out of a merchantman.
40 livres per head for ditto, out of a privateer.
50 livres per head for ditto, out of a man of war.

The ſame bounties to be paid for every man on board at the commencement of any engagement.

The ſaid bounties to be augmented by one fourth for all ſuch privateers or men of war as ſhall be taken by boarding.

3. The ſaid bounties ſhall wholly appertain to the captain, officers, and crew, to be divided amongſt themſelves according to the ſhare they are to have in the produce of the prize, and purſuant to their agreement at the time of entering on board; the money to be paid to the captain or his repreſentative. The King promiſes other rewards to ſuch captains or officers as ſhall behave well, even to their receiving commiſſions in his marine, according to the circumſtances and ſtrength of the ſhips they ſhall have engaged.

4. Ships of 24 guns or upwards, that ſhall have been built for privateering, ſhall be taken by the government at the prime coſt, if they be not employed that way, or at the eſtimated price, if they have been ſo employed, when they ſhall be no longer authoriſed to cruize on the enemy; and alſo all ſhips of 24 guns or upwards, that ſhall be taken by privateers, and which ſhall be fit for ſervice, except the captors ſhall chuſe to make uſe of them themſelves, or ſell them along with the effects of the prizes.

5. In order to indemnify the owners of thoſe ſhips which ſhall take any privateers or men of war, of the damage they ſhall ſuſtain by ſuch engagements, the following premiums are to be paid them:
100 livres per gun from 4 to 12 pounders.
200 livres per gun from 12 pounders upwards.
20 livres per head for every effective man on board at the beginning of an engagement.

6. In regard to the prizes that ſhall be made by the ſhips fitted out on the King's account, the officers and crew ſhall have one third part of the net produce of all merchant-ſhips, or more, according to the circumſtances.—They ſhall have, beſides, the ſame bounties as thoſe given in the ſecond article in favour of the privateers, except for men of war, for which there ſhall be paid 300 livres per gun from 4 to 12 pounders, 450 livres per gun from 12 pounds and upwards.—The ſaid ſums to be augmented by one fourth, when the ſaid frigates or men of war ſhall have been taken by boarding.

7. Thoſe privateers which ſhall ſail in company with the men of war, or join them at ſea, ſhall have their ſhare both in the produce of the prizes, as well as of the bounties of all ſhips that ſhall be taken in conjunction, in exact proportion to the guns they ſhall carry,

without regard to the difference of the bore, ſize of the ſhips, or ſtrength of the crews.

8. Privateers ſhall be exempt from all taxes or duties whatſoever, on proviſions, artillery, ammunition, and all other neceſſaries for their conſtruction, victualling, and armament.

9. Thoſe officers and volunteers on board of privateers, that ſhall diſtinguiſh themſelves, ſhall be diſpenſed with from the uſual time of ſervice on board the men of war, in order to their being made captains.

10. The officers and ſailors on board of privateers, that ſhall be wounded and diſabled, ſhall receive the ſea half-pay, and penſions ſhall be allowed to the widows of thoſe that ſhall be killed.

11. The wages of the ſailors belonging to privateers of 24 guns or upwards, that ſhall deſert, ſhall belong to the owners, as well as their ſhare of the prizes.

12. The captains of the privateers ſhall not on any account ranſom any ſhip, except they ſhould already have ſent in, ſince their laſt going out, three effective prizes.

Note 80. A Liſt of the Fleet under Vice-Admiral Watſon, in the Diſpoſition with which he attacked the Fortreſs of Geriah.

Diviſion of King's ſhips.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Bridgewater,	24	160	Capt W. Martin.
Tiger,	60	400	T. Latham.
Kent,	64	495	V.-A. Cha. Watſon. Capt. H. Speke.
Cumberland,	66	530	R.-A. Geo. Pocock. Capt. J. Harriſon.
Saliſbury,	50	350	T. Knowler.
Protector, Comp. ſhip.	44	300	Wm. James.

Diviſion of Company's ſhips.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Comm.*
King's fiſher,	16	H. Smith.
E. Ind. Comp. ſhips.		
Revenge, Bombay, Guardian,		frigates.
Drake, Warren, Triumph, Viper, Diſpatch,		bomb-ketches.

GERIAH.

The territory ſubject to the pirate Angria extended along the coaſt of Malabar, through four degrees of latitude. He poſſeſſed ſeveral good ports; but the principal one, and the capital of his dominions, was Geriah. This he had been at the greateſt pains to render impregnable: the fort mounted upwards of two hundred pieces of cannon; the walls were of a great height, and of immenſe thickneſs; all the ramparts which were not hewn out of the ſolid rock were built of maſſy ſtone, at leaſt ten feet in length, laid end-ways, ſo that the greateſt weight of metal made no impreſſion, and never could have effected a breach. The garriſon, when beat from their batteries, found an aſylum behind the walls. In attacking this place the Britiſh diſplayed great bravery; but it is evident that the terror occaſioned by ſo unuſual and dreadful a cannonade, was what obliged the garriſon to ſurrender.

Note 81. A Liſt of the Fleet on the Leeward Iſland Station, 1756.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Wincheſter,	50	350	Rear-Adm. Thomas Frankland. Capt. E. Le Cras.
Warwick,	60	400	M. Shuldham.
Anſon,	60	400	R. Man.
Briſtol,	50	350	L. Leſlie.
Humber,	40	240	S. Scott.
Fowey,	24	160	Richard Matthews.
Blandford,	24	160	Richard Watkins.
Surprize,	24	160	Richard Knight.
Trial,	14	100	Ed. Falkingham.
	292	1970	

French Ships on this coaſt.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Prudente,	74	700	Capt. M. d'Aubigny.
Atalante,	30	300	
Zephyr,	26	200	

Note 82. A Liſt of the Fleet on the Jamaica Station, 1756.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Dreadnought,	60	415	Rear-Ad. Hon. Geo. Townſhend. Capt. John Wickham.
Princeſs Mary,	60	400	Tho. Craven.
Greenwich,	50	350	Robert Roddam.
Roebuck,	44	250	John Holwell.
Hind,	20	160	Timothy Nucella.
Garland,	20	160	Alexander Hood.
Wager,	20	160	William Preſton.

Note 83. A Liſt of the Fleet on the North America Station, 1756.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Grafton,	70	520	Cha. Holmes, Eſq. Commodore.
Stirling Caſtle,	64	480	Capt. S. Corniſh.
Fourgeux,	64	500	Richard Spry.

Nottingham,

Ships:	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders:*
Nottingham,	60	400	S. Marſhall.
Litchfield,	50	350	M. Barton.
Centurion,	50	350	W. Mantell.
Norwich,	50	350	Hon. S. Barrington.
Sutherland,	50	350	Edward Falkingham.
Nightingale,	24	160	Ja. Campbell.
Kennington,	24	160	Dudley Digges.
Succeſs,	22	160	J. Rous.
Hornet,	14	100	S. Salt.
Vulture,	14	100	J. Scaife.
Jamaica,	14	100	Sam. Hood.

Note 84. Liſt of the French Fleet at Louiſburg this Seaſon.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Heros,	74	700	M. de Beauſſier.
Illuſtre,	64	600	M. de Montelais.
Licorne,	32	350	
Syren,	32	300	M, de Breugnon.

Note 85. Inſtructions to Admiral Byng.

On the 1ſt of April 1756, Admiral Byng received the following inſtructions from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, addreſſed, To the Hon. John Byng, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majeſty's Fleet.

Whereas the King's pleaſure has been ſignified unto us by Mr Fox, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, that, upon conſideration of the ſeveral advices which have been received, relating to the ſuppoſed intention of the French to attack the iſland of Minorca, a ſquadron of ten ſhips of the line do forthwith ſail for the Mediterranean under your command; and whereas, we have appointed the ſhips named in the margin for this ſervice; you are hereby required and directed immediately to put to ſea with ſuch of them as are ready, (leaving orders to the reſt to follow you as ſoon as poſſible), and proceed with the utmoſt expedition to Gibraltar.

Ramillies, Culloden, Buckingham, Captain, Revenge, Trident, Lancaſter, Intrepid, Kingston, and Defiance.

Upon your arrival there, you are to inquire whether any French ſquadron is come through the Streights; and if there is, to inform yourſelf as well as poſſible of their number and force, and if any of them were tranſports. And, as it is probable they may be deſtined

3d rates, Grafton,
—Stirling Caſtle,
—Fougeux,
4th Nottingham,
—Litchfield,
—Centurion,
6th Succeſs,
—Vulture ſloop.

for North America, and as his Majeſty's ſhips named in the margin, are either at or going to Halifax, and are to cruize off Louiſburg, and the mouth of the Gulph of St Laurence, you are immediately to take the ſoldiers out of ſo many ſhips of your ſquadron, as, together with the ſhips at and going to Halifax, will make a force ſuperior to the ſaid French ſquadron, (replacing them with landmen or ordinary ſeamen from your other ſhips), and then detach them under the command of Rear-Admiral Weſt, directing him to make the beſt of his way off Louiſburg, and, taking the aforementioned ſhips, which he may expect to find there, under his command, to cruize off the ſaid place, and the entrance of the Gulph of St Laurence, and uſe his utmoſt endeavours to intercept and ſeize the aforeſaid ſhips, or any other ſhips belonging to the French that may be bound to or returning from any part of North America.

If upon your arrival at Gibraltar, you ſhall not gain intelligence of a French ſquadron having paſſed the Streights, you are then to go on without a moment's loſs of time to Minorca; or if in conſequence of ſuch intelligence, you ſhall detach Rear-Admiral Weſt, as before directed, you are to uſe equal expedition in repairing thither with the ſhips which ſhall remain with you; and if you find any attack made upon that iſland by the French, you are to uſe all poſſible means in your power for its relief. If you find no ſuch attack made, you are to proceed off Toulon, and ſtation your ſquadron in the beſt manner you ſhall be able, for preventing any ſhips getting out of that port; or for intercepting and ſeizing any that may get out; and you are to exert the utmoſt vigilance therein, and in protecting Minorca and Gibraltar from any hoſtile attempt.

You are alſo to be vigilant for protecting the trade of his Majeſty's ſubjects from being moleſted, either by the French or by cruizers from Morocco, or any other of the Barbary States; and for that purpoſe to appoint proper convoys and cruizers.

You are likewiſe to be as attentive as poſſible to the interception and ſeizing as well ſhips of war and privateers, as merchant-ſhips belonging to the French, wherever they may be met with within the limits of your command. But in purſuance of the King's order in council, you are not to ſuffer any of the ſhips of your ſquadron to take any French veſſels out of any port belonging to the Ottoman Empire upon any pretence, nor to moleſt, detain, or impriſon the perſon of any of the ſubjects of the Ottoman Empire; and alſo not to ſeize nor detain any French ſhip or veſſel whatſoever, which they ſhall meet with in the Levant ſeas, bound from one port to another in thoſe ſeas, or to or from any ports of Egypt, having any effects of the Turks on board.

Princeſs Louiſa, Portland,
Deptford, Cheſterfield,
Dolphin, Phœnix,
Experiment, and Fortune ſloop.

Upon your arrival in the Mediterranean, you are to take under your command his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels named in the margin, which are at preſent there.

If any ſhip of war ſhould ſail from Toulon, and eſcape your ſquadron, and proceed out of the Mediterranean, you are forthwith to ſend or repair yourſelf to England with a proportionable part of the ſhips under your command, obſerving that you are never to keep more ſhips in the Mediterranean than ſhall be neceſſary for executing the ſervices recommended to you.

To enable you the better to perform the above-mentioned ſervices, you are to take care to keep the ſhips and veſſels under your command in conſtant good condition, and to have them cleaned as often as ſhall be requiſite for that purpoſe.

Theſe inſtructions were dated at the Admiralty-Office, March 30th 1756, and were ſigned Anſon, T. Villiers, William Rowley, Ed. Boſcawen, Bateman, and Rich. Edgecumbe.

By farther inſtructions, dated Admiralty-office, March 31ſt 1756, and ſigned, Anſon, William Rowley, and T. Villiers, it was ſignified to the Admiral:

Whereas the King has been pleaſed to direct, that the royal regiment of Fuzileers, commanded by Lord Robert Bertie, ſhould ſerve on board his Majeſty's ſhips in the Mediterranean, and that the ſaid regiment ſhould be landed at Minorca, in caſe the Governor or Commander in Chief of that iſland ſhall think it neceſſary for its defence; and the Governor of Gibraltar having orders, in caſe a farther reinforcement ſhall be neceſſary at Minorca, to make a detachment equal to a battalion from his garriſon; which detachment, the Admiral or Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips in the Mediterranean, is to convoy to Minorca, on board the men of war, or ſuch tranſport-veſſels as you ſhall be able to provide for that purpoſe: We do, in purſuance of his Majeſty's pleaſure, ſignified to us by Mr Fox, one of his principal Secretaries of State, hereby require and direct you, to pay due obedience to his Majeſty's aforeſaid directions, by landing Lord Robert Bertie's regiment, in caſe the ſaid iſland of Minorca be attacked, and upon conſultation with the Governor, the ſame ſhould appear neceſſary; and you are not to confine yourſelf to the landing that regiment only, but alſo to aſſiſt with as many gunners and men from your ſquadron as might be ſerviceable, and the ſhips could poſſibly ſpare. You are likewiſe to pay due regard to his Majeſty's aforeſaid pleaſure, in relation to tranſporting a battalion from Gibraltar to Minorca.

Given under our hands, the 31ſt of March 1756.

To the Hon. Admiral Byng, at Spithead.

Note 86. Line of Battle given out by Admiral Byng, to be obſerved by his Fleet.

The Kingſton to lead with the Starboard, and the Defiance with the Larboard Tacks on Board.

Rates.	*Frigates.*	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*	*Rates.*	*Ships.*	*Commanders.*	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Diviſion.*
					4	Kingſton,	William Parry,	60	400	Hon. John Byng, Adm. of the Blue.
						Deptford,	John Amherſt,	50	280	
5	Cheſterfield,	40	220	J. Lloyd.	3	Culloden,	Henry Ward,	74	600	
6	Phœnix, to repeat ſignals,	20	160	Hon. Aug. Hervey.	2	Ramillies,	Arthur Gardiner,	90	780	
	Fortune, ſloop,	14	100	Jer. Mapleſden.	3	Trident,	Philip Durell,	64	500	
					4	Princeſs Louiſa,	Hon. Tho. Noel,	60	400	
					3	Revenge,	Frederick Cornewall,	64	480	
6	Experiment,	20	160	James Gilchriſt.		Intrepid,	James Young,	64	480	Temple Weſt, R.-Adm. of the Red.
						Captain,	Charles Catford,	64	480	
6	Dolphin, to repeat ſignals.	20	160	Ben. Marlow.		Buckingham,	Michael Everit,	68	535	
						Lancaſter,	Hon. Geo. Edgecumbe,	66	520	
						Portland,	Pat. Baird,	50	300	
						Defiance,	Thomas Andrews,	60	400	

Note 87. A Liſt of the French Fleet before Mahon, under the command of M. de Galiſſoniere, 1756.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Seam.*	*Sold.*	*Tot.*	*Commanders.*
Le Foudroyant,	84	700	250	950	M. de Galiſſoniere, Lieut. Gen. Capt. M. F. de l'Aiguille.
La Couronne,	74	650	150	800	M. de Clue, Chef d'Eſcadre. Capt. M. Gabanous.
Le Redoutable,	74	650	150	800	M. de Glandeves, Chef d'Eſcadre. Capt. M. de Marconville.
Le Guerrier,	74	650	150	800	M. Villars de la Broſſe.
Le Temeraire,	74	650	150	800	M. de Beaumont le Maihe.
Le Triton,	64	500	100	600	M. de Mercier.
Le Lion,	64	500	100	600	M. de St Aignan.
Le Content,	64	500	100	600	M. de Sabran Grammont.
Le Sage,	64	500	100	600	M. du Reveſt.
L'Orphée,	64	500	100	600	M. de Raimondis.
Le Fier,	50	450	100	550	M. de Herville.
L'Hippotame,	50	450	100	550	M. de Rochemore.
Total of the line,	800	6700	1550	8250	
FRIGATES.					
La Junon,	46	300		300	Capt. M. de Beauſſier.
La Roſe,	30	250		250	M. de Coſtobelle.
La Gracieuſe,	30	250		250	M. de Marquiſſon.
La Topaze,	26	250		250	M. de Carne Montelet.
La Nymphe,	26	250		250	M. de Callian.
Total,	958	8000	1550	9550	

Note 88. A Comparative View of the Strength of the Britiſh Squadron under Admiral Byng, and the French one under M. de Galiſſoniere, as to the number of guns, men, and weight of metal.

BRITISH SQUADRON.

Ships Names.	Guns.	WEIGHT OF METAL. Lower deck.	Middle deck.	Upper deck.	Men.	Killed.	Wounded.
Ramilies,	90	32	18	12	780	0	0
Culloden,	74	32		18	600	0	0
Buckingham,	68	32		18	535	3	7
Lancaſter,	66	32		18	520	1	14
Trident,	64	24		12	500	0	0
Intrepid,	64	32		18	480	9	39
Captain,	64	24		12	480	6	30
Revenge,	64	24		12	480	0	0
Kingſton,	60	24		9	400	0	0
Defiance,	60	24		12	400	14	45
Princeſs Louiſa,	56	24		12	400	4	13
Portland,	48	24		12	300	6	200
Total,	778				5875	43	168
FRIGATES.							
Deptford,	48				280	0	0
Cheſterfield,	40				250	0	0
Phœnix,	22				160	0	0
Dolphin,	22				160	0	0
Experiment,	22				160	0	0
Fortune, ſloop,	14				100	0	0
Total,	946				6985	43	168

FRENCH SQUADRON.

Ships Names.	Guns.	WEIGHT OF METAL. Lower deck.	Upper deck.	Men.	Killed.	Wounded.
Le Foudroyant,	84	52	24	950	2	10
La Couronne,	74	42	24	800	0	3
Le Guerrier,	74	42	24	800	0	43
Le Temeraire,	74	42	24	800	0	15
Le Redoutable,	74	42	24	800	12	39
Le Triton,	64	36	24	600	8	14
Le Lion,	64	36	24	600	2	7
Le Content,	64	36	24	600	5	19
Le Sage,	64	30	24	600	0	8
L' Orphée,	64	36	24	600	10	9
Le Fier,	56	36	24	550	0	4
L' Hippopotame,	50	36	24	550	2	10
Total,	800			8250	38	181
FRIGATES.						
La Junon,	46			300	0	0
La Roſe,	30			250	0	0
La Gracieuſe,	30			250	0	0
La Topaze,	26			250	0	0
La Nymphe,	26			252	0	0
Total,	958			9552	38	181

Note 89. A Liſt of the Reinforcement of Ships ſent to Admiral Byng, under the command of Commodore Broderick.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Prince George,	80	635	Thomas Broderick, Com. Capt. Abraham North.
Ipſwich,	64	520	Richard Tyrell.
Naſſau,	64	520	James Sayer.
Hampton Court,	64	520	James Webb.
Iſis,	50	320	Edward Wheeler.
Total,	322	2515	

Note 90. A Deſcription of the Iſland of Minorca.

The iſland of Minorca, in the Mediterranean ſea, lies about ſixty leagues ſouth of Catalonia in Spain, and, with Majorca, Ivica, and Formentera, conſtituted the ancient kingdom of Majorca. The Lat. of Mahon is 30. 40. N. The whole iſland contains 171,040 ſquare acres, being thirty-three miles in length, and varying in breadth from ten to thirteen; in compaſs, ſixty-two miles. Its diviſions or terminos are, Mahon, Alaior, Ciudadella, and the united terminos of Mercadel and Frererias. The native inhabitants are computed to be about twenty-ſeven thouſand, and the rents of all the lands L. 900,039.

Mahon is now the capital, the Engliſh having removed the court of juſtice thither from Ciudadella, and made it the ſeat of government on account of its ſituation, being near the principal harbour, and the caſtle of St Philip, which is the only conſiderable fortreſs in the iſland. Mahon is built on an elevated ſituation; the aſcent from the harbour over which it hangs is very ſteep, the proſpect from it is extenſive, and the air pure. The buildings are univerſally of free-ſtone, and either covered with tiles, or flat-roofed, and terraced with the ſame materials that they uſe for their floors. The ſtreets are narrow and unpaved; the native rock appears almoſt every where. There is a fine wharf at the foot of the hill on which the town ſtands, the weſtern end of which is ſet apart for careening and repairing his Majeſty's ſhips. The depth of water is ſuch, that ſhips of the largeſt ſize can come cloſe to the quay.

About a mile below Mahon is Engliſh Cove, a general watering place for the navy; here the harbour is near a mile over, and is divided by a ſmall iſland of about twelve acres, called *Bloody Iſland.* Upon this ſpot, which the cool breezes of the ſea render comfortable, there is a capacious hoſpital for the navy, with decent and convenient lodgings for the naval officers.

On a neck of land that divides the entrance of the harbour from a ſmall creek called St Stephen's Cove, ſtands St Philip's caſtle; and its numerous outworks extend to the ſhores on both ſides. The body of the fortification conſiſts of four baſtions, and as many curtains, ſurrounded with a deep ditch, which is hewn out of the ſolid rock, and the ſtone that was dug out ſerved to build the walls.

The communication from the lower area to the top of the rampart is by ſtairs, the ſteps of which are about ten feet long, three broad, and riſe one foot. The lower edge of the ſtep is of free-ſtone, and there the riſe is only three inches; the reſt ſlope gently upwards, and is of common pavement. Theſe ſtairs are not only of an eaſy aſcent for men, but alſo for mules and aſſes with burthens.

The whole body of the place is undermined, and very ſerviceable ſubterraneous works are contrived in the rock, with neceſſary communications. This fortreſs completely commands the entrance of the harbour of Mahon.

Contiguous to the citadel, was the town of St Philip's, in which moſt of the officers of the garriſon were lodged: but this town is now entirely demoliſhed, and a new one built near a mile farther off, and cloſe to the harbour, where is a very convenient wharf. The reaſon of demoliſhing the old town of St Philip's, was the great ſhelter it afforded the enemy in their approaches to the place in the ſiege of 1756.

Cape Mola is high land, and almoſt ſevered from the iſland by Philipet Cove, and a ſmall bay on the north ſide. It might be rendered an almoſt impregnable fortreſs at a moderate expence.

Minorca is well ſupplied with fine vegetables. The lakes four miles north of Mahon abound with mullets and other fiſh; and in winter they have great variety of wild fowl.

Columba, a ſmall iſland adjoining to this, has its name from the vaſt numbers of wild pigeons that breed in the clifts of the rock.

Their exports are as follows, viz. cheeſe, L. 800 yearly; wool, L. 900; wine exported and home-conſumption, moſtly by the troops, L. 16,000; honey, wax, and ſalt, L. 400; in all, L. 18,000. Their importations may be reckoned as follows, viz. for wheat, tobacco, linens, woollens, groceries, &c. L. 71,200. By this it appears that there is a balance againſt them of L. 53,100, which enormous balance they are enabled to ſupport by the money ſpent among them by the troops, which is nearly as much as the above balance. Since the iſland has been in the hands of the Britiſh, the inhabitants have greatly enlarged their vineyards: their wine is generally ſold at L. 1. 15 s. the hogſhead. Minorca in 1741 contained ſeven thouſand black cattle, ſixty thouſand ſheep, twenty thouſand goats, and four thouſand hogs.

Note 91. Return of the Garriſon of Fort St Philip's, when attacked by the French, May 8th 1756.

Regiments, &c.	*Lt Colonels.*	*Majors.*	*Captains.*	*Subalterns.*	*Chaplains.*	*Adjutants.*	*Qr. Maſters.*	*Surgeons.*	*Surg. Mates.*	*Serjeants.*	*Corporals.*	*Drummers.*	*Centinels fit for duty.*	*Sick.*	*Total.*
4th, King's own,	1	1	6	12	1	1	1	1	1	28	27	18	610	6	616
23d, Welſh Fuzileers,	-	1	4	14	1	1	1	1	1	24	26	17	608	7	615
24th,	1	1	7	13	1	1	-	1	-	23	27	16	605	18	623
34th,	1	1	8	12	-	1	1	1	1	29	29	19	636	13	650
Total of the regiments,	3	4	25	51	3	4	3	4	3	107	109	70	2460	44	2504
Gibraltar detachment,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	39	-	39
Marines,	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	83	2	104
Artillery,	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	1	-	3	11	2	83	2	85
Sailors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141
Volunteers, 8. Greeks 32. Jews, 10.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Total,	3	4	28	59	3	4	3	5	3	116	127	75	2679	53	2923
Total of Officers, &c.															3352

Note 92. Terms on which Minorca ſurrendered, Returns, &c.

Return of the Shot and Shells, &c. expended during the Siege.

	Pounders.	*Double.*	*Grape.*	*Round.*
Shot.	32	152	53	400
	24	0	0	2061
	18	155	490	17600
	12	3	171	6059
	9	13	19	1940
	6	0	37	489
	4	0	148	550
	3	0	13	28
	1½	0	9	0
	Total,	323	940	32728

Shells.	12¾ Inches.	-	1972
	7¾	-	1385
	6½	-	1551
	5¾	-	5138
	4⅖	-	16572
Hand-grenades,			1052
		Total,	27670
Carcaſſes,	12¾ round,		79
	10 oblong,		41
Fire-balls,		-	86
Powder,		lib.	353640

Return of the Guns and Mortars diſabled in St Philip's during the Siege.

Guns.	Pounders.
8	32
2	24
9	18
5	12
6	9
5	6
3	4
1	1½

Mortars	Inch bore.
1	8
1	7
1	5½
6	4⅖

N. B. Two 13 Inch, and two 8 inch mortars, on the ſouth-eaſt curtain of the caſtle, though not returned diſabled, were ſo much blown and cracked, that they would not have ſtood above a day or two longer briſk firing.

Articles of Capitulation propoſed by Lieutenant-General Blakeney, for his Britannic Majeſty's Garriſon of the Caſtle of St Philip, in the Iſland of Minorca.

Article 1. That all acts of hoſtility ſhall ceaſe, until the articles of capitulation are agreed upon and ſigned.

Answer. Granted.

Art. 2. That all honours of war ſhall be granted the garriſon on their ſurrender; ſuch as, to march out with their firelocks on their ſhoulders, drums beating, colours flying, twenty-four charges for each man, match lighted, four pieces of cannon, and two mortars, with twenty charges for each piece; a covered waggon for the governor, and four others for the garriſon, which ſhall not be ſearched on any pretence.

Answer. The noble and vigorous defence which the Engliſh have made, having deſerved all marks of eſteem and veneration that every military perſon ought to ſhew to ſuch actions; and Mariſchal Richelieu being deſirous alſo to ſhew General Blakeney the regard due to the brave defence he has made, grants to the garriſon all the honours of war that they can enjoy, under the circumſtance of their going out for an embarkation, to wit, firelocks on their ſhoulders, drums beating, colours flying, twenty cartridges for each man, and alſo lighted match. He conſents likewiſe, that Lieutenant-General Blakeney, and his garriſon, ſhall carry away all the effects that ſhall belong to them, and that can be put into trunks. It would be uſeleſs to them to have covered waggons; there are none in the iſland; therefore they are refuſed.

Art. 3. That all the garriſon, including all the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, as well civil as military, ſhall have all their baggage and effects ſecured, with liberty of removing and diſpoſing of them as they ſhall think proper.

Answer. Granted, except to the natives of the iſland, upon condition, that all the lawful debts of the garriſon to the Minorquins, who are to be conſidered as French ſubjects, ſhall be paid.

Art. 4. That the garriſon, including the officers, artificers, ſoldiers, and other ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, with their families, who ſhall be willing to leave the iſland, ſhall be provided with proper tranſport-veſſels, and conducted to Gibraltar by the ſhorteſt and moſt direct navigation; that they ſhall be landed there immediately upon their arrival, at the expence of the Crown of France; and that they ſhall be ſupplied with proviſions out of thoſe that may be yet remaining in the place at the time of its ſurrender, as long as they ſhall remain in the iſland, and during their voyage at ſea, and that in the ſame proportion as they receive at preſent.

ANSWER. Tranſport-veſſels ſhall be furniſhed from among thoſe which are in the pay of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and proper for the military and civil garriſon of Fort St Philip, and their families. Theſe veſſels ſhall carry them by the ſafeſt navigation to Gibraltar, with the ſhorteſt delay poſſible, and ſhall land them immediately, upon condition, that, after their being landed, theſe ſhips ſhall be provided with ſufficient paſſports, that they may not be moleſted on their return to the port of France they ſhall be bound for: And hoſtages ſhall be given for the ſafety of the tranſport-veſſels and their crews, who ſhall embark in the firſt neutral ſhip that ſhall come to fetch them, after the ſaid veſſels ſhall be returned in the port of France.

The garriſon ſhall alſo be ſupplied with proviſions, as well during their ſtay in the iſland as for twelve days voyage, which ſhall be taken from thoſe that ſhall be found in the Fort St Philip, and diſtributed on the footing that they have been uſually furniſhed to the Engliſh garriſon; and if more be wanted, it ſhall be furniſhed, paying for it as ſhall be agreed by commiſſaries on both ſides.

ART. 5. That proper quarters ſhall be provided for the garriſon, with an hoſpital fit for the ſick and wounded, whilſt the tranſports are getting ready, which ſhall not exceed a month, to be reckoned from the day of ſigning this capitulation; and with regard to thoſe who ſhall not be in a condition to be tranſported, they ſhall ſtay; and care ſhall be taken of them till they are in a condition to be ſent to Gibraltar by another opportunity.

ANSWER. The veſſels being ready for the tranſporting the garriſon, the providing quarters, as demanded, becomes unneceſſary; they ſhall go out of the place with the leaſt delay, in order to proceed to Gibraltar. And with regard to thoſe who cannot be embarked immediately, they ſhall be permitted to remain in the iſland; and all the aſſiſtance they ſhall want ſhall be given them for their going to Gibraltar, when they ſhall be in a condition to be embarked. A ſtate of them ſhall be drawn up, and the neceſſary paſſports ſhall be left, for a ſhip to go and return; and an hoſpital ſhall alſo be furniſhed for the ſick and wounded, as ſhall be ſettled by the reſpective commiſſaries.

ART. 6. That the governor shall not be accountable for all the houſes that shall have been burnt or deſtroyed during the ſiege.

ANSWER. Granted for the houſes deſtroyed or burnt during the ſiege; but ſeveral effects, and titles of the admiralty-court, which have been carried into the fort, shall be reſtored, as well as the papers of the town-houſe, which have been carried away by the receiver, and the papers and titles relating to the ladings of the French merchant ships, which have alſo been retained.

ART. 7. When the garriſon shall come out of the place, nobody shall be permitted to debauch the ſoldiers, to make them deſert from their regiments; and their officers shall have acceſs to them at all times.

ANSWER. No ſoldier shall be excited to deſert; and the officers shall have an entire authority over them to the moment of their embarkation.

Art. 8. An exact diſcipline ſhall be obſerved on each ſide.

Answer. Granted.

Art. 9. That ſuch of the inhabitants of the iſland as have joined the Engliſh for the defence of the place, ſhall have leave to remain, and to enjoy their goods and effects in the iſland without being moleſted.

Answer. General Blakeney and Mariſchal Richelieu cannot fix or extend the authority of the Kings, their maſters, over their ſubjects; it would be ſetting bounds to it, to oblige them to receive in their dominions thoſe whom they ſhould not think proper to have ſettled there.

Art. 10. That all priſoners of war ſhall be reſtored on each ſide.

Answer. All priſoners that have been made during the ſiege ſhall be reſtored on each ſide; ſo that when the French return thoſe they have, the piquets, which were taken going to join the French fleet the day Admiral Byng appeared before Mahon, ſhall be reſtored.

Art. 11. That Mr Cunningham, the engineer, who acted as a volunteer during the ſiege, ſhall have a paſſport, and leave to go wherever his affairs require.

Answer. Granted.

Art. 12. Upon the foregoing conditions, his Excellency the Lieutenant-General Governor conſents, after the hoſtages ſhall have been exchanged for the faithful execution of the above articles, to deliver up the place to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, with all the magazines, ammunition, cannon, and mortars, except thoſe mentioned in the ſecond article; and to point out to the engineers all the mines and ſubterraneous works. Done at the Caſtle of St Philip, the 28th of June 1756.

Answer. As ſoon as the foregoing articles ſhall have been ſigned, the French ſhall be put in poſſeſſion of one of the gates of St Philip's Caſtle, as well as of the Forts Marlborough and St Charles, upon the hoſtages being ſent on both ſides, for the faithful execution of the foregoing articles.

The ſtaccado that is in the port ſhall be removed, and the going in and coming out ſhall be left open, at the diſpoſition of the French, until the whole garriſon has marched out; in the mean time the commiſſaries on both ſides ſhall be employed: thoſe on the part of his Excellency General Blakeney, in making an eſtimate of the effects in the military magazines, and others; and thoſe on the part of his Excellency Mariſchal Richelieu, in receiving them; and to deliver to the Engliſh ſuch part thereof as has been agreed upon. Plans ſhall alſo be delivered of the galleries, mines, and other ſubterraneous works. Done at St Philip, the 29th of June 1756.

Caſualties

Caſualties at the ſiege of Fort St Philip, in the iſland of Minorca, from 8th May to 28th June, incluſive, 1756.

Regiments.	*During the ſiege.*					*At the attack June 27. & 28 in the morning.*		
	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Dead of Wounds.*	*Dead of Diſeaſes.*	*Deſerted.*	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Miſſing.*
Royal Regiment of artillery,	8	18	3	0	0	1	1	1
4th, or King's own regiment, commanded by Colonel Duroure,	14	68	5	3	1	7	7	0
23d, or Royal Welſh Fuzileers, commanded by Lieut-Gen. Huſke,	19	83	5	2	2	9	7	0
24th regiment, commanded by the Hon. Colonel Cornwallis,	6	61	3	3	4	0	7	0
34th, commanded by Col. Thomas Earl of Effingham,	12	77	7	2	0	1	3	0
Captain Scroop's detachment,	10	33	3	0	0	1	2	0
Total,	69	340	23	10	7	20	27	1

Names of the Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.

4th regiment, Lieutenant Whitehead.
34th ——— Captain Hobby.
Lieutenant Armſtrong.

Wounded.

23d regiment, Lieutenant Young.
24th ——— Major Godfrey.
Lieutenant Francis.
34th ——— Captain Sir Hugh Williams, Baronet.
Major Cunningham, engineer.

Note 93. Admiral Byng's Speech to the Court-Martial.

GENTLEMEN,

When I conſider, that the charge exhibited againſt me is of ſo criminal a nature, ſo copious in its circumſtances, and depends on ſuch a multiplicity of facts, I cannot but be very ſenſible of the inconvenience I labour under, in being, by the practice of courts-martial, denied the aid of counſel on this occaſion; and this the rather, as I am ſo little verſed in the method of defence, having, during the courſe of ſo long a ſervice, never yet been reduced to the neceſſity of ſtudying it. What I ſhall now lay before this Court will have nothing more than plain truth to ſupport it; an advocate altogether ſufficient, where the candour and capacity of my judges will, I am perſuaded, ſupply any defects and omiſſions which may proceed from inadvertency or inexperience.

It is my misfortune to have laboured under the diſadvantage of a popular and almoſt national prejudice. For what reaſons this ſpirit has been raiſed, and by what means propagated, is not the buſineſs of this court to determine; but I have the ſatisfaction to find the time arrived, when I have an opportunity of proving my innocence before judges whoſe integrity is above corruption, and when my proſecutors are perſons (for ſuch indeed are the preſent) who deſire nothing more than equal and impartial juſtice, and ſtand indifferent to my condemnation or acquittal. By this means I am at once ſecured from being borne down by popular clamour, or cruſhed beneath the weight of an overbearing power.

It has been ſaid, and indeed very induſtriouſly echoed through the whole kingdom, that the loſs of St Philip's caſtle was ſolely owing to my miſconduct; and that Minorca might have been relieved, if I had done my duty. As this national calamity has been urged in order to excite a national reproach againſt me, I muſt beg leave, in the firſt place, to refute this aſperſion; and ſhould this part of the accuſation be once clearly anſwered, and the prejudice removed, certain I am the charge of perſonal cowardice in the action will ſoon vaniſh; for I am confident, had it not been convenient, nay, I may ſay neceſſary, for ſome perſons to ſhelter themſelves from the former part of the charge, no man living would ever have thought of calling upon me for a juſtification with reſpect to the latter.

It may ſeem ſomewhat ſingular, that being accuſed of two offences, one whereof is capital, the other not, I should appear more ſolicitous to acquit myſelf of that which is only a miſdemeanor, than of that which directly affects my life. But how little regard ſoever I may be repreſented to have had for my honour, permit me to ſay, I ſtill retain ſo juſt a ſenſe of its value, as to prefer death to the diſgrace that ought to attend the author of ſo inglorious a calamity to his country. If, then, I can acquit myſelf of this imputation, (which I am confident I can), I shall with ſpirit proceed to my defence againſt the charge of cowardice, and treat it with the contempt it deſerves. One favour I have to beg of the Court, that the two charges may be kept diſtinct, and by no means blended together, as the fate of Minorca did not at all depend upon this backwardneſs (as it is called) in time of action.

The firſt, and what I think the principal part of my defence, conſiſts in ſatisfying the Court that I did the utmoſt in my power to reve Minorca. If, in the courſe of this, I should happen, from the neceſſity of ſelf-defence, to glance ſome blame upon others, I hope to ſtand excuſed; eſpecially as my innocence in many reſpects is ſo intimately connected with their neglect, that a vindication of the one muſt neceſſarily enforce an expoſition of the other: A hard neceſſity, I muſt confeſs, and impoſed upon me much againſt my inclination, ſince no man in my ſituation would wiſh to contend with ſuch potent adverſaries. I deſire not to become an accuſer; but if the loſs of Minorca muſt be imputed either to me, or to thoſe who ſent me on the expedition, they who have ſo falſely fixed the imputation on me, in order to protect themſelves, can with little ſhew of juſtice complain of my retorting a charge ſo unjuſtly applied to me.——But to proceed:

In order to determine whether I did my utmoſt on this occaſion, I apprehend, the conſideration of what I could do ſhould be previous to any determination of what I ought to have done. And give me leave to lay it down as an undeniable fact, and which I ſhall prove, that the French fleet was ſuperior in the ſize of their ſhips, weight of metal, and number of men, beſides their advantage in point of ſailing, which enabled them to fight, or avoid fighting, as beſt ſuited their purpoſes. Though this fact is now notorious, yet permit me to obſerve, that the contrary was, with an uncommon ſtrain of induſtry and confidence, aſſerted. Nor indeed am I ſurpriſed at its gaining an almoſt univerſal credit, when the Gazette, a paper ſuppoſed to be publiſhed by authority, was proſtituted to ſpread a falſe liſt of the ſtrength of both the fleets among the people, not only by undervaluing the enemy's force, of which it is poſſible the writer might be ignorant, but by over-rating mine, in which it is impoſſible he ſhould be innocent.

I do not plead the ſuperiority of the enemy as a reaſon for not attacking them, but only why ſuch an attempt might not only poſſibly, but moſt probably, be unſucceſsful; ſince it is evident, that notwithſtanding my previous information of their ſtrength, I did not heſitate to attack, and to do the utmoſt in my power to defeat them. And I have the rather been induced to particulariſe this circumſtance, becauſe you will find, by a letter from me to the admiralty, that the only reaſon pretended for the diſmiſſion from my command was, retreating from an inferior force. Now, inſtead of my retreating from inferior force, that a ſuperior force retreated from me, when the fleet was unable to purſue, I ſhall manifeſt beyond all contradiction; and cannot help obſerving, that perhaps I am the firſt inſtance of a commander in chief whoſe diſgrace proceeded from ſo unfortunate a miſtake.

I would aſk, With what view or intention I was ſent out on this expedition? If it be anſwered, To protect or relieve Minorca, which is the ſeeming language of my inſtructions, I would again aſk, Did thoſe who ſent me apprehend that Minorca could be invaded before my arrival, and the deſcent covered by a ſuperior ſquadron, when they ſent me out with ſo inadequate a force? If they did, their conduct is unjuſtifiable; if they did not, their ignorance is inexcuſable.

This, I preſume, is ſufficient to unravel the political ſecret, why the enemy's force has been ſo induſtriouſly leſſened, and mine ſo extravagantly magnified, when at the ſame time it is known to almoſt every man in the ſquadron I commanded, that it conſiſted of ſeveral of the worſt conditioned ſhips, and moſtly the worſt manned, of any perhaps in his Majeſty's navy.

I think I may venture to affirm, that it was not foreſeen or expected that the fleet in the Mediterranean would come to action; ſince it will appear from my very inſtructions themſelves, that no ſuch ſervice was ever ſuppoſed probable, or that the enemy could have a force ſufficient to venture an engagement at ſea. In theſe, you will find, I am ordered, if, on my arrival at Gibraltar, the French fleet ſhould have paſſed out of the Mediterranean, to ſend a detachment, under the command of Rear-Admiral Weſt, after them to North America. Can it be meant, that I was to detach eight ſhips out of the ten? as no leſs would have been neceſſary to inſure ſucceſs, and make the ſuperior force ordered in my inſtructions.——Again, I am ordered, when arrived at Minorca, to aſſiſt the garriſon with Lord Robert Bertie's regiment, and as many gunners and men as I could ſpare out of the fleet. Does not this ſuppoſe the ſea to be open, and the fleet unoppoſed? or the order would be abſurd; for how could it be expected I ſhould diſarm the ſquadron, by ſending part of its proper compliment (which pleaſe to obſerve the fuzileers were) on ſhore, when the whole was too little to inſure ſucceſs at ſea? I am farther ordered, if Minorca was not attacked, to block up Toulon. What! block up a ſuperior fleet with an inferior! And all this ſervice, you will pleaſe to obſerve, was expected from a fleet, which, when collected, was ſtill inferior to the enemy's: I ſay collected; becauſe, as the iſland was actually attacked, it is indiſputable the ſhips then at Mahon might have been blocked up, and taken or deſtroyed by the enemy, as they did not quit the harbour until two days after the French had arrived off the iſland, and part of their troops were landed in the neighbourhood of Mahon.

Does not all this evince, that fighting was the leaſt intentional part of my inſtructions? And if the Admiralty had expected an engagement, is it not to be ſuppoſed they would have ſent more ſhips, as ſo many fine ſhips, manned, or nearly ſo, then lay at Spithead, and would have afforded me the uſual and neceſſary ſupply of fire-ſhips, tenders, hoſpital and ſtore-ſhips, inſtead of avoiding any anſwer to my requeſt, that a frigate might be added to my ſquadron, to repeat ſignals, in caſe of meeting with the enemy before I joined the ſhips then in the Mediterranean? But indeed I was poſitively aſſured, before my departure, from the higheſt naval authority, that the enemy could not fit out more than ſix or ſeven ſhips of the line at moſt.

Under theſe unfavourable circumſtances, without ſuch intelligence of the enemy's force as could enable me to judge of it, determined to do my duty, I took the command of the ſquadron, ſuch as it was, many ſhips foul, and one in particular, viz. the Intrepid, reported unfit for the voyage. With theſe I proceeded as expeditiouſly as poſſible: and though it has been maliciouſly given out, (yet not even pretended in my charge), that I loitered at Portſmouth, I ſhall produce ſeveral letters and orders, which will inconteſtably prove, that I departed thence the very firſt moment I was enabled to ſail. Why the Admiralty poſtponed this ſervice to others, made me wait, and manned my ſhips the laſt, I muſt leave them to account.

When I arrived at Gibraltar, I received certain intelligence, that a deſcent was actually made on the iſland of Minorca; that the harbour and the whole iſland was in the enemy's poſſeſſion, excepting the caſtle of St Philip, which was then beſieged by a very conſiderable force at land, and the ſiege covered by a ſtrong ſquadron at ſea, ſuperior to mine. Every perſon there concluded the place loſt, and all relief impracticable; and the engineers were of opinion, that it was abſolutely impoſſible to land men, even if the ſea had been open; and the enemy had erected batteries on the two ſhores near the entrance of the harbour.

I muſt own, there appeared to me no great probability of preſerving Minorca at this time; but, however, have the ſatisfaction to find, that the miniſters at home, for once at leaſt, agreed in opinion with me. Since the moment intelligence came that the Toulon fleet was ſailed, and the troops landed upon the iſland, there was not a man who did not deſpair of Minorca.

Hence I diſpatched an expreſs with this account; which was at firſt huſhed up in ſilence, afterwards repreſented (without producing it) as the deſponding letter of a man who would not fight. What authority theſe gentlemen had for this invidious prophecy, I am yet at a loſs to account for, unleſs a declared reſolution in its contents to meet the French fleet may be deemed a juſtifiable foundation for it. But the letter has been laid before the Court.

It has alſo been given out, no doubt with the ſame uniform malicious intention to defame every circumſtance of my conduct, that I made unneceſſary delays at Gibraltar, and this ſuppoſed to be ſolely on the account of watering. I preſume the propriety, and indeed the neceſſity, will readily appear, of furniſhing the fleet with a ſufficiency of water and proviſions, which was proceeding upon an expedition where the only port capable of ſupplying its wants was known to be in the enemy's poſſeſſion, and who by intelligence appeared to be well ſupplied with all kinds of neceſſaries. This was not the cauſe, but the effect of my ſtay at this place, and tranſacted during the execution of other affairs directed by my inſtructions. I arrived at Gibraltar the 2d of May after noon; and ſailed thence the 8th in the morning; a ſpace of five days only; in which time I communicated my orders to the governor, relating to a detachment from the garriſon, waited the reſult of a council of war held the 4th, then ſolicited a reinforcement to ſupply the deficiency of men in Mr Edgcumbe's ſquadron, occaſioned by the loſs of thoſe who had been diſembarked for the ſuccour of St Philip's. A liſt of this reinforcement I received the 6th, and ſhipped them the 7th; which day the Experiment arrived, the Portland and Dolphin two days before. Theſe, with the reſt of Mr Edgcumbe's ſquadron, were manned and equipped in the beſt manner I was able. And, without waiting to fully water the ſhips, I ſailed in the morning of the 8th, though the wind was eaſterly, and arrived off Minorca the 19th.

Thus far I will preſume upon my innocence. But why (it may be aſked) was not Minorca at this time relieved? I anſwer, Becauſe I was not ſent time enough to prevent the enemy's landing; and that, when I was ſent, I was not ſtrong enough to beat the enemy's fleet, and raiſe the ſiege. Let others anſwer, why I came ſo late, and why ſo weak, with a force not calculated for ſuch an expedition. But after the engagement, it may be ſaid, I might have re-attacked the enemy, and landed the ſuccours.—I might indeed have done the firſt, with a certainty almoſt of being defeated.—I could not have done the laſt, though I had been victorious. Had I been defeated, what refuge would have been left for the ſhattered fleet?—What ſecurity for Gibraltar? which muſt have been expoſed to the hazard of a ſudden ſiege, without a ſingle ſhip to defend it; and which place was equally recommended to my protection. But it ſeems (ſuch is the fatality attending my conduct) that I am even held blameable for calling a council of war in ſo critical a conjuncture.—Yet when is advice ſo neceſſary as on ſuch an occaſion? I admit, where orders are poſitive to fight at all events, or all hazards whatever, it is criminal to deliberate.—But was I under ſuch orders?—Let my inſtructions ſpeak for me. Is a commander expected to fight in all ſituations, and under all diſadvantages? Surely all extremes are culpable; and where nothing is to be gained, and all may be loſt, fighting becomes preſumptuous raſhneſs or phrenſy. I therefore beg leave to recommend to your particular conſideration, the different ſituation of the two fleets at this time, and ſhall refer you to the minutes of a council of war, held on board the Ramillies the 24th of May, already laid before the Court; and when you ſhall have duly weighed the opinion of this council, the unanimity of its members, and their characters, what apprehenſion can I have of my behaviour on this occaſion falling under your cenſure, ſince it would neceſſarily imply their guilt?

What I have now offered being verified by the teſtimony of the witneſſes, will, I flatter myſelf, be abundantly ſufficient to exculpate me from the firſt general charge; and that the Court will be of opinion, that I never retreated from the iſland till it was impracticable to make any further attempt; and that the place was not loſt by me, who was too weak to ſave it, but by thoſe who might have ſent double the force two months earlier, and neglected it.

Yet permit me to complain, that, in order to render me criminal in the eyes of the people, the ſame authoriſed paper before mentioned was likewiſe proſtituted to mangle and curtail my letter to the Admiralty on this occaſion, and ſubſcribed my name to my own defamation.

I ſhall now proceed to the ſecond part of the charge againſt me, that of cowardice: and though I have already taken up ſo much of your time, ſhall make no apology for your farther patience, as I am convinced, gentlemen of your impartiality will think no indulgence of this kind too much, where the life, and what is ſtill much more, the honour of an officer of my rank in the ſervice, is at ſtake. I ſhall forbear to point out the conſequence to the ſervice in general, not to furniſh even my enemies with an opportunity of conſtruing it an endeavour to beſpeak partiality.

The 12th article of war is that which provides a proper puniſhment for cowardice, and runs in the following words:—"Every perſon in "the fleet, who, through cowardice, negligence, or diſaffection, "ſhall, in time of action, withdraw or keep back, or not come into "the fight or engagement, or ſhall not do his utmoſt to take or de-"ſtroy every ſhip which it ſhall be his duty to engage, and to aſſiſt "and relieve all and every his Majeſty's ſhips, or thoſe of his allies, "which it ſhall be his duty to aſſiſt and relieve; every ſuch perſon "ſo offending, and being convicted thereof by the ſentence of a court-"martial, ſhall ſuffer death."

I would firſt beg leave to obſerve, that in order to bring any perſon within the peril of this article, he muſt be convicted of cowardice, negligence, or diſaffection: for though he ſhould fail to engage or aſſiſt, &c. unleſs this failure apparently proceeds from one of theſe cauſes, he is not guilty. Negligence cannot be taken in ſo large a ſenſe as to mean every ſort of neglect or omiſſion, but ſuch groſs negligence only as evidently indicates cowardice or diſaffection. Such, and ſuch only, can be penal, and was intended to be made capital. Any other conſtruction might expoſe the braveſt man that ever commanded, to the ſevereſt penalties; ſince a ſingle error in judgment might render him liable to the moſt capital puniſhment.

By this rule I muſt deſire my conduct may be judged; and if my intentions appear to be good, and my courage clear, I ought to ſtand acquitted by all good men, even though my abilities ſhould be deemed deficient.

And I muſt beg leave to obſerve, that this article of my charge can only relate to my perſonal courage and conduct during the action, and therefore any diſpoſition (admitting it could be corrected) can only be accounted an error in judgment. I do not mention this to avoid entering into that part of my conduct, ſince I flatter myſelf, that I ſhall be able to ſhew, conſidering the circumſtances, ſeveral diſpoſitions of the two fleets, and unavoidable accidents, that the whole, as far as could depend upon me, was conducted with that propriety and naval military ſkill which is ſo requiſite in a commander in chief.—But the Court will pleaſe to remember, that this is no part of the charge againſt me.

[The Admiral then gave the Court a long detail of the tranſactions of the fleet from the 19th of May to the 24th, and produced ſeveral letters; among which were ſome that paſſed between the Admiralty-board and him, when a priſoner at Greenwich. In theſe it plainly appears, (as we obſerved in our narrative of this memorable affair in 1756), that he diſcovered a ſpirit very different from that of a man conſcious of guilt, and confuſed and intimidated by the fear of puniſhment.]—The Admiral then proceeded thus:

No ſymptom of cowardice, that odious and capital part of my charge, has hitherto appeared to the Court. And my innocence, and conſcious diſcharge of my duty, makes me confident that none will appear. Yet have I already ſuffered the ſevereſt penalties that can be inflicted on it, being hung up in effigy, traduced by libels, tortured by miſrepreſentations and calumny, diſgraced and ſuperſeded, upon no better authority than the gaſconade of the French Admiral, arreſted and confined beyond the example of former times, treated like a felon with every indignity, and my life purſued with the moſt inveterate malice. But all this I have had fortitude enough to deſpiſe, and to treat with the contempt it deſerves—the reſult of a conſcience clear of all crimes.

After reading the Admiral's defence, the Court proceeeded to examine his witneſſes. On the 19th the evidence was cloſed. The remaining part of that day, and the two following, the Court were employed in reading the evidence, and the priſoner's defence. On the 22d, 24th, 25th, and 26th, they agreed to thirty-ſix reſolutions, and on the 27th to one more.—They are as follow.

" 1. * It does not appear, That any unneceſſary delay was made by Admiral Byng, in the proceedings of the ſquadron under his command, from the time of their ſailing from St Helen's, on the 6th of April, to the time of their arrival off Minorca, on the 19th of May.

2. It appears, That upon the fleet's getting ſight of Minorca, on the morning of the 19th of May, the Admiral detached three frigates (the Phœnix, Cheſterfield, and Dolphin) ahead, with orders to Captain Hervey of the Phœnix, to endeavour to land a letter from the Admiral to Lieutenant-General Blakeney, and to make obſervations of what batteries or forts the enemy might be poſſeſſed of along the ſhore.

3. It appears, That thoſe frigates were got ahead of the fleet and in ſhore, and the Phœnix cloſe to the Lair of Mahon, and were endeavouring to execute thoſe orders, till they were called off, between 11 and 12 o'clock, by ſignal from the Admiral, upon diſcovery of the French fleet in the ſouth-eaſt quarter.

4. It appears, That the fleet ſtood towards the enemy the remaining part of the day, with calms and little winds, till they tacked in the evening.

5. The Court are of opinion, That the Admiral proceeded properly, upon the diſcovery of the French fleet, to ſtand towards them.

6. It appears, That Major-General Stuart, Lord Effingham, and Colonel Cornwallis, with about thirty officers, and ſome recruits, amounting

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* The word *Unanimouſly* is prefixed to every reſolution, except the 7th, to which theſe words are prefixed, 12 *yeas for all the officers*, 1 *for the general and field officers only.*

mounting in the whole, to about 100, belonging to the different regiments in the garriſon at Philip's, were on board ſhips of the ſquadron.

7. * The Court are of opinion, That as ſo great a number of officers were on board the fleet, belonging to the garriſon of St Philip's, where they muſt neceſſarily be much wanted, the Admiral ought to have put them on board one of the frigates he ſent ahead, in order to have been landed, if found practicable: and if not landed before he ſaw the French fleet, he ought to have let the frigate have endeavoured to land them, notwithſtanding he did ſee the enemy's fleet.

8. It appears, That from the time of firſt ſeeing the French fleet in the morning of the 19th of May, till our fleet weathered the French about noon of the 20th, the Admiral took proper meaſures to gain and keep the wind of the enemy, and to form and cloſe his line of battle.

9. It appears, That the van of our fleet upon the ſtarboard tack, ſtretched beyond the rear of the enemy's fleet, and that our whole fleet then tacked altogether, by ſignal; the enemy's fleet lying at the ſame time to leeward, in a line of battle ahead, on the larboard tack, under their topſails, with their maintopſails ſquare.

10. It appears, That immediately after our fleet was about upon the larboard tack, our rear was conſiderably farther to windward of the enemy's rear, than our van was of their van.

11. The Court are of opinion, That when the Britiſh fleet on the ſtarboard tack were ſtretched abreaſt, or about the beam of the enemy's line, the Admiral ſhould have tacked the fleet altogether, and immediately have conducted it on a direct courſe for the enemy; the van ſteering for the enemy's van, the rear for their rear, each ſhip for her oppoſite ſhip in the enemy's line, and under ſuch a ſail as might have enabled the worſt ſailing ſhip, under all her plain ſail, to preſerve her ſtation.

12. It appears, That ſoon after the fleet were upon the larboard tack, the Admiral made ſignals for leading two points to ſtarboard, which brought the wind upon or abaft the beam; and the ſhips continued that courſe, nearly ahead of each other, till the Admiral made the ſignal for battle.

13. It appears, That the Admiral made the ſignal for battle twenty minutes after two o'clock.

14. It appears, That at the time the ſignal was made for battle, the French fleet were ſtill lying to leeward, with their maintopſails ſquare, as before mentioned, and that our van was conſiderably nearer to their van than our rear was to their rear.

15. It appears, That upon the ſignal being made for battle, the ſhips of our van diviſion bore down properly for the ſhips oppoſed to them in the enemy's line, and engaged them, till the five headmoſt ſhips of the enemy went away to leeward, out of gun-ſhot.

16. It appears, That the ſternmoſt ſhip of our van diviſion, the Intrepid, having hauled up, and engaged about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, loſt her foretopmaſt, a little before three o'clock.

17. It appears, That the Revenge, the headmoſt ſhip of the rear

diviſion, bore down (after the ſhips of the van bore down) for the ſhip oppoſed to her in the enemy's line, and that ſhe brought up, upon the weather quarter of the Intrepid, upon the Intrepid's foretop maſt going away; and that ſhe quickly afterwards, upon the Intrepid's ſetting her foreſail, bore down under the Intrepid's lee quarter, and brought up there.

18. It appears, That upon the ſignal being made for battle, and the van putting before the wind, the Admiral in the Ramillies edged away ſome points, and the Trident and Princeſs Louiſa thereby becoming to windward of him, the Admiral thereupon hauled up his foreſail, backed his mizentopſail, and endeavoured to back his maintopſail, to allow of their getting into their ſtations, and continued in that ſituation for five, ſix, or ſeven minutes.

19. It is the opinion of the Court, That the Admiral, after the ſignal was made for battle, ſeparated the rear from the van diviſion, and retarded the rear diviſion of the Britiſh fleet from cloſing with and engaging the enemy, by his ſhortening ſail, by hauling up his foreſail, backing his mizentopſail, and backing, or attempting to back his maintopſail, in order that the Trident and Princeſs Louiſa might get ahead again of the Ramillies.

20. It is the opinion of the Court, That inſtead of ſhortening ſail, the Admiral ought to have made the Trident's and Princeſs Louiſa's ſignals to make more ſail; and that he ought alſo to have ſet ſo much ſail himſelf as would have enabled the Culloden (the worſt ſailing ſhip in his diviſion) to have kept her ſtation with all her plain ſail ſet, in order to have got down with as much expedition as poſſible to the enemy, and thereby have properly ſupported the van diviſion.

21. It appears, That the Admiral, after ſhortening ſail, as before mentioned, again ſet his foreſail, and filled his topſails, and ſteered, with the wind abaft the beam, a ſlanting courſe towards the enemy, under that ſail, till about three o'clock, when the people in the Ramillies began to fire without orders, at too great a diſtance for engaging; but the firing was continued by the Admiral's directions.

22. It appears, That ſome little time before this firing began in the Ramillies, the Princeſs Louiſa was ſeen from the Ramillies flung up in the wind, with her topſails ſhaking, and the Trident paſſing her to leeward, the Trident being then a little upon the weather bow of the Ramillies; and that the Revenge had been alſo ſeen to bring to under the Intrepid's lee quarter.

23. It appears, That when the firing had been continued a little time in the Ramillies, an alarm was given of a ſhip being cloſe under her lee bow, imagined to be one of our ſhips, and which proved to be the Trident: That, upon this alarm, the Admiral immediately ordered the helm to be put a-lee, the foreſail hauled up, and the topſails to be backed, and firing to ceaſe, till the men ſhould ſee French colours; and made the ſignal for the fleet to brace to, the rear to brace to firſt, in order that the ſhips aſtern might not run on board him; but to prevent this ſignal taking effect upon the ſhips ahead, he or-

dered it to be hauled down in a very few minutes, and cauſed the ſignal to be hoiſted for the fleet to fill and ſtand on, and the van to fill firſt.

24. It appears, That the Princeſs Louiſa was alſo ſeen about the ſame time, with her maintopſail ſhivering, or aback, upon the weather bow of the Ramillies.

25. The Court are of opinion, That while the Ramillies was firing, in going down, the Trident, and the ſhips immediately ahead of the Ramillies, proved an impediment to the Ramillies continuing to go down.

26. The Court are of opinion, That the Admiral acted wrong, in directing the fire of the Ramillies to be continued, before he had placed her at a proper diſtance from the enemy; as he thereby not only threw away ſhot uſeleſsly, but occaſioned a ſmoke, which prevented his ſeeing the motions of the enemy, and the poſition of the ſhips immediately ahead of the Ramillies.

27. It appears, That ſhortly after the hauling up of the foreſail, and backing the topſails, all firing ceaſed on board the Ramillies.

28. It appears, That when the ſmoke cleared up upon the Ramillies ceaſing to fire, the centre and rear of the French fleet had filled their maintopſails and ſet their foreſails.

29. It appears, That the French centre and rear ſtood on, and as they came near the three then ſternmoſt ſhips of our van, gave them their fire; that ſome of their ſhot fell ſhort, and ſome did the Defiance damage; and then the French edged away to join their own van to leeward.

30. It appears, that from the time the Admiral firſt hauled up his foreſail and backed his topſails to get clear of the Trident, to the time of his filling his topſails, and ſetting his foreſail again, was about twenty minutes.

31. It appears, That about the time of the Admiral's filling, he made the ſignal for the rear of the fleet to make more ſail and cloſe the line, cauſed the Princeſs Louiſa and Trident to be hailed to make ſail into their ſtations, and then ſetting his mainſail, jib, and ſtayſails, paſſed to the leeward of the Intrepid, ordered the Deptford to take the Intrepid's place in the line, and the Cheſterfield to take care of the Intrepid, and ſtanding on towards our van, joined them a little after five o'clock in the evening.

32. The Court are of opinion, That after the ſhips which had received damage in the action, were as much refitted as circumſtances would permit, the Admiral ought to have returned with the ſquadron off St Philip's, and have endeavoured to open a communication with the caſtle, and to have uſed every means in his power for its relief, before he returned to Gibraltar.

33. The Court are of opinion, That Admiral Byng did not do his utmoſt to relieve St Philip's caſtle, in the iſland of Minorca, then beſieged by the forces of the French King.

34. The Court are of opinion, That Admiral Byng, during the engagement between his Majeſty's fleet under his command and the

fleet of the French King, on the 20th of May laſt, did not do his utmoſt to take, ſeize, and deſtroy the ſhips of the French King, which it was his duty to have engaged, and to aſſiſt ſuch of his Majeſty's ſhips as were engaged in fight with the French ſhips, which it was his duty to have aſſiſted.

35. It appears, by the evidence of Lord Robert Bertie, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, Captain Gardiner, and by other officers of the ſhip, who were near the perſon of the Admiral, that they did not perceive any backwardneſs in the Admiral during the action, or any marks of fear or confuſion, either from his countenance or behaviour, but that he ſeemed to give his orders coolly and diſtinctly, and did not ſeem wanting in perſonal courage.

36. Reſolved, That the Admiral appears to fall under the following part of the 12th article of the articles of war, to wit, "or ſhall not do his utmoſt to take or deſtroy every ſhip which it ſhall be his duty to engage, and to aſſiſt and relieve all and every of his Majeſty's ſhips which it ſhall be his duty to aſſiſt and relieve."

37. Reſolved, As that article poſitively preſcribes death, without any alternative left to the diſcretion of the Court, under any variation of circumſtances, that he be adjudged to be ſhot to death, at ſuch time, and on board ſuch ſhip, as the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty ſhall direct: But as it appears, by the evidence of Lord Robert Bertie, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, Captain Gardiner, and other officers of the ſhip who were near the perſon of the Admiral, that they did not perceive any backwardneſs in him during the action, or any marks of fear or confuſion, either from his countenance or behaviour, but that he ſeemed to give his orders coolly and diſtinctly, and did not ſeem wanting in perſonal courage, and from other circumſtances, the Court do not believe that his miſconduct aroſe either from cowardice or diſaffection; and do therefore unanimouſly think it their duty moſt earneſtly to recommend him as a proper object of mercy.

After agreeing to the laſt of the preceding reſolutions, Jan. 27. the ſentence and a repreſentation were drawn up, and ſigned; and then the Admiral being ſent for, the ſentence was pronounced, which was in the following words:—

At a Court martial, aſſembled on board his Majeſty's ſhip St George, in Portſmouth harbour, upon the 28th of Decsmber 1756, and held every day afterwards (Sundays excepted) till the 27th of January 1757, incluſive,

The Court, purſuant to an order from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, to Vice-Admiral Smith, dated the 14th of December 1756, proceeded to inquire into the conduct of the Hon. John Byng, Admiral of the Blue ſquadron of his Majeſty's fleet, and try him upon a charge, That, during the engagement between his Majeſty's fleet under his command, and the fleet of the French King, on the 20th of May laſt, *he did withdraw or keep back, and did not do his utmoſt to take, ſeize, and deſtroy the ſhips of the French King, which it was his duty to have engaged, and to aſſiſt ſuch of his Majeſty's ſhips as were engaged in* *fight with the French ſhips, which it was his duty to have aſſiſted ; and for that he did not do his utmoſt to relieve St Philip's caſtle, in his Majeſty's iſland of Minorca, then beſieged by the forces of the French King ; but acted contrary to and in breach of his Majeſty's command:* And having heard evidence, and the priſoner's defence, and very maturely and thoroughly conſidered the ſame, they are unanimouſly of opinion, That he did not do his utmoſt to relieve St Philip's caſtle ; and alſo, that during the engagement of his Majeſty's fleet under his command, and the fleet of the French King, on the 20th of May laſt, he did not do his utmoſt to take, ſeize, and deſtroy the ſhips of the French King, which it was his duty to have engaged ; and to aſſiſt ſuch of his Majeſty's ſhips as were engaged in fight with the French ſhips, which it was his duty to have aſſiſted ; and do therefore unanimouſly agree, That he falls under part of the 12th article of an act of parliament of the 22d year of his preſent Majeſty, for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act of parliament, the laws relating to the government of his Majeſty's ſhips, veſſels, and forces by ſea; and as that article poſitively deſcribes death, without any alternative left to the diſcretion of the Court, under any variation of circumſtances, the Court do therefore hereby unanimouſly adjudge the ſaid Admiral John Byng to be ſhot to death, at ſuch time, and on board ſuch ſhip, as the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty ſhall direct.

But as it appears, by the evidence of Lord Robert Bertie, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, Captain Gardiner, and other officers of the ſhip, who were near the perſon of the Admiral, that they did not perceive any backwardneſs in him during the action, or any marks of fear or confuſion, either from his countenance or behaviour, but that he ſeemed to give his orders coolly and diſtinctly, and did not ſeem wanting in perſonal courage, and from other circumſtances, the Court do not believe, that his miſconduct aroſe either from cowardice or diſaffection ; and do therefore unanimouſly think it their duty moſt earneſtly to recommend him as a proper object of mercy.

When the ſentence was tranſmitted to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, it was accompanied with the following repreſentation.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, &c.

We the underwritten, the Preſident and members of the Court-martial aſſembled for the trial of Admiral Byng, believe it unneceſſary to inform your Lordſhips, that, in the whole courſe of this long trial, we have done our utmoſt endeavours to come at truths, and to do the ſtricteſt juſtice to our country and the priſoner ; but we cannot help laying the diſtreſſes of our minds before your Lordſhips on this occaſion, in finding ourſelves under a neceſſity of condemning a man to death, from the great ſeverity of the 12th article of war, part of which he falls under, and which admits of no mitigation, even if the crime ſhould be committed by an error in judgment only ; and therefore, for our own conſciences ſake, as well as in juſtice to the priſoner,

ner, we pray your Lordſhips, in the moſt earneſt manner, to recommend him to his Majeſty's clemency.——We are, &c.

St George, Portſmouth harbour,
January 27, 1759.

In conſequence of the foregoing repreſentation, the Lords of the Admiralty laid the whole before the King, together with two memorials preſented by George Lord Viſcount Torrington, nephew to the unfortunate Admiral Byng, in behalf of himſelf and family, repreſenting an illegality in the ſentence. Their Lordſhips petitioned the King for the opinion of the Twelve Judges as to the legality of the ſentence. Accordingly, on the 9th of February, the Privy Council ſent an order to the Judges to reviſe the ſentence; and on the 14th, the following opinion was tranſmitted, by order of his Majeſty, by one of the clerks of Privy Council, to the Lords of the Admiralty.

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

In obedience to your Majeſty's commands, ſignified to us by an order, bearing date the 9th of this inſtant February, whereby it is referred to us to conſider the ſentence of the court-martial of the 27th of January laſt, upon the trial of Admiral Byng, a copy whereof is thereunto annexed, and to report to your Majeſty at the council-board, whether the ſaid ſentence is legal.——We have conſidered the ſaid ſentence, together with the 12th article therein referred to; and are unanimouſly of opinion, That it is a legal ſentence.

(Signed) Mansfield. J. Willes. T. Parker. T. Dennison.
M. Foster. E. Clive. Tho. Birch. H. Legge.
S. S. Symthe. Rich. Adams. Hen. Bathurst. J.
E. Wilmot.

Dated, *February* 14, 1757.

Upon the Judges delivering their opinion, the King was pleaſed to confirm the ſentence of the Court-martial; and on the 16th of February, the Lords of the Admiralty iſſued a warrant for putting the ſentence in execution upon Monday the 28th of February. It was ſigned, Temple. Geo. Hay. Tho. Orby Hunter. Gilb. Elliot. And directed, To the Hon. Edward Boſcawen, Vice-Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips at Portſmouth, or to the Commander in Chief there for the time being.

A further attempt was made to ſave the unhappy Admiral. The following meſſage was preſented to the Commons by Mr Secretary Pitt, February 26. and read by Mr Speaker.

George R.

His Majeſty, agreeable to his Royal word, for the ſake of juſtice, and of example to the diſcipline of the navy, and for the ſafety and honour of the nation, was determined to have let the law take its courſe with relation to Admiral Byng, as upon Monday next; and reſiſted all ſolicitations to the contrary.

But being informed, that a member of the Houſe of Commons, who was a member of the Court-martial which tried the ſaid Admiral, has, in his place, applied to the Houſe, in behalf of himſelf and ſeveral other members of the ſaid court, praying the aid of Parliament to be releaſed from the oath of ſecrecy impoſed on courts-martial, in order to diſcloſe the grounds whereon ſentence of death paſſed on the ſaid Admiral, the reſult of which diſcovery may ſhew the ſentence to be improper; his Majeſty has thought fit to reſpite the execution of the ſame, in order that there may be an opportunity of knowing, by the ſeparate examination of the members of the ſaid Court, upon oath, what ground there is for the above ſuggeſtion.

His Majeſty is determined ſtill to let his ſentence be carried into execution, unleſs it ſhall appear by the ſaid examination, that Admiral Byng was unjuſtly condemned.

G. R.

The ſame day, on a motion made to the Commons, ſo much of the aforementioned act, 22° George II. as relates to the oath of Secrecy, was read; leave was given to bring in a bill, to releaſe from the obligation of that oath, the members of the Court-martial appointed for the trial of Admiral Byng, purſuant to the exception contained in the oath. Mr Potter and Sir Francis Daſhwood were ordered to prepare and bring in the bill. Mr Potter preſented it; it was read a firſt and ſecond time, and committed; the report was made, and the bill was ordered to be ingroſſed. It was paſſed on the 28th, and ordered to the Lords by Mr Potter.

Of the bill ſo paſſed, the following is an abſtract.

"Whereas, by an act 22° George II. it is enacted, That upon "all trials by Courts-martial, all the officers who conſtitute the ſame "ſhall take an oath, that they will not, upon any account, at any "time whatſoever, diſcloſe or diſcover the vote or opinion of any "particular member of the ſame Court-martial, unleſs thereunto re"quired by act of parliament: And whereas Admiral Byng has been "tried by a Court martial, and ſentenced to be ſhot to death; and "whereas application has been made by a member of the ſaid Court"martial, in behalf of himſelf and ſeveral other members of the ſaid "court, praying earneſtly to be releaſed from that part of the oath, "and alledging that they have ſomething to diſcloſe relative to the "ſaid ſentence, which greatly affects their own conſciences, and "which it is neceſſary ſhould be diſcloſed, in order to do juſtice to "the ſaid Admiral; be it enacted, That it ſhall be lawful for all and "every the perſons who conſtituted the ſaid Court-martial, and they "are hereby required to diſcloſe or diſcover, upon oath, before his "Majeſty in Council, or before a committee thereof, all and every "the votes or opinions of any member or members of the ſaid Court"martial: Provided, that nothing in this act ſhall oblige any of the "ſaid members to diſcloſe or diſcover any thing other than ſuch as "he might voluntarily have diſcloſed or diſcovered in caſe he had "not taken the ſaid oath of ſecrecy."

The bill was carried to the Lords the 1ſt of March. It was then read a firſt time; and it being moved to be read a ſecond time next day, the motion, after debate, was agreed to; and the Lords were ordered to be ſummoned. All the members of the Court-martial were ordered to attend in order to be examined. As Captains Keppel, Douglas, and Dennis, three of them, were members of the other Houſe, leave was aſked of, and granted by the Commons, for their attendance. Such of the judges as were in town, were likewiſe ordered to attend.

The bill was read a ſecond time the 2d of March. And it was agreed, that the ſeveral perſons to be examined ſhould be called in ſeparately, and examined upon oath; tha the queſtions and anſwers ſhould be taken down in writing by the clerk at the bar; and that the oath of ſecrecy directed by act 22d George II. ſhould be previouſly read to each.

Vice-Admiral Smith was called firſt. After reading the oath of ſecrecy, the 12th article of the act 22d George II. was read. Then it was propoſed, that the Vice-Admiral ſhould be aſked, "Whether he now thinks, or, as far as he can recollect, ever did think, that he could have applied any part of that article to a man whoſe conduct be thought proceeded from error in judgment only?" Which being objected to, the queſtion, after debate, was waved for that time.

Four queſtions were then put to the Vice-Admiral, and they were repeated upon the examination of every other member of the Court-martial.

1. "Whether you know any matter that paſſed previous to the ſentence pronounced upon Admiral Byng, which may ſhew that ſentence to have been unjuſt?"

2. "Whether you know any matter that paſſed previous to the ſaid ſentence, which may ſhew that ſentencee to have been given through any undue practice or motive?"

3. "Whether are you deſirous that the bill now under conſideration of the Houſe, for diſpenſing with the oath of ſecrecy, ſhould paſs into a law?"

4. "Whether you are of opinion, that you have any particulars to reveal, relative to the caſe of, and the ſentence paſſed upon Admiral Byng, which you judge neceſſary for his Majeſty's information, and which you think likely to incline his Majeſty to mercy?"

The firſt queſtion was anſwered in the negative by them all, except Rear-Admiral Norris. His anſwer to it was, "I beg to be excuſed anſwering to that queſtion while I am under the oath of ſecrecy."——Then the following queſtion was propoſed to be put to him, viz. "Whether have you any matter to diſcloſe that would ſhew the ſentence to be unjuſt, if you was releaſed from the oath of ſecrecy?" Which was objected to; but was put, after debate. He anſwered, "No."

The ſecond queſtion was anſwered in the negative by them all.

The third queſtion was anſwered in the negative by Vice-Admiral Smith, Rear-Admirals Holburne and Broderick, and Captains Holmes, Geary, Boys, Simcoe, Douglas, Bentley and Denis——The anſwers of eight of theſe ten were ſimply negative. Thoſe of the other two follow, viz. Vice-Admiral Smith's, "As for myſelf I have no deſire of it; but if it will be a relief to the conſciences of any of my brethren, it will not be diſagreeable to me." Captain Geary's, "No, my Lords; but I have no objection, if it will be to the ſatisfaction of any perſon."——Three anſwered to this queſtion in the affirmative, as follows, viz. Rear-Admiral Norris, "Yes." Captain Moore," "I am very deſirous it ſhould, that I might be abſolved from the oath. I have been under great concern when I have taken the oath; I don't mean upon this trial. Captain Keppel, "Yes, undoubtedly."

To the fourth queſtion. Rear-Admirals Holburne and Broderick, and Captains Boys, Simcoe, Douglas, Bentſey, and Denis, anſwered in the negative ſimply.——The anſwers of the other ſix follow, with ſuppletory queſtions put to ſome of them, and their anſwers,

Vice-Admiral Smith, "I have not, indeed, further than as I wrote, what ſeemed to be at that time the ſenſe of the whole Court, to a Rt. Hon. member of this Houſe, (Lord Lyttleton), ſignifying, that if it was neceſſary, the members would willingly attend, to ſet forth the reaſons that induced them to recommend him to his Majeſty's mercy.——*Q.* Whether you think yourſelf reſtrained by your oath of ſecrecy, from laying before his Majeſty thoſe matters for inducing his Majeſty's mercy, which are mentioned or referred to in that letter to my Lord Lyttleton? *A.* As the ſentence and application for his Majeſty's mercy, were the unanimous reſolutions of the Court, I apprehend that I am at liberty to give the reaſons why I requeſted that mercy."

Rear-Admiral Norris. "I muſt beg leave not to anſwer to that queſtion."——After Meſſ. Broderick and Holmes were examined, the Houſe being informed, that Mr Norris was willing to anſwer to the queſtion, he was called in again, and the queſtion put. He anſwered, "At the time I ſaid I was deſirous the act ſhould take place, I underſtood that we ſhould have an opportunity of delivering our particular reaſons, for ſigning the ſentence, and letter of recommendation."

Captain Holmes. "I know nothing more, but the ſentence, and the letter, which all the gentlemen ſigned to the Admiralty."

Captain Geary. "No, my Lords; nothing but what I have ſigned to, by the ſentence, and letter of recommendation.——*Q.* Whether, if the act was paſſed, you could better explain that ſentence and letter than you are now able? *A.* My oath of ſecrecy wont permit me to ſay any more.——*Q.* Whether you think, by your oath of ſecrecy, you are reſtrained from diſcloſing any thing but the vote and opinion of the members? *A.* I am one of the members, and I humbly beg leave to think it my opinion."

Captain Moore. "I do not think myſelf at liberty, while I am under this oath, to anſwer that queſtion.——*Q.* Whether, if this bill was paſſed, you could better explain the ſentence, and letter of recommendation, than you are now able? *A.* I could give better information, what were my motives for ſigning that ſentence and letter."

Captain Keppel. "I think that I cannot anſwer that queſtion, without particulariſing the reaſons for my vote and opinion.——*Q.*

Do you underſtand that theſe particular reaſons are aſked now? *A.* No."

Then the ſeveral examinations were read by the clerk; and, upon a motion for that purpoſe, the bill was ordered to be rejected. From the moment this bill was thrown out of the Houſe of Lords, all hopes of a pardon for Mr Byng vaniſhed. He had, a few days after the ſentence was paſſed upon him, been conducted from Portſmouth on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Monarque, then lying in the harbour. Here he was confined with the greateſt exactneſs in the captain's cabin. His friends were permitted to viſit him, but were obliged to leave him before it was dark, and go on ſhore. Divine ſervice was performed for him every morning, and the reſt of the day he ſpent in converſation with his friends, and the adjuſtment of family affairs. When Captain Montague waited upon him, to inform him the warrant from the Admiralty was come, he received the news with the ſame cool compoſure he had received his ſentence. The ſame gentleman waited upon him again on the 27th of February, being the day before that which was appointed for his execution; and, in Admiral Boſcawen's name, acquainted him that a reſpite was arrived for 14 days. He compoſedly deſired his compliments to Admiral Boſcawen, with thanks for his intelligence, without appearing in the ſmalleſt degree elevated, or even pleaſed beyond his uſual. On Sunday morning Captain Montague receiving a warrant from Admiral Boſcawen for his execution next day, gave it to the Marſhal to read to him; which he calmly heard read over, and then remarked, with ſome warmth, that the place appointed by the warrant was upon the forecaſtle. "Is not this," ſaid, addreſſing himſelf to his friends, "putting me upon the footing of a common ſeaman, condemned to "be ſhot? Is not this an indignity to my birth, to my family, and "to my rank in the ſervice? I think I have not been treated like an "officer in any inſtance ſince I was diſgraced, except in that of being "ordered to be ſhot."

In the evening his friends applied to Mr Boſcawen to have the place of execution changed from the forecaſtle to the quarter-deck, to which he conſented; a circumſtance that gave much ſatisfaction to the unhappy Admiral, who, to the laſt, ſeemed to think he was wrongfully condemned, but throughout betrayed no fear of death. The marines were all drawn up under arms, upon the poop, along the gangways in the waiſt, and on one ſide of the quarter-deck. On the other ſide of the quarter-deck was thrown a heap of ſaw duſt, and a cuſhion placed upon it; and in the middle upon the gratings, a platoon, conſiſting of nine marines, to whom he made a preſent of ten guineas, were drawn in three lines, three each. The front and centre ranks had their bayonets fixed, as is cuſtomary on ſuch occaſions. The captains of all the ſhips in Portſmouth harbour, and at Spithead, were ordered to attend with their boats; but lay abreaſt upon their oars, without coming on board, to avoid the inconveniency of ſo great a crowd as that would have occaſioned. A little before twelve the Admiral retired to the ſtate-room for about three minutes, when the doors of the cabin were thrown open, and the Admiral opening the ſtate-room door, walked out with a ſtately pace and compoſed countenance. He made a bow to his friends in the cabin, and ſaid to the Marſhal, "Come along my friend," and walked out upon the quarter-deck. Then turning to the Marſhal, with an eaſy bow, he gave him a paper, (of which we have ſubjoined a copy), ſaying, "Remember, Sir, what I have told you relating to this paper." He then went to the cuſhion and kneeled down. One of his friends attended him to the cuſhion, and offered to tie the bandage over his eyes, but he declined the ſervice and did it himſelf. The marines in the mean time advancing about two paces, then preſenting their muſkets, waiting till the Admiral gave them the ſignal to fire, he continued upon his knees about a minute, appearing very compoſed, and to be making an ejaculation, when he dropped a handkerchief (the ſignal agreed on) and ſix of the platoon fired; one miſſed, four paſſed through different parts of his body, and one through his heart. He ſunk motionleſs on the deck. And as ſoon as the body was cold, it was put into a coffin and ſent on ſhore to the dock-yard in the evening, from whence it was ſent to the family burying-place, at South-hill in Bedfordſhire. On his coffin was the following plain inſcription:

The Hon. JOHN BYNG, Eſq; died March 14. 1757.

In the vault belonging to the Torrington Family, in the church of South-hill, in Bedfordſhire, there is the following Epitaph upon his monument.

TO THE PERPETUAL DISGRACE
OF PUBLICK JUSTICE,
THE HONOURABLE JOHN BYNG, ESQ.
ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE,
FELL A MARTYR TO POLITICAL PERSECUTION,
MARCH 14TH, IN THE YEAR MDCCLVII;
WHEN BRAVERY AND LOYALTY
WERE INSUFFICIENT SECURITIES
FOR THE LIFE AND HONOUR
OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

The following is an exact copy of the paper he gave to the Marſhal of the Admiralty.

A few moments will now deliver me from the virulent perſecutions, and fruſtrate the farther malice of my enemies. Nor need I envy them a life ſubject to the ſenſations my injuries and the injuſtice done me muſt create. Perſuaded I am, juſtice will be done to my re-

reputation hereafter. The manner and cauſe of raiſing and keeping up the popular clamour and prejudice againſt me will be ſeen through. I ſhall be conſidered (as I now perceive) a victim, deſtined to divert the indignation and reſentment of an injured and deluded people from the proper objects. My enemies themſelves muſt now think me innocent. Happy for me, at this my laſt moment, that I know my own innocence: and am conſcious that no part of my country's misfortunes can be owing to me. I heartily wiſh the ſhedding of my blood may contribute to the happineſs and ſervice of my country; but cannot reſign my juſt claim to a faithful diſcharge of my duty, according to the beſt of my judgment, and the utmoſt exertion of my ability, for his Majeſty's honour, and my country's ſervice. I am ſorry that my endeavours were not attended with more ſucceſs, and that the armament under my command proved too weak to ſucceed in an expedition of ſuch moment.

Truth has prevailed over calumny and falſhood, and juſtice has wiped off the ignominious ſtain of my ſuppoſed want of perſonal courage, or diſaffection. My heart acquits me of theſe crimes. But who can be preſumptuouſly ſure of his own judgment? If my crime is an error in judgment, or differing in opinion from my judges: And if yet the error in judgment ſhould be on their ſide, God forgive them, as I do; and may the diſtreſs of their minds, and uneaſineſs of their conſciences, which in juſtice to me, they have repreſented, be relieved, and ſubſide, as my reſentment has done. The Supreme Judge ſees all hearts and motives, and to Him I ſubmit [illegible]

J. BYNG.

[illegible]

No. [illegible] Vice-Admiral [illegible]

[illegible] Vice-Admiral

[illegible] Admiral of

[illegible]

N. B. [illegible]

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Naſſau,	64	Ja. Sayer.
Monmouth,	64	H. Harriſon.
Windſor,	60	S. Faulknor.
Antelope,	50	C. Gayton.
	20	

Note 95. A Liſt of the Fleet ſent out under Vice-Admiral Hawke and Rear-Admiral Moſtyn, in March 1756.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
St George,	90	Sir Ed. Hawke, K. B. Vice-Admiral of the White. Capt. John Storr.
Monarch,	74	Savage Moſtyn, Rear-Admiral of the Red. Capt. Ab. North.
Northumberland,	70	Lord Colvill.
Vanguard,	70	Hon. J. Byron.
Chicheſter,	70	J. Brett.
Orford,	66	C. Stevens.
Edinburgh,	64	W. Langdon.
Somerſet,	64	F. Geary.
Medway,	60	P. Denis.
York,	60	H. Pigot.
Dunkirk,	60	Hon. Rd Howe.
Rocheſter,	50	R. Duff.
Hampſhire,	50	Rd Norbury.
Newcaſtle,	50	W. Lloyd.
Swan,	14	

The following Reinforcement was ſent to the above ſquadron, under Rear-Admiral Holburne, April 1. 1756.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Terrible,	74	Francis Holburne, Rear-Admiral of the Red. Capt. W. Holburne.
Prince Frederick,	64	J. H. Porter.
Monmouth,	64	H. Harriſon.
Eſſex,	64	R. Harland.
Eagle,	60	J. Hamer.

Note 96. A Liſt of the Fleet under Admiral Boſcawen in April 1756.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Invincible,	74	Hon. Ed. Boſcawen, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. J. Bentley.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Magnanime,	74	Savage Moſtyn, Rear-Admiral of the Red. Capt. Taylor.
Terrible,	74	Francis Holburne, Rear-Admiral of the Red. Capt. W. Holburne.
Cambridge,	80	W. Gordon.
Northumberland,	70	Lord Colvill.
Swiftſure,	70	T. Stanhope.
Orford,	66	G. Stevens.
Yarmouth,	64	H. Norris.
Elizabeth,	64	J. Montagu.
Bedford,	64	Ja. Douglas.
Somerſet,	64	Fr. Geary.
Eſſex,	64	R. Harland.
Monmouth,	64	W. Shirley.
Edinburgh,	64	W. Langdon.
Prince Frederick,	64	R. Mann.
St Alban's,	60	Ja. Webb.
York,	60	Hugh Pigot.
Eagle,	60	Joſ. Hamer.
Colcheſter,	50	L. O'Brien.
Romney,	50	M. Milbank.
Newcaſtle,	50	W. Lloyd.
Hampſhire,	50	R. Norbury.
Falkland,	50	F. S. Drake.
Rocheſter,	50	R. Duff.
Lyme,	26	Ed. Vernon.
Seaford,	24	Ja. Rawlings.

Note 97. A Liſt of the Fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Knowles, November, 1756.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Eſſex,	64	Cha. Knowles, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. R. Harland.
Magnanime,	74	Savage Moſtyn, Rear-Admiral of the Red. Capt Pol. Taylor.
Yarmouth,	64	Harry Norris, Rear-Admiral of the White. Capt. Robert Frankland.
Northumberland,	70	Lord Colvill.
Vanguard,	70	Hon. J. Byron.
Somerſet,	64	F. Geary.
Prince Frederick,	64	R. Mann.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Swiftſure,	70	Capt. T. Stanhope.
Orford,	66	C. Stevens.
Bedford,	64	Ja. Douglas.
Monmouth,	64	Waſh. Shirley.
York,	60	H. Pigot.
Eagle,	60	C. Proby.
Dunkirk,	60	Hon. Rd Howe.
Newcaſtle,	50	W. Lloyd.
Falkland,	50	F. S. Drake.
Rocheſter,	50	R. Duff.
Romney,	50	M. Milbank.
Falmouth,	50	Rd Hughes, jun.
Sheerneſs,	20	T. Graves.

Note 98. Deſcription of the Chauſey Iſlands.

CHAUSEY ISLANDS,

Are a cluſter of ſmall iſlands which lie to the N. W. of Granville, and belong to the family of Matignon, which ſome time ago farmed them out to the inhabitants of St Malo for the ſea-ware, of which they make kelp. Theſe iſlands are pretty numerous, and form a very good harbour, capable of receiving ſmall veſſels, and which proved of great uſe to the ſmall privateers of Jerſey and Guernſey during the laſt war. By their means they greatly injured the French coaſting trade: they lurked about thoſe rocks, and ſallied forth whenever they ſaw a veſſel which they thought they could make prize of. Theſe iſlands, in fact, are ſo many barren rocks, producing nothing but a little graſs. They abound with a variety of ſhell-fiſh, and the ſhores with ſea-ware. On the largeſt are a few rabbits. On this iſland are the remains of a ſmall chapel; and in order to prevent the Britiſh privateers from ſheltering here, a fort of ſome ſtrength was erected. There are no inhabitants on any of the iſlands; but in the ſummer-time many workmen are ſent to quarry ſtones, (which are deemed very good), and are employed in cutting and forming them, and in tranſporting them to St Malo, Granville, &c. for building and repairing the fortifications and private houſes. During the war large quantities of ſtone were brought from theſe iſlands for erecting and repairing the fortifications at the iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey. People come from the neighbouring ports, in the ſummer time, to make kelp here.

Note 99. A true Narrative of the Court of Spain's proceedings relative to the Antigallican privateer, and her prize the Duc de Penthievre.

On the 26th of December 1756, the Antigallican privateer took the Duc de Penthievre Indiaman, in the Channel that forms the entry of the ports of Ferrol and Corunna, and in ſight of all the inhabitants of the latter.

In conſequence of the firſt complaints that were made of this inſult offered to the Spaniſh territory, the Commandant General of Galicia ordered both the Captain and the pilot of the port to be examined upon it; and that any witneſſes brought by the French conſul ſhould alſo be admitted to give their evidence in the matter, on oath.

After the moſt proper informations were taken at Corunna, the Commandant General ſent an account of the whole to the Court; and likewiſe delivered a copy of all the depoſitions to the French Conſul.

The French, in conſequence of this, applied to the King of Spain; who gave orders that theſe informations, and the letter from the Commandant of Galicia, ſhould be laid before his council of war.

Whilſt the council of war were going on with the examination, an account came to Court that the privateer and her prize were arrived at Cadiz: and though the French conſul there applied to the Governor, deſiring that he would detain the veſſels, he refuſed to do it, as he had no orders from Court for that purpoſe.

The council of war having examined all the papers and affidavits, gave their opinion as follows: "That the violation of his Majeſty's territory, and the inſult offered to it by the privateer, being fully and clearly proved, the privateer ought to be ſtopped, the captain puniſhed, and the pretended prize reſtored to its lawful owners, the French."

Before this report was made, the King had ſent orders to the Governor of Cadiz, to detain both ſhips. The Governor, upon receiving this order, ſent for the Britiſh conſul, and informed him of it; adding, that provided he (the conſul) would be anſwerable for both ſhips and their effects, and that they ſhould not go out of that port till further orders, the Governor would not ſend troops to ſeize them. But upon the conſul's refuſing to do this, and proteſting againſt whatever might be done, the governor, in the conſul's preſence, ordered the mayor of the town, the ſecretary of the government, and the notary of war, to take the neceſſary troops with them, to take poſſeſſion of the ſaid ſhips, in order to detain them; recommending to them to uſe the greateſt moderation and civility. When the two ſhips were thus ſeized, the Engliſh conſul did then offer to be bound that they ſhould not go out of port without orders from Madrid; which offer the governor accepted of with the greateſt politeneſs; and the troops were immediately withdrawn, and only ſome cuſtomhouſe-officers left on board.

Authentic inſtruments, containing an account of all theſe tranſactions, were delivered to the Engliſh and French conſuls. The conſul of England informed the Britiſh ambaſſador at Madrid of the affair; who, on the 27th of February, preſented a memorial, and a copy of an affidavit of a lieutenant of the French prize, made by him as it appears, in the port of Cadiz, in the preſence of the Engliſh conſul, and on board the ſhip where he was a priſoner. Upon theſe grounds the ambaſſador demanded, that the prize ſhould not be delivered to the French: and though this application was made ſome days after the order had, in conſequence of the opinion of the council of war, been ſent from Madrid to reſtore the ſhip to the French; yet, on this bare complaint, freſh orders were immediately diſpatched to the governor of Cadiz, ſignifying that he ſhould not give up the ſhip to the French, if he had not already done it; and if he had, that he ſhould at all events keep both ſhips in his poſſeſſion till farther orders.

This laſt order arrived at Cadiz after the ſhip had been given up to the French, in conſequence of the preceding orders; ſo that the governor could do no more than ſeize again upon the ſhips, and keep them both from the Engliſh and French.

It may not be improper to add in what manner the governor behaved in executing the orders to deliver the ſhip to the French, before he received the laſt and contrary orders. The captain of the privateer, when he was informed of what was to be done, got all his men on board the prize; proteſted, that, far from giving his conſent to it, he would oppoſe it to his utmoſt; and ſeemed to be getting ready to ſail out of port. Upon this raſh and imprudent reſolution, the governor ordered the commanders of two Spaniſh ſhips of war to go up along ſide the prize, and uſe every gentle method to perſuade the captain to deliver the prize; and in caſe his obſtinacy ſhould render ſuch means ineffectual, to employ force.

This order was given on the 26th of February; but, the ſea running high, the Spaniſh men of war could not come up with the prize till the 2d of March; when, being at a proper diſtance, the Spaniſh commander ſent a civil meſſage to the Engliſh captain, to which the latter made an anſwer in his uſual rough way. A ſecond polite meſſage was ſent to him, in which the Spaniſh commandant ſignified, that his orders being to make uſe of force if fairer methods failed, he begged he would not drive him to that diſagreeable neceſſity, but give up the prize quietly. The Engliſh captain replied in the ſame obſtinate ſtrain as before. The Spaniſh commander, ſeeing all his civilities fruitleſs, fired two broadſides at him; upon which he ſtruck his colours. Spaniſh troops were put on board, and the prize reſtored to the French, and the Engliſh captain and his crew taken into cuſtody for their inſolent behaviour. Soon after, however, they were ſet at liberty. In conſequence of the laſt orders from the court of Madrid, the Governor retook poſſeſſion of the prize, and kept it till the beginning of Auguſt, when, in conſequence of the report of the council of war to the King of Spain, "That the Duc de Penthievre prize had been taken off Corunna, in violation of the Spaniſh territory," the King ſent orders to the governor of Cadiz, to deliver up the prize to the French conſul, and to detain the Antigallican privateer, till the parties were heard with regard to the damages which might have been occaſioned by the detention.

Such was the reſult of this affair, which made ſo much noiſe; in which the partiality of the court of Spain appeared much more conſpicuous than any miſconduct of the privateer. That ſtrict juſtice was not done, appeared ſo plainly, that, on the breaking out of the war againſt Spain in 1762, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give to the ſurviving ying owners of the Antigallican privateer, his ſhip the Roebuck, of 44 guns, to be by them fitted out to cruize againſt the enemy.

Note 100. Supplies granted by Parliament for the Year 1757.

I. *For Expences incurred, and not provided for.*

	£.	s.	d.
For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majeſty's land-forces, and other ſervices incurred in 1756, - -	L. 111,570	19	7½
Towards defraying the exceedings of the office of ordnance for the land-ſervice for 1756,	228,896	4	7
For defraying the remainder of ditto exceedings,	47,169	2	4
Upon account, for defraying the charges incurred by ſupporting and maintaining the ſettlement of Nova Scotia in 1755, - -	15,381	4	0
For enabling his Majeſty to diſcharge the like ſum, raiſed in purſuance of an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, and charged upon the ſupplies granted in this ſeſſion, -	700,000	0	0
Towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy, - -	200,000	0	0
	L. 1,303,017	10	6½

II. *For the Service of the current Year*, 1757.

	£.	s.	d.
For 55,000 ſeamen, including 11,419 marines, and the ordnance for ſea-ſervice, -	2,860,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to ſea-officers, - -	223,939	7	7
Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his Majeſty's ſhips, - -	200,000	0	0
For 49,049 land-forces, including 4008 invalids, in Great Britain, Guernſey, and Jerſey,	1,213,746	3	9
For the pay of the general and ſtaff officers, and the officers for the hoſpitals, for the land-forces, - -	47,060	15	10
For maintaining the forces and garriſons in the plantations and Gibraltar, and for proviſions for the garriſons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence, -	423,963	16	10
For the charge of the office of ordnance for land-ſervice, - -	161,557	1	10
For the charge of two Highland battalions of foot to be raiſed, - -	46,022	5	0
Carried forward,	£. 5,176,289	10	10

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	5,176,289	10	10
For the charge of four regiments of foot on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment, ſerving in North America and the Eaſt Indies, and augmenting Major-General O'Farrell's regiment of foot, -	48,926	2	6
For the reduced officers of the land-forces and marines, - - -	33,000	0	0
For penſions to half pay officers widows, married before December 25. 1716, -	2,350	0	0
For the officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe-guards and regiment of horſe, reduced, and for the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe-guards, -	3,321	16	3
For half-pay to certain ſtaff-officers of the late garriſon of Minorca, viz. the ſecretaries of the governor of the iſland, the captain of the ports there, the lieutenant-governor of Fort St Philip, and the ſurgeon of the garriſon of that fort,	517	1	8
Upon account, for out-penſioners of Chelſea hoſpital, - - - -	30,000	0	0
Upon account, towards the ſupport of Greenwich hoſpital, - - -	10,000	0	0
For purchaſing land near Plymouth, and carrying on the works of the hoſpital to be erected thereon for the reception of ſick men belonging to his Majeſty's fleet, - -	10,000	0	0
Towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling hoſpital, to receive all children under a certain age, to be by them limited, that ſhall be brought to that hoſpital before Jan. 1. 1758, and to continue to carry into execution the good purpoſes for which they were incorporated, - -	30,000	0	0
To enable the commiſſioners for Weſtminſter bridge, to wide the paſſage leading from Cockſpur-ſtreet, to the paſſage in Spring-garden leading to St James's park, -	2,500	0	0
Towards the farther enabling the ſaid commiſſioners to purchaſe houſes and grounds for widening the ways, and making more ſafe and commodious the ſtreets and paſſages leading from Charing-croſs to the two Houſes of Parliament, the courts of juſtice, and Weſtminſter bridge, - -	10,000	0	0
Upon account, for repairing and finiſhing a road, proper for the paſſage of troops and carriages, from Carliſle to Newcaſtle upon Tyne, whereof			
Carried forward,	£.5,356,904	11	3

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	5,356,904	11	3
L.500 to be paid to the Commiſſioners for Cumberland, and L.2500 to thoſe for Northumberland,	3,000	0	0
Upon account, to be paid to the Eaſt-India Company towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their ſettlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion of his Majeſty's forces withdrawn from thoſe ſettlements,	20,000	0	0
To be employed in maintaining and ſupporting the Britiſh forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa,	10,000	0	0
Upon account, for defraying the charge of the civil eſtabliſhment, &c. of Georgia, from June 24. 1756 to June 24. 1757,	3,557	10	0
Upon account, for ſupporting the colony of Nova Scotia,	28,789	5	1
Upon account, to be paid to ſuch perſons, and in ſuch manner, and in ſuch proportions, as his Majeſty ſhall direct, for the uſe and relief of his Majeſty's ſubjects in North and South Carolina, and Virginia, in recompence for ſuch ſervice as, with the approbation of the commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in America, they reſpectively ſhall have performed, or ſhall perform, either by putting the ſaid provinces in a ſtate of defence, or by acting with vigour againſt the enemy,	50,000	0	0
Upon account, to enable his Majeſty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred, for the ſervice of the year 1757, and to take all ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat any enterpriſes or deſigns of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require,	1,000,000	0	0
	£.6,472,251	6	4

III. *For Foreign Subſidies, Pay to Foreign Troops, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
For the charge of 8605 foot, with the general and ſtaff-officers, the train of artillery and officers of the hoſpital, Hanoverian troops in the pay of Great Britain, from December 25. 1756 to February 24. 1757, both incluſive,	33,025	1	6
Carried forward,	£.33,025	1	6

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	33,025	1	6
For the charge of 5726 foot, with the officers, artillery, and hoſpital, ditto troops in ditto pay, from February 25. 1757 to March 26. following, both incluſive,	9,494	3	9
For the expence of the march in Germany of the troops of Hanover in the pay of Great Britain, both at their coming here and their return back,	31,959	15	6
For the charge of 6544 foot, with the general and ſtaff officers, and train of artillery, Heſſian troops in the pay of Great Britain, from December 25, 1756. to February 24. 1757. both incluſive,	23,335	17	11
—— from February 25. 1757 to April 26. following, both incluſive,	22,959	10	2½
—— from April 27. 1757 to May 27. following, both incluſive,	11,667	18	11½
Towards defraying the charge of German pay, ditto troops in ditto pay,			
Foot, with the general and ſtaff officers, and train of artillery,			
6600 from May 28. to Dec. 24. 1756,	46,597	9	0
3300 from April 22. to Dec. 24. 1757,	27,273	14	0
Horſe, with the officers of the hoſpital,			
1400 from April 27. to Dec. 24. 1757.	25,078	0	0
700 from Auguſt 23. to Dec. 24. 1757,	6,119	9	6
For defraying the charge of remount and levy money for 700 horſe and 3300 foot, ditto troops in ditto pay, purſuant to treaty,	37,296	17	6
For making good his Majeſty's engagements with the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, purſuant to treaty,	60,766	1	0
For defraying the charge of an advanced ſubſidy, at the rate of 150,000 crowns a-year, due to ditto, purſuant to treaty, from Auguſt 6. 1756 to April 27. 1757, the day when the cavalry enters into the pay of Great Britain,	26,007	5	6½
For defraying the charge of the remaining moiety of remount-money for 1400 horſe, purſuant to treaty, payable April 27. 1757, the ſuppoſed day when the cavalry took the field,	13,475	0	0
For aſſiſting his Majeſty in forming and maintaining, during the preſent year, an army of obſervation, for the juſt and neceſſary defence and preſervation of his Majeſty's electoral dominions, and thoſe of his allies; and towards enabling his Majeſty to fulfil his engagements with			
Carried forward,	£.375,056	4	4½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	375,056	4	4½
the King of Pruſſia, for the ſecurity of the empire againſt the irruption of foreign armies, and for the ſupport of the common cauſe,	200,000	0	0
For foreign ſubſidies, pay to foreign troops, &c.	£. 575,056	4	4½
For expences incurred and not provided for,	1,303,017	10	6½
For the ſervice of the current year, 1757,	6,472,251	6	4
Total of the grants for the year 1757,	£.8,350,325	1	3

Note 101. A Liſt of the ſquadron under the command of Vice Admiral Watſon in the Eaſt Indies, 1757.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Kent,	70	535	Charles Watſon, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Captain Henry Speke.
Cumberland,	66	530	George Pocock, Rear-Admiral of the Red. Captain John Harriſon.
Tyger,	60	400	Thomas Latham.
Saliſbury,	50	350	William Martin.
Bridgewater,	24	160	Henry Smith.
*Triton,	24	160	Edmund Townley.
Kingsfiſher,	14	100	Richard Toby.

* Arrived from England after the ſquadron was gone to Bengal.

Note 102. Deſcription of Calcutta, Chandernagore, Hughley, &c.

CALCUTTA, OR FORT-WILLIAM,

The principal ſettlement in Bengal belonging to the Britiſh, ſituated on the weſtern branch of the Ganges called Hughley, in Lat. 22. 28. N. Lon. 87. 10. E. The fort is an irregular tetragon of brick and mortar called Puckah, which is a compoſition of brick-duſt, lime, molaſſes, and cut hemp; and when dry is more durable than brick or ſtone. The town is built without order, the builders chooſing what ground they pleaſe; the Engliſh near the river, the natives within land. The governor's houſe in the fort is a regular piece of architecture; and in the fort are many convenient lodgings for the council and writers belonging to the Company, with ſtorehouſes and magazines. The Company has a very good hoſpital here, with a garden, and fiſh ponds, for the governor, &c. Others have the like, ſo that proviſions are cheap, and the country is agreeable, notwithſtanding the inconveniencies to which it is incident by the climate. The Company has a pretty ſtrong garriſon here, and more ſo ſince it was taken by Nabob Surajah Dowlah in 1756, who are employed in conveying the Company's ſhips from Patna, loaded with ſaltpetre, piece-goods, opium, and raw ſilk. The trade of Bengal ſupplies rich cargoes for fifty or ſixty ſhips yearly, beſides what is carried in ſmall veſſels to the neighbouring countries; and the article of ſaltpetre alone is become of ſo great conſequence to the European powers, that every thing has been attempted by the French and Dutch to deprive us of it. Happily their efforts hitherto have proved abortive. Since the diſaſter in 1756, a new fort has been built of great ſtrength; and ſince the Eaſt India Company acquired territory in Bengal, the city has encreaſed to a great ſize, and is now made the reſidence of the Governor-General of the Company's ſettlements in India.

CHANDERNAGORE,

The principal ſettlement the French had in Bengal, ſituated on the Ganges fifty miles higher than Calcutta, from which the French Eaſt India Company carried on a very conſiderable traffic. Here the French had a very ſtrong fort, conſiſting of four regular baſtions, with a ravelin before the land-gate. On the walls were mounted one hundred and twenty pieces of cannon, and ſeveral mortars; and in it the French Eaſt India Company maintained a garriſon of five hundred European troops, beſides a great many of the natives.

HUGHLEY,

A large town in the kingdom of Bengal, ſituated on the moſt weſterly branch of the river Ganges. The town extends near two miles along the ſide of the river, and carries on a very great trade in all the articles of commerce in this country, affording very valuable cargoes for a number of ſhips every year, beſides what is carried on by land with the neighbouring towns. Saltpetre is brought here from Patna, in long narrow veſſels. It lies thirty-five miles above Calcutta, in Lat. 22. 0. N. Lon. 88. 25. E.

Articles of Capitulation propoſed by the Director and Council for the French Eaſt India Company's affairs at Chandernagore, to Charles Watſon, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue ſquadron of his Britannic Majeſty's fleet, and Commander in chief of all his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels employed in the Eaſt Indies, and of the marine force of the United Company of merchants trading to and in theſe parts, with the anſwers made by the ſaid Vice-Admiral Watſon.

ARTICLE I. The lives of the deſerters ſhall be ſaved.

ANSWER. The deſerters ſhall abſolutely be given up.

ART. 2. All the officers of this garriſon ſhall be priſoners on their parole of honour, and ſhall have liberty to carry with them all effects, and go where they pleaſe, on promiſing they will not ſerve againſt his Britannic Majeſty during the preſent war.

ANS. The Admiral agrees to this.

ART. 3. The ſoldiers of the garriſon ſhall be priſoners of war ſo long as the preſent war continues; and when peace is made between the King of France and the King of England, they ſhall be ſent to Pondicherry, and till then be entertained at the expence of the Engliſh company.

ANS. The Admiral likewiſe agrees, with this difference only, that inſtead of ſending the ſoldiers to Pondicherry, they ſhall be ſent to Madraſs, or to England, as the Admiral ſhall hereafter think proper; and that ſuch foreigners, who are not of the French nation, and chooſe voluntarily to enter into the Engliſh ſervice, ſhall have liberty.

ART. 4. The ſepoys of the garriſon ſhall not be priſoners of war. They ſhall have leave, on the contrary, to return to their own country on the coaſt.

ANS. The Admiral agrees to this.

ART. 5. The officers and men of the Company's European ſhip St Conteſt ſhall be ſent to Pondicherry, in the firſt Engliſh ſhip which goes to the coaſt.

ANS. The officers and men of the European ſhips ſhall be upon the ſame footing as the ſoldiers, and be ſent to Madras or to England as ſoon as poſſible.

ART. 6. The French Jeſuit fathers ſhall have liberty to exerciſe the functions of their religion in the houſe which has been aſſigned them ſince the demoliſhing of their church; the ſilver ornaments and every thing that belongs to the church, ſhall be given them, and alſo their effects.

ANS. The Admiral cannot agree to any Europeans reſiding here; but the French Jeſuits may go to Pondicherry, with all the ornaments of their church, or whatever elſe they pleaſe.

ART. 7. All the inhabitants, of what nation or quality ſoever, as Europeans, Muſtees, Chriſtians, Blacks, Gentiles, Moors, and others, ſhall be put in poſſeſſion of their houſes, and of all in general, as ſhall be found belonging to them, either in the fort, or on their eſtates.

ANS. This article to be left to the Admiral, who will do juſtice.

Art. 8. The factories of Caſſimbuzar, Dacca, Patna, Jeuda, and of Ballaſore, ſhall remain at the command of the chiefs who direct them.

Ans. To be ſettled between the Nabob and the Admiral.

Art. 9. The directors, counſellors, and thoſe employed under them, ſhall have leave to go where they pleaſe, with their cloaths and linen.

Ans. The Admiral agrees to this.

The Admiral expects an anſwer by three o'clock this afternoon, and that the Britiſh forces may take poſſeſſion of the fort by four.

The above mentioned propoſitions have been accepted of by the council; in conſequence of which we have delivered up the fortreſs of Chandernagore to Admiral Watſon.

Chandernagore, the 23d of March, 1757.

La Portiere. P. Renault.
F. Nicolas. M. Fournier.
Sugues. A. Caillot.

Note 103. Articles acceeded to, ſigned and ſealed by the Nabob of Bengal, and the Eaſt India Company, February 9. 1757.

Art. 1. Whatever rights and privileges the King hath granted to the Engliſh Company in the Phirmaund and Huſbulhoorums ſent from Delhi, ſhall not be diſputed or taken from them, and the immunities therein mentioned ſtand good and to be acknowledged. Whatever villages are given by the Phirmaund to the Company, ſhall likewiſe be granted, notwithſtanding they have been denied them by former Soubahdars; but the Zemindars of theſe villages are not to be hurt or diſplaced without cauſe.

Ans. I do agree to the terms of the Phirmaund.

Art. 2. All goods paſſing and repaſſing through the country by land or water, in Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, with Engliſh Duſtachs, ſhall be exempt from any tax, fee, or impoſition, from Choqedars, Gualivahs, Zemindars, or any others.

Ans. I agree to this.

Art. 3. All the Company's factories ſeized by the Nabob ſhall be returned. All the money, goods, and effects belonging to the Company, their ſervants and tenants, and which have been ſeized and taken by the Nabob, ſhall be reſtored. What has been plundered and pillaged by his people ſhall be made good by the payment of ſuch ſum of money as his juſtice ſhall think reaſonable.

Ans. I agree to reſtore whatever has been ſeized and taken by my orders, and accounted for in my ſincany.

Art. 4. That we have permiſſion to fortify Calcutta in ſuch a manner as we may think proper, without interruption.

Ans. I conſent to it.

Art. 5. That we ſhall have liberty to coin ſiccas both gold and ſilver, of equal weight and fineneſs to thoſe of Muxadabad, which ſhall paſs current in the provinces; and that there be no demand made for a deduction of Batta.

ANS. I conſent to the Engliſh Company's coining their own bullion into ſiccas.

ART. 6. That the treaty ſhall be ratified by ſigning, ſealing, and ſwearing in the preſence of God and his Prophets, to abide by the articles therein contained, not only by the Nabob, but his principal officers and miniſters.

ANS. I have ſealed and ſigned the articles in the preſence of God and his Prophets.

ART. 7. That Admiral Charles Watſon, and Colonel Robert Clive, on the part and behalf of the Engliſh nation, and of the Company, do agree to live in a good underſtanding with the Nabob, to put an end to theſe troubles, and be in friendſhip with him whilſt theſe articles are preſerved and performed by the Nabob.

ANS. I have ſigned and ſealed the foregoing articles upon theſe terms, that if the governor and council will ſign and ſeal them with the Company's ſeal, and will ſwear to the performance on their part, I then conſent and agree to them.

Then followed the Nabob's ſeal; and Meer Jaffier, and Rajah Dullub, two of his miniſters, alſo underſigned it.

Note 104. Treaty executed by Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn Bahadar, with Admiral Watſon, Colonel Clive, and the counſellors Drake and Watts.

In the preſence of God and his Prophet, I ſwear to abide by the terms of this agreement while I have life.

Meer Mahomed Jaffier Cawn, the ſlave of Allum Geer Mogul.

ARTICLE 1. The agreement and treaty made with Nabob Serajah Dowlah, I agree to and admit of.

ART. 2. The enemies of the Engliſh are my enemies, whether Europeans or others.

ART. 3. Whatever goods and factories belong to the French in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, ſhall be delivered to the Engliſh, and the French never permitted to have factories or ſettlements any more in theſe provinces.

ART. 4. To indemnify the Company for their loſſes by the capture of Calcutta, and the charges they have been at to repoſſeſs their factories, I will give one crore of rupees. (1,250,000l.)

ART. 5. To indemnify the Engliſh inhabitants who ſuffered by the capture of Calcutta, I will give fifty lack of rupees. (650,000l.)

ART. 6. To indemnify the loſſes ſuffered by Gentoos, Moormen, &c. I will give twenty lack of rupees. (250,000l.)

ART. 7. To inhabitants, the Armenian Peotts of Calcutta, who ſuffered by the capture, I will give ſeven lacks of rupees. (87,500l.)

The diviſion of theſe donations to be left to the Admiral, the Colonel, and committee.

ART. 8. The lands within the Moratta ditch all round Calcutta, (which are now poſſeſſed by other Zemindars), and ſix hundred yards all round without the ditch, I will give up entirely to the Company.

ART. 9. The Zemindary of lands to the ſouthward of Calcutta, as low as Culpee, ſhall be in the hands of the Engliſh Company, and under their government and orders. The cuſtomary rents of every diſtrict within that tract to be paid by the Engliſh into the King's treaſury.

ART. 10. Whenever I ſend for the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh troops, their pay and charges ſhall be diſburſed by me.

ART. 11. From Hughley downwards I will build no new forts near the river.

ART. 12. As ſoon as I am eſtabliſhed Soubah of the three provinces, I will immediately perform the above-mentioned articles.

Dated the 15th of the Moon of Ramazan,
(June . 1757.) *In the fourth year*
of the preſent Reign.

Note 105. A Liſt of the Squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Cotes at Jamaica, and of the Prizes made by Captain Forreſt, 1757.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Marlborough,	90	Thomas Cotes, Rear-Admiral of the White. Capt. Robert Faulknor.
Edinburgh,	64	W. Langdon.
Auguſta,	60	Ar. Forreſt.
Dreadnought,	60	M. Suckling.
Princeſs Mary,	60	T. Craven.
Aſſiſtance,	50	R. Wellard.
Greenwich,	50	R. Roddam.
Lynn,	44	Ja. Kirk.
Sphynx,	24	H. Dennis.
Squirrel,	20	H. Parker.
Wager,	20	W. Shurmur.
Lively,	20	Fr. Wyat.
Rye,	20	J. Wickham.
Shoreham,	20	H. Marſh.

Liſt of the French merchant-ſhips taken by the Auguſta, Capt. Forreſt.

Ships.	*Tons.*	*Guns.*	*Men.*
Le Mars, - -	500	22	108
Le Theodore, -	650	18	70
Carried forward,	1150	40	178

Ships.	*Tons.*	*Guns.*	*Men.*
Brought forward,	1150	40	178
Le Solide,	350	12	44
La Margarite,	350	12	50
Le St Pierre,	300	14	40
Le Maurice le Grand,	300	12	36
La Flore,	300	12	35
Le Brillant,	200	10	20
La Mannet, a brig,	120		12
Total,	3070	112	415

Note 106. A Liſt of the French Squadron that engaged Captain Forreſt, Suckling, and Langdon, October 1757.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
L'Intrepide,	74	900	M. de Kerſaint.
Le Sceptre,	74	800	M. Clevau.
L'Opiniatre,	64	650	M. de Molian.
Greenwich,	50	500	M. de Faucault.
L'Outardé,	44	400	
Le Sauvage,	32	300	
Le Licorne,	32	300	
Total,	370	3850	

Note 107. Liſt of the Fleet under Commodore Moore at th Leeward iſlands, 1757.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Cambridge,	80	John Moore, Commodore. Capt. T. Burnett.
Buckingham,	70	Rd Tyrrell.
Trident,	64	A. Jelf.
Briſtol,	50	A. Leſlie.
Falkland,	50	F. S. Drake.
Woolwich,	44	P. Parker.
Humber,	40	S. Scot.
Roebuck,	40	J. Holwall.
Amazon,	26	W. Norton.
Blandford,	24	C. Middleton, acting.
Antigua,	14	Chr. Codrington.
Saltaſh,	14	Walter Stirling.
Weazle,	16	J. Boles.

Note 108. A Liſt of the Fleet which ſailed from New-York to Halifax, under Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, June 20. 1757.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Sutherland,	50	Sir Charles Hardy, Rear-Admiral of the White. Capt. Falkingham.
Nightingale,	20	Ja. Campbell.
Kennington,	20	D. Digges.
Vulture,	16	S. Salt.
Ferret,	14	Ar. Upton.

A Liſt of the Troops under the Earl of Loudoun, eſcorted by the above Squadron.

The 22d, 42d, 44th, and 48th regiments; two battalions of the 60th regiment; a corps of rangers; 100 Boſton carpenters; and ſix months proviſions for the troops; and almoſt every requiſite for carrying on a ſiege.

Note 109. A Liſt of the French Fleet at Louiſburg in 1757, under the command of M. Bois de la Mothe.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Le Duc de Bourgogne,	84	M. Bois de La Mothe.
Le Tonnant,	80	M. de Beaufremont.
Le Formidable,	80	
L'Hector,	74	M. du Reveſt.
Le Defenſeur,	74	
Le Diademe,	74	
Le Superbe,	74	
Le Glorieux,	74	
L'Heros,	74	
Le Dauphin Royal,	70	
L'Achille,	64	
Le Vaillante,	64	

Ships.	*Guns.*
Le Sage,	64
L'Inflexible,	64
L'Eveillé,	64
Le Belliqueux,	64
Le Celebre,	64
Le Bizarre,	64
FRIGATES.	
La Brune,	36
Le Bien Acquis,	38
La Comette,	30
La Hermoine,	26
Le Fleur de Lys,	36
La Fochine, *flute*,	36

Note 110. A Liſt of the Fleet in North America, under th command of Vice-Admiral Holburne, in 1757.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Newark,	80	Francis Holburne, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. William Holburne.
Invincible,	74	Sir Charles Hardy, Rear-Admiral of the White. Capt. John Bentley.
Grafton,	70	Charles Holmes, Commodore. Capt. Thomas Cornewall.
Terrible,	74	Richard Collins.
Northumberland,	70	Lord Colville.
Orford,	66	Richard Spry.
Bedford,	64	Thorpe Fowke.
Captain,	64	John Amherſt.
Naſſau,	64	James Sayer.
Defiance,	60	Patrick Baird.
Kingſton,	60	William Parry.
Nottingham,	60	Samuel Marſhall.
Sunderland,	60	George Mackenzie.
Tilbury,	60	Henry Barnſley.
Windſor,	60	Samuel Faulknor.
Centurion,	50	William Mantell.
Sutherland,	50	Edward Falkingham.

FRIGATES.

Kennington,	20	Dudley Digges.
Nightingale,	20	James Campbell.
Portmahon,	20	Samuel Wallis.
Succeſs,	20	Paul Henry Ourrey.
Winchelſea,	20	John Rous.

SLOOPS.

Baltimore,	16	Thomas Owen.
Jamaica,	14	Samuel Thompſon.
Hawke,	14	Henry Bradley.
Vulture,	14	John Scaife.
Hunter,	12	John Laforey.
Cruizer,	10	Edward Park.
Speedwell,	8	Robert Bond.
Otter,	10	William Tucker.
Ferret,	10	Francis Upton.
Spy,	10	William Bayne.
Gibraltar's Prize,	12	John Stott.

BOMB

BOMB-KETCHES.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Furnace,	8	Capt. Will. Williamſon.
Grenado,	8	Rob. Hawthorn.

FIRE-SHIP.

Lightning,	8	Capt. Henry Martin.

Note 111. Land Forces.

GENERAL and STAFF OFFICERS.

Commander in Chief, Major-General John Earl of Loudoun.
James Abercrombie, }
Peregrine Thomas Hopſon, } Major-Generals.
Lord Charles Hay, }
Colonel Charles Lawrence, Brigadier-General.
Adjutant-General, Colonel John Forbes.
Quarter-Maſter General, Lieut.-Colonel Sir John St Clair Baronet.
Commander of the Artillery, Lieut.-Colonel George Williamſon.
Chief Engineer, Dugald Campbell Eſq;

The Army was ſubdivided in Brigades as follows:

Commanding Officer.	*1ſt Brigade.*	*Command. Officer.*	*2d Brigade.*	*Command. Officer.*	*3d Brigade.*
Major-General Hopſon.	2d Bat, 1ſt Reg.	Major-General Abercrombie.	17th Reg.	Major-General Lord Charles Hay.	22d Reg.
	28th Reg.		42d ——		43d ——
	44th —		46th ——		48th ——
	55th —		60th, 2d. Batt.		60th, 4th Batt.

The Reſerve, commanded by Brigadier-General Lawrence, 27th regiment, together with a detachment of 700 men, drawn from the 40th, 45th, and 47th regiments.

Note 112. When Admiral Holburne ſailed for Louiſburg, he gave out the following line-of-battle.

The Kingſton to lead with the ſtarboard, and the Defiance with the larboard tacks on board.

Frigates to repeat ſignals.	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*	*Diviſions.*
	Kingſton,	60	William Parry,	Sir Cha. Hardy, Rear-Admiral of the White.
	Captain,	64	John Amherſt,	
Hunter.	Invincible,	74	John Bentley,	
	Naſſau,	64	James Sayer,	
	Sutherland,	50	Ed. Falkingham,	
	Tilbury,	60	Henry Barnſley,	Fra. Holburne, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, Commander in Chief.
	Northumberland,	70	Lord Colville,	
Portmahon.	Newark,	80	Wm Holburne,	
	Orford,	66	Richard Spry,	
	Sunderland,	60	Geo. Mackenzie,	
	Centurion,	50	William Mantell,	
	Nottingham,	60	Sam. Marſhall,	Cha. Holmes, Commodore.
	Bedford,	64	Thorpe Fowke,	
Ferret.	Grafton,	70	Tho. Cornewall,	
	Terrible,	74	Rich. Collins,	
	Defiance,	60	Patrick Baird,	

A Liſt of the Ships ſent from England to reinforce Vice-Admiral Holburne in North America.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Somerſet,	64	Capt. Francis Geary.
Devonſhire,	64	William Gordon.
Eagle,	60	Hugh Palliſer.
York,	60	Hugh Pigot.

Note 113. A Liſt of the General and Staff Officers, with the military force deſtined againſt Rochefort, 1757.

Commander in Chief, Lieutenant-General Sir John Mordaunt, K. B.
Hon. Henry Seymour Conway,
Hon. Edward Cornwallis, } Major-Generals.
Quarter-Maſter General, Colonel James Wolfe.

Firſt Brigade.	*Commanding Officers of Regiments.*	*Second Brigade.*	*Commanding Officers of Regiments.*
3d Reg. of Foot,	Col. G. Howard.	5th Reg.	Col. Ld G. Bentinck.
8th ———	Lt-Col. Lafauſille.	15th —	L-C.Hon.Ja.Murray.
20th———	Col. W. Kingſby.	24th —	Lt-Col. Wm. Rufane.
25th———	Lt-Col. Scott.	30th —	Lt-Col. Sir William Boothby.
50th———	Col. S. Hodgſon.		
		51ſt —	Col. Thos. Brudenell.

Each regiment was completed to ſeven hundred men, -	7000
Light Horſe, - -	100
Artillery, - -	200
Total,	7300

Naval Force deſtined againſt Rochefort, Sir Edward Hawke, K. B. Commander in Chief.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Ramillies,	90	815	Sir Edward Hawke, K. B. Admiral of the Blue. Capt. James Hobbs.
Neptune,	90	805	Charles Knowles, Vice-Admiral of the Red. Capt. James Galbraith.
Princeſs Amelia,	80	681	Thomas Broderick, Rear-Admiral of the White. Capt. Stephen Colby,
Royal George,	100	870	Matthew Buckle.
Namur,	90	780	Peter Denis.
Barfleur,	90	780	Samuel Graves.
Royal William,	84	770	Whittwrong Taylor.
Magnanime,	74	700	Hon Rich. Howe.
Torbay,	74	700	Hon. Aug. Keppel.
Dublin,	74	600	George Bridges Rodney.
Burford,	70	520	James Young.
Alcide,	64	500	James Douglas.
America,	60	420	Hon. John Byron.
Achilles,	60	420	Hon. Samuel Barrington.
Medway,	60	420	Charles Proby.
Dunkirk,	60	420	Robert Digby.
FRIGATES.			
Jaſon,	50	250	William Paſton.
Southampton,	32	220	James Gilchriſt.
Coventry,	28	200	Carr Scroope.
Carried forward,	1310	10871	

SLOOPS.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Brought forward,	1310	10871	
Cormorant,	18	120	Capt. Benjamin Clive.
Poſtillion,	18	120	William Cooper.
Beaver,	16	100	Edward Gaſcoigne.
Pelican,	14	80	James O'Hara.
Eſcort,	14	80	Charles Inglis.
BOMB-KETCHES.			
Firedrake,	8	60	Owen Edwards.
Infernal,	8	68	James Mackenzie.
FIRE-SHIPS.			
Pluto,	8	45	John Lindſay.
Proſerpine,	8	45	Francis Banks.
BUSSES.			
Canterbury,	6	40	Thomas Lempriere.
Medway,	6	40	Charles Lucas.
HOSPITAL-SHIP.			
Thetis,	18	100	John Moutray.
Total,	1476	11779	

A Deſcription of the Town and Port of Rochefort, Baſque Road, the Iſlands of Oleron, Rhé, and Aix.

ROCHEFORT,

A town in France, in the territory of Aunis, is ſituated on the river Charente, about three leagues from its mouth, in Lat. 46. 3. N. Long. 0. 45. W. The waters of this river abound in fiſh, and form ſeveral iſlands at its mouth, moſt of which are fortified.

Lewis XIV. very deſirous of increaſing his marine, by the advice of M. Colbert, purchaſed this ſpot, as a proper place for a Royal dock yard. A regular plan was laid down for the town, and a large ſpace ſet apart for the foundery, magazines, and dock-yard.

The river has depth ſufficient to admit the largeſt ſhips, and they can lie afloat in the harbour even at low water. From its ſheltered ſituations they are free from hurricanes. Bomb-veſſels cannot come near enough to reach them; neither does the worm bite here. The neighbouring provinces afford them every neceſſary for victualling fleets. The building of the town began in 1666, and in 1673 it contained 20,000 inhabitants, great encouragement being given to people to ſettle here. The public buildings are magnificent. The dock-yard is very grand: it conſiſts of ſeveral ſlips for building ſhips, and three docks for repairing and careening. In 1675 the town was fortified: this was much contrary to the opinion of M. Colbert, who did not want that it ſhould be a garriſon town: but that the place ſhould only be incloſed with a plain wall. In his opinion the only ſide from which danger was to be apprehended was the river, and that avenue ought to be fortified in the ſtrongeſt manner. Beſides the fort on the iſland of Aix, the mouth of the river is guarded by a ſtrong redoubt on Iſle Madame, the fort of Fouras, and the fort of the Point. A league above the entrance of the river, and on the ſouth ſide of the Charente, ſtands fort Lupin, being a redoubt with loop-holes, ſurrounded with a circular battery of twenty-two guns, to fire to the right and left, and directly acroſs the river; but the chief protection to the place on this ſide is the number of ſhoals with which the entrance into the river abounds; and although frigates and ſmaller ſhips of war can go up to the town with all their guns and ſtores on board, yet before ſhips of the line can proceed as high, they are obliged to come to an anchor off the iſle of Aix, and there put their guns and heavy ſtores into lighters, and thence proceed, in ballaſt only, to Rochefort: and, in like manner, before they proceed to ſea, they take in their guns, &c. abreaſt of the iſle of Aix. The fortifications of Rochefort on the land-ſide are not deemed of any great ſtrength, and will not ſtand any time againſt regular approaches, and unleſs the place is ſtrongly garriſoned, might, by a briſk officer, and a reſolute body of men, be carried by a coup de main. A few years after the founding of Rochefort, the project for regiſtering ſeamen firſt began here. They were afterwards divided into three claſſes, by which 60,000 ſeamen were regiſtered in 1680: they were to ſerve alternately; 20,000 were allotted to the King's ſervice, 20,000 to trading veſſels, and 20,000 to be at their own diſpoſal. In 1674 the Dutch, under Van Tromp, made an attempt on Rochefort with a powerful armament, but were repulſed.

BASQUE ROAD,

Is formed by the main, the iſlands of Oleron, Rhé, and Aix.

Oleron is a well cultivated iſland, about five leagues long and two in breadth, and contains near 11,000 inhabitants, a great number of whom are mariners. Indeed this iſland has been long famous for its commerce and its ſailors, the code of maritime laws being ſtyled the laws of Oleron. The tower of Chaſſiron is a light-houſe, on that point which juts fartheſt into the ſea, and intended to direct veſſels to the entrance into the Pertuis d' Antioche, the name given to the ſtrait or paſſage between the iſlands Oleron and Rhé.

The iſle of Rhé is near four leagues long, and about a league broad: it is three leagues from Rochelle. It is well cultivated, produces plenty of ſalt, and an indifferent ſort of wine, which, however, makes very good brandy. It is well ſituated for trade, and is very populous. Its chief town is St Martin, which, as well as the coaſts of the iſland, is well fortified.

The iſland of Aix is ſituated about three leagues from the mouth of the river Charente. It is near one league long, and about a mile broad where broadeſt. It is well cultivated; has a tolerably built little village, and a church: The inhabitants may be about 500 in number, who live chiefly by fiſhing. At the end of a long narrow point of land is the fort, built from a deſign of the famous M. de Vauban. A great deal of money had been expended on this fortification, the ſtones being brought from the neighbourhood of Rochefort. It in a manner commands the navigation of the Charente. The fort was conſtructed to mount from fifty to ſixty guns, beſides mortars. The works were completed towards the land; but the embraſures were not formed on the ſide next the ſea, when the Britiſh forces took it in 1757.

Note 114. A Liſt of the Fleet which ſailed from Spithead on October 22. 1757. under the command of Admirals Hawke and Boſcawen.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Ramillies,	90	Sir Edward Hawke, K. B. Admiral of the Blue. Capt. James Hobbs.
Royal George,	100	Hon. Edward Boſcawen, Vice-Admiral of the Red. Capt. Matt. Buckle.
Neptune,	90	James Galbraith.
Namur,	90	Peter Denis.
Barfleur,	90	Samuel Graves.
Royal William,	84	W. Taylor.
Princeſs Amelia,	80	Stephen Colby.
Magnanime,	74	Hon. Richard Howe.
Torbay,	74	Hon. Aug. Keppel.
Dublin,	74	Geo. Bridges Rodney
Burford,	70	Ja. Young.
Alcide,	64	Ja. Douglas.
Eſſex.	64	John Campbell.
Intrepid,	60	Edward Pratten.
Prince of Orange,	60	John Ferguſſon.
Rocheſter,	50	Robert Duff.
Huſſar,	28	John Elliot.
Shannon,	26	Archibald Clevland.
Biddeford,	20	Samuel Hood.

Note

Note 115. Supplies granted for the year 1758.

I. *For Expences incurred and not provided for.*

For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majeſty's land-foroes, and other ſervices incurred in 1757,	£.145,454	15	0¼
For defraying the extraordinary expence of the office of ordnance for land-ſervice,	210,301	17	3
To make good the deficiency of the grants for the ſervice of the year 1757, -	284,802	1	0¾
For enabling his Majeſty to diſcharge the like ſum raiſed in purſuance of an act made in the laſt ſeſſion, and charged upon the ſupplies to be granted in this ſeſſion, -	800,000	0	0
For making good a ſum iſſued in purſuance of addreſſes of the Commons to the King,	31,000	0	0
Upon account, for defraying the charges incurred by ſupporting and maintaining the ſettlement of Nova Scotia in 1756,	6,626	9	9½
For reimburſing to the province of Maſſachuſets bay, their expences in furniſhing proviſions and ſtores to the troops raiſed by them for his Majeſty's ſervice for the campaign in 1756,	27,380	19	11½
For reimburſing to the colony of Connecticut ditto, -	13,736	17	7
Towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy, -	300,000	0	0
	£.1,819,303	0	8

II. *For the ſervice of the current Year*, 1758.

For 60,000 ſeamen, including 14,845 marines, and the ordnance for ſea-ſervice,	3,120,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to the ſea-officers, -	224,421	5	8
Towards the building, rebuildings, and repairs of his Majeſty's ſhips, - -	200,000	0	0
For 53,777 land-forces, including 4008 invalids, in Great Britain, Guernſey, and Jerſey.	1,253,368	18	6
For maintaining the forces and garriſons in the plantations and Gibraltar, and for proviſions for the garriſons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence,	623,704	0	2
Carried forward,	£.5,421,494	4	4

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	5,421,494	4	4
For the pay of the general and ſtaff-officers, and officers of the hoſpitals, for the land-forces,	37,452	3	4
For the charge of the office of ordnance for land-ſervice, -	181,505	10	0
For the charge of four regiments of foot on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, ſerving in North America, and the Eaſt Indies,	43,968	4	2
Upon account, towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia for 1758, and defraying ſuch expences as were actually incurred upon the account of the militia in 1757,	100,000	0	0
For the reduced officers of the land-forces and marines, -	35,602	0	0
For penſions to half-pay officers widows, married before December 25. 1716,	2,226	0	0
For the officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe-guards, and regiments of horſe, reduced, and for the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe-guards,	3,098	17	11
Upon account for out-penſioners of Chelſea hoſpital, - -	26,000	0	0
Upon account towards the ſupport of Greenwich hoſpital, -	10,000	0	0
For carrying on the works of the hoſpital for ſeamen building near Plymouth,	10,000	0	0
Towards carrying on the works of the hoſpital for ſick and wounded ſeamen at Haſler, near Goſport, -	10,000	0	0
Towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling hoſpital, to receive all children under a certain age, to be by them limited, that ſhall be brought to that hoſpital before Jan. 1. 1759, and to continue to carry into execution the good purpoſes for which they were incorporated, -	40,000	0	0
Towards carrying on the works for fortifying and ſecuring the harbour of Milford,	10,000	0	0
Upon account, to be paid to the Eaſt India Company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their ſettlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion of his Majeſty's forces withdrawn from thoſe ſettlements, -	20,000	0	0
To be employed in maintaining and ſupporting the Britiſh forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, -	10,000	0	0
Carried forward,	£.5,961,346	1	6

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	5,961,346	19	9
Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment, &c. of Georgia, from June 24. 1757, to June 24. 1758,	3,557	10	0
Upon account, for ſupporting and maintaining the colony of Nova Scotia,	9,902	5	0
To be applied in augmentation of the ſalaries of the judges in the ſuperior courts of juſtice, agreeably to an addreſs from the Commons to the King, repreſenting, that the ſalaries of moſt of the Judges in his Majeſty's ſuperior courts of juſtice in this kingdom were inadequate to the dignity and importance of their offices; and therefore beſeeching his Majeſty to advance any ſum not exceeding L.11,450, to be applied in augmentation of the ſalaries of ſuch Judges, and in ſuch proportions, as his Majeſty, in his great wiſdom, ſhould think fit, for the preſent year; and aſſuring his Majeſty, that the Houſe would make the ſame good to his Majeſty,	11,450	0	0
Towards the rebuilding of London bridge,	15,000	0	0
For repairing the pariſh church of St Margaret, Weſtminſter,	4,000	0	0
Upon account, to enable his Majeſty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred, for the ſervice of the year 1758, and to take all ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat any enterpriſes or deſigns of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require,	800,000	0	0
	£.6,805,256	14	9

III. *For Foreign Subſidies, Pay to Foreign Troops, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
For defraying the charge of 2120 horſe and 9900 foot, with the general and ſtaff officers, officers of the hoſpital, and train of artillery, Heſſian troops in the pay of Great Britain, from the 25th December 1757 to the 22d February 1758 both incluſive, together with the ſubſidy for ſaid time, purſuant to treaty,	£.38,360	19	10¾
—— from February 22. 1758 to April 23. following, both incluſive,	38,360	19	10¾
—— from December 25. 1757 to December 24. 1758, both incluſive, being what remains to be paid for the Heſſian troops, with the ſubſidy, purſuant to treaty,	165,175	4	10½
Carried forward,	£.241,897	4	8

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	241,897	5	8
Upon account, as a preſent ſupply, in this critical exigency, towards enabling his Majeſty to ſubſiſt and keep together the army formed laſt year in his electoral dominions, and now again put in motion, and actually employed againſt the common enemy, in concert with the King of Pruſſia, -	100,000	0	0
For defraying the charge of 38,000 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and Buckkeburg, with general and ſtaff-officers, now actually employed, from November 28. 1757, to December 24. 1758, incluſive, the ſaid troops to be muſtered by an Engliſh commiſſary, -	463,084	6	10
In full ſatisfaction for defraying the charges of forage, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and train of proviſions, wood, ſtraw, &c. of the above troops, -	386,915	13	2
For enabling his Majeſty to make good his engagements with the King of Pruſſia, purſuant to a convention between his Majeſty and the King of Pruſſia, concluded April 11. 1758,	670,000	0	0
For foreign ſubſidies, pay to foreign troops, &c.	£.1,861,897	4	8
For expences incurred and not provided for,	1,819,303	0	8
For the ſervice of the current year, 1758,	9,805,256	14	9
Total of the grants for the year 1757,	£.10,486,457	0	1

Note 116. A Liſt of Vice-Admiral Pocock's Fleet in the Eaſt Indies, and the Order in which his line-of-battle Ships engaged on the 29th of April 1758.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Tiger,	60	Thomas Latham.
Saliſbury,	50	John Stukely Somerſet.
Eliſabeth,	64	Commodore Charles Stevens. Richard Kempenfelt.
Yarmouth,	64	Vice-Admiral Pocock. John Harriſon.
Cumberland,	56	William Brereton.
Newcaſtle,	50	George Legge.
Weymouth,	60	Nicholas Vincent.
Queenborough,	24	Hon. James Colvill.
Protector, ſtore-ſhip.		

A Liſt of the French Fleet in the Eaſt Indies, under the command of Comte d'Aché.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
*Bien Aimé,	58	M. de la Palliere.
*Vengeur,	54	M. Bouvet.
*Condé,	44	M. de Roſbau.
*Duc d'Orleans,	56	M. de Surville, le Cadet.
Zodiaque,	74	Comte d'Aché, M. Gotho. Chevalier de Monteil, Adjutant-General.
*St Louis,	50	M. Joannis.
*Moras,	44	M. Bec de Lievre.
Sylphide,	36	M. Mahé.
Duc de Bourgogne,	60	M. d'Apret,

The ſhips marked thus * had not their full number of guns on board.

Ships to Leeward of the French line.

Comte de Provence,	74	M. de la Chaiſe,	ſent with M. Lally to Pondicherry.
Diligente,	24		

Note 117. Fort St David, in the Eaſt Indies,

The ſecond ſettlement, in point of rank, which the Britiſh have on the Coromandel coaſt, ſituated in Lat. 11. 44. N. and Long. 79. 45. E. is eighty miles ſouth of Fort St George, or Madras, and about thirty miles ſouth of Pondicherry. Here the Britiſh Eaſt-India Company have erected a ſtrong fort, which ſtands oppoſite to Cuddalore, where the rivers Gudelam and Tirripaular form a junction before they fall into the ſea. The Company has a territory round the fort, extending eight miles along the ſea-ſhore, and four within land. It produces them good long cloths, chintz, callicoes, and muſlins; plenty of ſmall black cattle; and the river abounds with fiſh.

Note 118. A Liſt of the Fleet in the Eaſt Indies, commanded by Vice-Admiral Pocock, in the engagement of Auguſt 3. 1758.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Yarmouth,	64	Vice Admiral George Pocock. John Harriſon.
Eliſabeth,	64	Commodore Charles Stevens. Richard Kempenfelt.
Tyger,	60	Thomas Latham.

Wey-

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Weymouth,	60	John Stukely Somerſet.
Cumberland,	56	William Martin.
Saliſbury,	50	William Brereton.
Newcaſtle,	50	Hon. James Colvill.
Queenborough,	24	Digby Dent.

A Liſt of the French Squadron which engaged the Britiſh Fleet in the Eaſt Indies, Aug. 3. 1758.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Le Zodiaque,	74	Comte d'Aché. M. Gotho. Chevalier de Monteil, Adjutant-General.
Le Comte d'Provence,	74	M. de la Chaiſe.
Le St Louis,	64	M. Joannis.
Le Vengeur,	64	M. Palliere.
Le Duc d'Orleans,	60	M. de Surville, le Cadet.
Le Duc d'Bourgogne,	60	M. Bouvet junior.
Le Condé,	50	M. de Roſbau.
Le Moras,	50	M. Bec de Lievre.
Le Diligente,	24	

Note 119. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships on the Leeward Iſland Station, under the command of Commodore John Moore.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Cambridge,	80	John Moore, Commodore. Capt. Thomas Burnet.
Buckingham,	70	Richard Tyrrell.
Falkland,	50	F. S. Drake.
Briſtol,	50	Lauchlan Leſlie.
Woolwich,	44	Peter Parker.
Roebuck,	40	Thomas Lynn.
Amazon,	26	William Norton.
Arundel,	24	Richard Matthews.
Bonetta,	16	Richard King.
Weaſel,	14	John Boles.
Antigua,	12	Weſtern Varlo.
Spy,	12	William Bayne.
Barbadoes,	12	Charles Middleton.

Note

Note 120. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships on the Jamaica S tion, under the command of Vice-Admiral Cotes, 1758.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Marlborough,	90	Thomas Cotes, Vice-Admiral the Blue. Capt. Robert Faulknor.
Edinburgh,	64	William Langdon.
Auguſta,	60	Arthur Forreſt.
Dreadnought,	60	Maurice Suckling.
Princeſs Mary,	60	Thomas Craven.
Eagle,	60	James Hobbs.
Aſſiſtance,	50	Robert Wellerd.
Lynn,	44	James Kirk.
Wager,	24	William Shurmur.
Lively,	24	Francis Wyatt.
Seaford,	24	David Edwards.
Port Royal,	14	Hon. Fred. Maitland.
Hornet,	12	Hon. Charles Napier.
Stork,	10	William Tucker.
Port Antonio,	12	Arthur Uſher.

Note 121. A Liſt of the General and Staff Officers on Expedition againſt Louiſburg, 1758.

Major-General Jeffery Amherſt, Commander in Chief.
Colonel Edward Whitmore,
Charles Lawrence,
James Wolfe, Brigadier-Generals.
Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Roger Townſhend, Adjutant-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel James Robertſon, Quartermaſter-General.
Colonel George Williamſon, Commander of the Artillery.
Colonel John Henry Baſtide, Chief Engineer.

A Complete Return of the Strength of the Army ſent againſt Louisburg.

Regiments and their Colonels.	*Commanding Officers of Regiments.*	*Colonels.*	*Lieut.-Colonels.*	*Majors.*	*Captains.*	*Lieutenants.*	*Enſigns.*	*Chaplains.*	*Adjutants.*	*Qr. Maſters.*	*Surgeons.*	*Surgeons Mates.*	*Serjeants.*	*Drummers.*	*Rank & File.*
1ſt, 2d Bat. Sir G. St Clair.	Lt.-Col. Forſter.		1	1	7	20	9	1	1	1	1	2	38	18	854
15th, Maj.-Gen. Amherſt.	Lt.-Col. Murray.	1	1	1	8	18	7	1	1	1	1	2	35	19	763
17th, Brig.-Gen. Forbes.	Lt.-Col. Morris.		1	1	7	10	9		1	1	1	1	29	20	660
22d, B.-G. Whitmore.	Lt.-Col. Ld. Rollo.	1	1		8	17	8		1	1	1	2	37	20	910
28th, Lieut.-G. Bragg.	Lt.-Col. Welſh.		1	1	7	9	8	1	1	1	1	1	30	20	627
35th, Lieut-G. Otway,	Lt.-Col. Fletcher.		1		5	12	5		1	1	1	1	20	14	566
40th, M.-G. Hopſon	Lt.-Col. Handfield.		1		7	16	6		1	1	1	2	30	16	655
45th, Lieut.-G. Warburton.	Lt.-Col. Wilmot.		1	1	7	17	6		1	1	1	1	38	19	852
47th, Lieut.-G. Laſcelles.	Lt.-Col. Hale.		1	1	5	15	9		1	1	1	2	38	18	856
48th, Col. Webb.	Lt.-Col. Burton.		1	1	7	16	8	1	1	1	1	2	38	20	932
58th, Col. Anſtruther.	Lt.-Col. Howe.		1		8	8	7		1	1	1	1	26	15	615
60th, 2d Bat. Col. Monkton.	Major Young.			1	6	20	7		1	1	1	2	39	20	925
Do. 3d Do, B.-G. Lawrence.	Major Prevoſt.	1		1	6	26	7		1	1	1	2	35	17	814
78th, Lieut.-Col. Fraſer.	Lt.-Col. Fraſer.		1	1	11	22	10	1	1	1	1	2	43	22	108[illegible]
Rangers.	Lt.-Col. Scot.		1		5	12	5				1		24	22	
Royal Artillery.	Col. Williamſon.	1			4	11	4		1	1	2		11	17	
	Total Effective,	4	13	10	108	239	115	5	14	15	17	23	518	267	11

A Liſ

A Liſt of Admiral Boſcawen's Fleet, at the Siege of Louiſburg.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Namur,	90	775	Hon. Ed. Boſcawen, Admiral of the Blue. Capt. M. Buckle.
Royal William,	84	765	Sir Cha. Hardy, Rear-Admiral of the White. Capt. T. Evans.
Princeſs Amelia,	80	678	Philip Durell, Commodore. Capt. J. Bray.
Dublin,	74	600	G. B. Rodney.
Terrible,	74	700	Richard Collins.
Northumberland,	70	520	Alexander Lord Colvill.
Vanguard,	70	520	R. Swanton.
Burford,	70	520	James Gambier.
Orford,	66	520	Richard Spry.
Lancaſter,	66	520	Hon. Geo. Edgecumbe.
Devonſhire,	66	520	W. Gordon.
Somerſet,	64	520	Edward Hughes.
Bedford,	64	520	Thorpe Fowke.
Captain,	64	520	J. Amherſt.
Prince Frederick,	64	520	R. Mann.
Pembroke,	60	420	J. Simcoe.
Kingſton,	60	420	W. Parry.
York,	60	420	Hugh Pigot.
Prince of Orange,	60	420	J. Ferguſſon.
Defiance,	60	420	P. Baird.
Nottingham,	60	420	S. Marſhall.
Centurion,	50	420	W. Mantell.
Sutherland,	50	350	J. Rous.
Diana,	36	240	A. Schomberg.
Shannon,	36	240	C. Meadows.
Juno,	32	220	J. Vaughan.
Trent,	28	200	J. Lindſay.
Boreas,	28	200	Hon. R. B. Walſingham.
Kennington,	28	200	Dudley Digges.
Hind,	20	160	R. Bond.
Scarborough,	20	160	R. Routh.
Nightingale,	20	160	James Campbell.
Port-Mahon,	20	160	S. Wallis.
Squirrel,	20	160	J. Cleland.
Grammont,	18	150	J. Stott.
Beaver,	16	150	Edward Gaſcoigne.
Hunter,	14	140	J. Laforey.
Hawke,	14	140	H. Broadley.
Halifax,	12	120	
Ætna, fireſhips	8	80	G. Balfour.
Lightning, fireſhips	8	80	
Total,	1904	14,968	

Note 122. The Capitulation of Louiſburg; the Number of the killed and wounded during the Siege; Strength of the Garriſon; Number of Guns; and a liſt of the Ships taken or deſtroyed.

Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies Admiral Boſcawen and Major-General Amherſt, and his Excellency the Chevalier Drucour, Governor of the iſland of Cape Breton, of Louiſburg, the iſland of St John, and their appurtenances.

Art. 1. The garriſon of Louiſburg ſhall be priſoners of war, and ſhall be carried to England in the ſhips of his Britannic Majeſty.

2. All the artillery, ammunition, proviſions, as well as the arms of any kind whatſoever, which are at preſent in the town of Louiſburg, the iſlands of Cape Breton and St John, and their appurtenances, ſhall be delivered, without the leaſt damage, to ſuch commiſſaries as ſhall be appointed to receive them, for the uſe of his Britannic Majeſty.

3. The Governor ſhall give his orders, that the troops which are in the iſland of St John, and its appurtenances, ſhall go on board ſuch ſhips of war as the Admiral ſhall ſend to receive them.

4. The gate called *Port Dauphine* ſhall be given up to the troops of his Britannic Majeſty, to-morrow, at eight o'clock in the morning; and the garriſon, including all thoſe that carry arms, drawn up at noon, on the eſplanade: where they ſhall lay down their arms, colours, implements and ornaments of war; and the garriſon ſhall go on board, in order to be carried to England in a convenient time.

5. The ſame care ſhall be taken of the ſick and wounded that are in the hoſpitals, as of thoſe belonging to his Britannic Majeſty.

6. The merchants, and their clerks, that have not carried arms, ſhall be ſent to France, in ſuch manner as the Admiral ſhall think proper.

(Signed) Le Chevalier de Drucour.

Louiſburg, July 26. 1758.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of his Britannic Majeſty's Army at the Siege of Louiſburg.

	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Total.*
Officers,	12	24	36
Non-commiſſion officers,	10	7	17
Drummers,	0	2	2
Rank and file,	150	320	470
Total,	172	353	525

An Account of the French ſquadron that was in the Harbour of Louiſburg during the Siege, commanded by M. de Beauſſier, Chef d'Eſcadre.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*In what manner diſpoſed of.*
Le Prudent,	74	Burnt by the boats of the fleet, under Captain Laforey, between the nights of the 25th and 26th of July.
L'Entreprenant,	74	Burnt by accident, July 21.
Le Celebre,	64	
Le Capricieux,	64	
Le Bienfaiſant,	64	Taken by the boats of the fleet, ander Captain Balfour, between the nights of the and 26th of July, and towed into the north-eaſt harbour.
L'Apollon,	50	Sunk by the enemy, June 29th, in the mouth of the harbour, to prevent our fleet from entering it.
La Fidelle,	36	
Le Biche,	16	
Le Chevre,	16	
La Diana,	36	Taken by the Boreas, one of the fleet under Sir Charles Hardy.
L'Echo,	28	Eſcaped out of the harbour the 13th at night, was bound for Quebec, with M. de Drucour's lady, and ſome other people of faſhion, on board. Taken by the Juno and Scarborough.
Le Comete,	32	Eſcaped out of the harbour the 15th of June, at night, and, although cloſely purſued, got clear off, and after a remarkable quick paſſage, arrived at Port L'Orient, and gave the firſt certain accounts of the Engliſh having made good their landing at Louiſburg.

State of the Garriſon of Louiſburg when it ſurrendered, July 26. 1758.

Names of the Regiments.	*Officers.*	*Soldiers fit for duty.*	*Sick and Wounded.*	*Total.*
24 companies of the uſual garriſon, and two of artillery, -	76	746	195	1017
2d battalion of Volontaires Etrangers, - -	38	402	86	526
2d ditto of Cambiſe, -	38	466	104	608
2d ditto of Artois, -	32	407	27	466
2d ditto of Bourgogne, -	30	353	31	414
Total of the garriſon,	214	2374	443	3031
Sea-officers, private men, and marines, fit for duty, with the ſick and wounded, belonging to the ſhips, - -	136	1124	1347	2606
Inhabitants of both ſexes,	-	-	-	4000
			Total,	9637

Return of the Ordnance and Stores found at Louiſburg.

Iron-ordnance mounted on ſtanding carriages, with beds & coins	36 pounders,	38	Round,	ſhot,	14,000
	24	97	Caſe,		
	18	23	Double-headed,		
	12	16			
	8	10	Grape,		
	6	26	Shells, - -		4000
	4	6	Spare gun-carriages,		200
			Pig and ſheet lead, tons,		12
		216	Iron of ſorts, do.		6
			Wheelbarrows, -		600
Braſs mortars with beds,	12½ inch,	3	Shovels, wood, -		760
	9	1	Ditto, iron, -		900
	6½	3	Pick-axes, - -		822
			Iron Crows, large, -		22
		7	Ditto, ſmall, -		12
			Iron Wedges, -		42
Iron mortaſs with beds,	12½ inch,	6	Hand-mauls, -		18
	11	4	Pin-mauls, -		12
	9½	1	Maſons Trowels, -		36
			Hammers, -		36
		11	Axes, -		18
Muſkets, with accoutre-			Stand of colours, -		11
[illegible] - -		15,000	Drums, -		220
[illegible] -		5000	Barrels of Flour,		10,000
[illegible]s, -		80,000	Ditto beef and pork,		5,000
[illegible]ons,		13			

Note

Note 123. Deſcription of the Iſland of St John.

This iſland, which ſurrendered with Louiſburg, is ſituated in the Gulph of St Lawrence. It is about ſixty miles in length, has ſeveral good harbours, and though lying near Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, has greatly the advantage of both in pleaſantneſs and fertility of ſoil, inſomuch that beſides the fiſhery carried on by the inhabitants, which was very conſiderable, they had a great traffic in proviſions and corn, the iſland being termed the granary of the French colonies. The governor, with ſome reluctance, gave up the iſland to Lord Rollo, whom General Amherſt ſent to receive it. He pretended he was not bound by the capitulation of Louiſburg; but he at laſt ſubmitted, when he found he would be compelled to it. The number of inhabitants were, at Point le Prince, 700; N. E. river, 2000; St Peter's, 700; North Point, 500; W. and N. river, 200. Theſe brought in their arms, and were moſtly tranſported to France. Many of them periſhed by ſhipwreck in the paſſage. At its ſurrender there were upwards of 10,000 horned cattle on it, and many of the inhabitants growing each 12,000 buſhels of corn annually. This iſland was an aſylum to the French inhabitants of Nova Scotia, and to it did the ſavage Indians in the French intereſt at the back of Nova Scotia bring the ſcalps of the Britiſh inhabitants whom they had murdered, and for which they were paid by the French. A certainty of this inhuman practice was diſcovered by Lord Rollo, who found ſeveral ſcalps in the Governor's houſe.

Note 124. A Liſt of the Sea and Land-forces ſent againſt the French Settlements on the River Senegal in Africa, with the Terms on which they ſurrendered, and a Deſcription of the River, and Fort St Louis.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Harwich,	50	350	H. Marſh, Commodore.
Naſſau,	64	480	Capt. J. Sayer.
Rye,	20	160	Daniel Deering.
Swan,	16	100	Jacob Lobb.
London, Buſſes.	8	40	Archibald Millar,
Portſmouth,	8	40	Ja. Orrock.

and five ſmall armed veſſels hired by Government, which carried from four to eight guns each, and which were manned and officered from the ſquadron. The land forces conſiſted of two hundred marines under the command of Major Maſon, a detachment of artillery commanded by Captain Walker, ten pieces of cannon, eight mortars, and a conſiderable quantity of warlike ſtores and ammunition.

Terms of Capitulation.

Article 1. The forts, ſtorehouſes, veſſels, arms, proviſions, and every thing belonging to the Company on the river Senegal, ſhall be put in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh.

Art. 2. All the white people belonging to the Senegal Company ſhall be conducted to France, with their private effects; merchandize and uncoined treaſure excepted.

Art. 3. The free mulattoes and negroes ſhall remain ſo, and ſhall not be moleſted in their religion or effects, and may retire if they chooſe it.

Senegal River

Is a very large river of Africa, which empties itſelf into the Atlantic ocean in Lat. 16. degrees North. The ſource of this great river is not certainly known, though it has been traced for many hundred leagues up the country. About ten leagues from the entrance, the water grows ſhallow and ſandy, and at the mouth of the river forms a bar, which is always dangerous, and frequently impoſſible to get acroſs; but when veſſels have got over the bar, the water gradually deepens, and at laſt expands itſelf ſo as to become navigable a conſiderable way up the river. The country about the mouth of the river is ſandy and barren; but a little above the iſland St Louis, a fine verdure is ſeen, and numbers of fine trees. The country produces grain and tropical fruits. The Dutch and Engliſh had formerly ſettlements at the mouth of the river, but were ſucceſſively drove from them by the French, who monopoliſed all the trade to themſelves, which was of an immenſe profit to them. Their principal ſettlement was on the iſland of St Louis, about four leagues from the bar. It is about a league long, and is no better than a heap of ſand; nor is there any freſh water on it; and one half of the year the river is brackiſh. Here the French built a fort, on which was mounted ninety-two pieces of cannon: there they had ſtorehouſes, and houſes and barracks for the garriſon and officers belonging to the African Company. They had many factories up the river, protected by little forts, ſome 300 miles from St Louis. With the natives they carried on a very conſiderable trade in ſlaves, elephants teeth, gold duſt, ebony, hides, ambergreaſe, oſtrich feathers, and gum Senega, which laſt is a very valuable drug, and much uſed in our manufactures; and heretofore we were obliged to buy it at an immenſe price from the Dutch. The inhabitants ſold to the garriſon annually about 300 oxen and 400 ſheep; and they took in exchange all ſorts of hardware, ſome cloths and toys, and fire-arms.

Note 125. A Liſt of the Squadron under the command of the Hon. Auguſtus Keppel, ſent to reduce the iſland of Goree in Africa; Returns of the Artillery and Stores; Strength of the Garriſon; and a Deſcription of the Place; with an Account of the Loſs of the Litchfield, 1758.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Torbay,		Hon. Auguſtus Keppel, Commodore. Capt. Thomas Owen.
Naſſau,	64	James Sayer.
Fougueux,	64	Joſeph Knight.
Dunkirk,	60	Robert Digby.
Litchfield,	50	Matt. Barton.
Prince Edward,	44	William Forteſcue.
Experiment,	20	John Carter Allen,
Roman Emperor,	20	William Newſom.
Saltaſh,	14	Walter Stirling.
Firedrake, Bombs,	8	James Orrock.
Furnace,	8	Jonathan Faulknor.

A Liſt of the Artillery and Stores found at the Iſland of Goree.

ARTILLERY.

Braſs, 1 twelve pounder.
Iron, 38 twenty-four pounders.
—— 1 ditto diſabled.
—— 43 eighteen ditto.
—— 1 ditto diſabled.
—— 4 twelve ditto.
—— 5 ſix ditto.
—— 1 four ditto.
—— 2 three ditto.

96 Total.

MORTARS.

Braſs, 2 thirteen inch.
—— 1 ten ditto
Iron, 1 ditto.

4 Total.

AMMUNITION.

100 barrels of powder; a great quantity of ſhells, filled and empty; ſhot of different ſizes, and cannon-cartridges filled.

Proviſions of all ſpecies for 400 men for four months.

The garriſon conſiſted of 300 French, beſides a great number of Blacks in arms.

GOREE ISLAND, on the Coaſt of AFRICA.

A ſmall iſland, about the ſixth of a league in length, near Cape de Verd, on the coaſt of Africa, and one league from Cape Emanuel, Lat. 15. N. Long. 17. 40. W. It is ſurrounded with rocks, and inacceſſible, except at a ſmall creek, which forms a natural and ſafe harbour, about 120 fathoms broad, and 60 long, incloſed between two points of ſand, one of which is pretty high, and called the Point of the Burying ground; the other much lower, and before it lies a bank, over which the ſea beats with ſuch violence, that the ſurf may be ſeen at a conſiderable diſtance. There is good anchorage for ſhips round the iſland; and between it and the main the largeſt ſhips may ride in the greateſt ſafety. This iſland has changed maſters ſeveral times. The Dutch, in the year 1617, obtained a grant of it from the King of Cape Verd, and fortified it with a caſtle on a high part of the iſland, very ſteep on all ſides, and called it Fort Naſſau;* and, with another fort, called Fort Orange,† which they built cloſe to the creek, to protect their warehouſes. They kept poſſeſſion of it till 1663, when it was taken by an Engliſh ſquadron, under Commodore Holmes; but it was ſoon after retaken by the famous De Ruyter, the Dutch Admiral. In 1677, it was taken by the French, under the command of the Comte d'Etrees, who demoliſhed the forts. But the French African Company, being made ſenſible of its advantageous ſituation for the purpoſes of their trade, obtained a grant of it from the French King, and rebuilt the forts, in the principal one of which are the governor's houſe, barracks, and magazine. The iſland was without water, till M. de St. Jean, director of the iſland, very lately diſcovered freſh ſprings in it. Before, they had water from the continent, or preſerved rain water in ciſterns. This iſland is extremely well ſituated for ſuch nations as have ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa. The French drove a conſiderable trade with the natives, in gum, bees wax, elephant's teeth, &c. which they laid up in ſtorehouſes on the iſland till ſhips arrived from the continent to carry them away.

An authentic Account of the Loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip the Litchfield of 50 guns, Capt. Barton, on the coaſt of Barbary, contained in a letter from an officer of ſaid ſhip, dated Morocco, January 1. 1759.

" To paint our dreadful ſituation when ſhipwrecked on this barbarous coaſt, is a taſk I ſhall not pretend to. Such a calamity is much eaſier conceived than expreſſed. However, to give a faint ſketch of what we ſuffered, firſt from the violence of the ſea, and again from the barbarity of the Moors, I have tranſmitted you the following ſhort journal, which, though far ſhort of our real ſufferings, may ſerve at leaſt to give you ſome idea of our misfortunes.

" On the 11th of November 1758, we left Ireland, in company with ſeveral men of war and tranſports, under the command of Commodore Keppel, intended for the reduction of Goree. Our voyage was happy and proſperous till the 28th, when the weather turned very ſqually, with much thunder and lightning, and a great fall of rain. At this time we imagined ourſelves at leaſt twenty-five leagues from the land; in which all our reckonings agreed; ſo that we were in no wiſe uneaſy about the gale, though it blew ſo hard, that at twelve at night we were obliged to hand our mainſail, and go under our courſes. My watch was in the firſt part of the night. About one or two next morning I was relieved by the firſt lieutenant, who took the charge of the watch. I went to bed. At this time we had the Commodore right a-head, ſteering ſouth. About ſix o'clock I was awaked with a dreadful ſhock, and a confuſed noiſe on deck. As I had no idea of being near land, I at firſt apprehended we had run foul of another ſhip: but upon coming up I was ſoon made ſenſible of our dreadful ſituation, and that our ſhip was aground. The ſea was going mountains high, and was breaking over us at all quarters; and as our broadſide was to the land, our maſts ſoon went overboard, and carried ſeveral of our men along with them. The land appeared to us about two cables length off, rocky, rugged, and uneven.

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* Now Fort St Michael. † Now Fort St Francis.

"In this ſituation we remained for ſome time, our maſts and yards hanging alongſide, the ſhip beating violently upon the rocks, and the waves breaking over us with ſuch force, that we expected every moment to be our laſt. Happily for us, what we dreaded would prove our deſtruction, proved our ſafety; ſome of the monſtrous waves rebounding from the rocks upon our ſtarboard-quarter, ſhifted the ſhip and gave us ſome hopes of bringing her head towards the ſea, which we at laſt effected, though with infinite toil and labour. The proſpect of ſafety made us redouble our efforts; and finding it neceſſary to get as much as poſſible over to the larboard-ſide, to prevent the ſhip from heeling, we at laſt made ſhift to bring over moſt of our upper-deck guns; which had the effect we wiſhed for; the ſhip righted, and we had now ſome proſpect of at leaſt a few hours longer life.

"The vicinity of the land, and our boats being in good order, proved a temptation our people could not reſiſt. Notwithſtanding all that could be ſaid againſt it, and the proſpect of a moſt terrible ſea, one of the boats was launched, and eight of our beſt people jumped in, and many more would have followed, had not a rolling ſea parted her from the ſhip. She diſappeared in a moment, and all on board periſhed.

"About four in the afternoon the weather became a little more favourable, and the waves began to abate; but unhappily for us, the boats were all broke to pieces, and our ſubſiſtence on board entirely cut off, the ſhip being ſo full of water, that we could not poſſibly get at our proviſions. The quarter and poop were the only places we could get footing in.

"The water beginning to ebb, one of our men, with the approbation of the captain, propoſed to ſwim aſhore; and was ſo happy as to ſucceed. His good fortune induced others to follow his example; and ninety-five of the crew, with the ſecond lieutenant and myſelf, got alſo ſafe aſhore. Upon the beach we found numbers of Moors, whom at firſt we imagined humanity had drawn there to afford us aſſiſtance; but we were ſoon undeceived. Self-intereſt was their only view. To ſuch as had ſtripped before they came into the water, they afforded not the leaſt aſſiſtance; but to thoſe who had a ſhirt or waiſtcoat, of which they could make plunder, theſe they laid hold of, and would even venture a little for the ſake of what they had with them: but immediately upon their coming aſhore, the true motives of their conduct appeared: they ſtripped them of every thing, and unmercifully left them without cloaths or covering, upon the open beach, to the inclemency of a cold rainy night in the month of November: and to ſuch a pitch did their cruelty extend, that if any appeared unwilling to part with their cloaths, a dagger or ſtiletto was preſented to their breaſt, and the unhappy ſufferer muſt either part with what he had, or with his life.

"When it began to turn dark, we made ſhift to kindle a fire with ſome pieces of the wreck, and having picked up a piece of ſail-cloth, which the Moors did not think worth carrying off, with it we made a ſmall tent; into which we crowded, and paſt a moſt uncomfortable and tedious night, bewailing our own misfortunes, but more thoſe of our companions on ſhip-board, who were expoſed to the utmoſt danger, without having it in our power to give them the ſmalleſt aſſiſtance.

"Next morning, the 30th, the weather ſtill continued ſqually: we perceived our ſhip had ſuffered greatly during the night. About ſix we came to the ſhore, to afford what aſſiſtance we could to ſuch as ſhould attempt ſwimming on ſhore. It was now low water, and the people on board having finiſhed a raft, lowered it down, and fifteen got upon it; but it was ſoon overturned, and only three or four of the whole number ſaved.

"While it was low water, a good many attempted to ſwim aſhore, many of whom periſhed either by the waves, or upon the rocks. However, one of thoſe who had the good fortune to reach the ſhore, brought along with him a ſmall rope, which being made faſt to a greater one on board, we hauled that on ſhore, and made one end of it faſt to the rocks, while the other was made faſt on board. This happily proved the means of ſaving numbers, who, by warping upon the rope, got ſafe to ſhore, though many in attempting it were waſhed off by the impetuous ſurf, and periſhed.

"About twelve o'clock the flood returned, and with it ſo high a ſurf, that the rope was of no farther uſe. We on ſhore, for the firſt time, thought of taking a little ſuſtenance, and having picked up ſome of our drowned turkies, we broiled them, and made a hearty breakfaſt, with a refreſhing draught of good water, which we found a little way up the country. We had juſt finiſhed our repaſt, when the Moors came down in great numbers, and forced us down to the ſhore, to aſſiſt them in bringing iron-bound caſks, or other materials, that came aſhore from the wreck. In this we were employed till about three, when we took another repaſt, and then went to the rocks, to look after our people on board the ſhip, and to aſſiſt them in getting on ſhore.

"On coming down we found our ſhipmates in a moſt deplorable condition. The high ſurf had divided the ſhip into three parts: the fore-part was overſet, with the keel uppermoſt; the middle part was driving every moment to pieces; and part of the poop, one piece of which, juſt as we got down, broke off with thirty men on it, only eight of whom got aſhore, and theſe ſo much bruiſed on the rocks, that we deſpaired of their recovery.

"The after-part of the poop, and a ſmall part of the deck, was nly part now above water, on which our captain and 130 more expecting every moment to be their laſt. And, indeed, ſcarce a wave paſſed, without waſhing off ſome, few or none of whom came alive on ſhore.

" About four, the tide, and with it the waves, began to fall; and as the rope ſtill remained faſt, we had hopes that this would prove the means of ſaving many. We frequently beckoned to the captain to take the rope, as we knew he could not ſwim; but he ſeemed reſolved to ſtay to the laſt. However, about five, we ſaw him venture down, along with an able ſeaman, who endeavoured all he could to keep up his ſpirits, and aſſiſt him in warping. Happily he got ſo near, as to be able to lay hold of a ſmall rope we threw to his aſſiſtance, at a time when, quite faint with fatigue and want of nouriſhment, he was no longer able to reſiſt the violence of the waves; but had loſt his hold of the great rope, and muſt unavoidably have periſhed. We got him on ſhore, and, after a little reſt and refreſhment, he was able to walk up to the tent. In his way up, the Moors would have ſtripped him; but our people plucked up courage, and oppoſed them; upon which they thought proper to deſiſt.

" After the captain got on ſhore, the reſt of our people came very faſt, many of whom got ſafe on ſhore. When it began to turn dark, the Moors would not allow us to remain longer; but having ſent to the Baſhaw, he gave us liberty to return; which we did with lighted torches, to ſhow our unhappy ſhipmates we ſtill were at hand to aſſiſt them. And indeed it had the deſired effect; for many who would otherwiſe have remained on the wreck, now took to the rope, moſt of whom got on ſhore; though ſeveral, from the intenſe darkneſs of the night, whom in day-light we eaſily could have aſſiſted, fell off and periſhed within a yard or two of us: A circumſtance, perhaps, as moving as any we had yet met with.

" About nine at night, finding no more would come aſhore, we retired to our tent; and about one the ſhip went all to pieces, and between thirty and forty men, who ſtill remained on board, were waſhed off and periſhed. This we learned from one man, who happily was caſt aſhore, after being two hours toſſed about upon a piece of the quarter-galley. In the morning, we found the ſhore covered with the wreck, and the Moors very buſy in picking up every thing that could be of any uſe to them. As for us, they would not allow us the ſmalleſt thing, except proviſions, of which they allowed us to take as much as we pleaſed. This day we called a muſter, and found the number ſaved amounted to 220 in all, having loſt 130 men, among whom was our firſt lieutenant, the captain of marines, his lieutenant, the purſer, gunner, carpenter, and ſeveral midſhipmen.

" Next day, December 2. we had ſome proſpect of better treatment, having received a letter from one Mr Butler at Saffy, factor to the Daniſh African company, deſiring to know what countrymen we were; to which the captain returned a very particular anſwer. By this meſſenger we learned, that one of our tranſports, and a bomb-tender, had likewiſe been ſhipwrecked about three leagues to the northward of us, and that moſt of the people had happily eſcaped.

" By the interpoſition of Mr Butler, we now received ſeveral neceſſaries from Saffy; and on the 6th, one Mr Andrews, an Iriſh gentleman, came himſelf, and brought with him a ſurgeon to dreſs our hurt people, ſeveral of whom were dreadfully bruiſed. He likewiſe ſupplied our men with blankets, and ſome Mooriſh cloaths, of which we ſtood in the greateſt need.

" On the 7th, we had a meſſage from the Emperor, with orders for the country people to ſupply us with cattle, &c.; which they accordingly did; but ſo miſerable, and in ſuch bad caſe, that we could ſcarce uſe them. At the ſame time the Emperor teſtified his pleaſure, that all the timbers, &c. of our ſhips, ſhould be carefully preſerved for the uſe of his ſhips of war.

" We remained on the coaſt till the 10th; when, by orders of the Emperor, we ſet out for Morocco; but not by the ſtraight road, having orders to meet the Emperor, who then was on his return from Sallee. About noon, we joined the crews of the other ſhipwrecked veſſels, which made our number, including officers, amount in all to 338. The men were mounted on camels, and the officers on horſes. In this manner we travelled, according to the faſhion of the country, from ſun-riſing to ſun-ſetting, without a halt; but this we did not look on as any great hardſhip, as our men were pretty well recovered, and we had no want of liquor to refreſh us, though often we were but ill ſerved with proviſions and other neceſſaries.

" On the 12th, we got ſight of the Emperor's cavalcade; ſoon after which, one of the grand officers, a relation of the Emperor's, came up, and obliged Captain Barton to write a letter to the Governor of Gibraltar, to know whether his Britannic Majeſty would ſettle a peace with him, as the former one was ſome time expired. After this we continued our march, without any thing material happening, except now and then little diſturbances from the Moors, whoſe thieviſh diſpoſition obliged us to be much upon our guard, to protect the little we had left from being ſtolen from us.

" On the 18th, we entered the city of Morocco. Same day we had an audience of the Emperor, whom we found on horſeback, ſurrounded by 500 of his guards, in the court before his palace, the uſual place of giving audience. Very little paſſed on either ſide; only we underſtood from the Emperor, that as he was neither at peace nor war with England, he would detain us till an ambaſſador arrived to ſettle affairs betwixt the two crowns; and having aſſigned us two houſes to live in, we were diſmiſſed.

" The habitation aſſigned us was ſufficiently large, but ſo full of dirt and vermin, that it coſt us ſeveral days hard labour before we could make it tolerable. Here we lived pretty quietly, repairing our habitation, and making cloaths for ourſelves, till the 26th, when an order from the Emperor came, for all our men to turn out and work like other ſlaves; which they were all obliged to do, except the officers, the ſick, and a few who were left to cook for the reſt. Their work was carrying wood for buildings, and weeding in the Emperor's garden, at which they continued from ſeven in the morning till four at night. In this ſituation we ſtill remain, waiting impatiently for a return from Gibraltar, to redeem us from this land of oppreſſion and miſery," &c.

Captain Milbank of the Guernſey was ſent as ambaſſador to the Emperor of Morocco, who treated for the ranſom of the crew of the Litchfield, and ſome other Britiſh ſubjects, and, upon their delivery to him, paid 170,000 hard dollars.

Captain Barton, upon his return to England, was tried for the loſs of the ſhip, and moſt honourably acquitted; and he was immediately appointed to the command of the Temeraire of 74 guns, together with the ſurviving officers and crew of the Litchfield.

Note 126. A Liſt of the Fleet ſent out under Vice-Admiral Oſborn, 1758.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Prince,	90	Henry Oſborn, Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Edward Clark, 2d.
St George,	90	Charles Saunders, Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Alex. Hood.
Monarch,	74	John Montague.
Culloden,	74	Smith Callis.
Swiftſure,	70	Tho. Stanhope.
Hampton Court,	64	Hon. Aug. John Hervey.
Monmouth,	64	Arthur Gardiner.
Berwick,	64	Robert Hughes.
Revenge,	64	John Storr.
St Alban's,	60	James Baker.
Princeſs Louiſa,	60	John Lloyd.
Jerſey,	60	John Barker.
Montagu,	60	Joſhua Rowley.
Guernſey,	50	Mark Milbank.
Preſton,	50	John Evans.
Ambuſcade,	40	Rich. Gwynne.
Rainbow,	40	Chr. Baſſet.
Lyme,	28	Edward Vernon.
Tartar's Prize,	24	Tho. Bailey.
Deal Caſtle,	20	George Tindal.
Gibraltar,	20	William M'Cleverty.
Glaſgow,	20	And. Wilkinſon.
Sheerneſs,	20	John Clarke.
Favourite,	16	Timothy Edwards.
Fortune,	14	Reginal Cock.

Note 127. Liſt of the French Squadron commanded by M. de la Clue.

Ships	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
L'Oçean,	80	M. de la Clue, Chef d'Eſcadre.
Le Redoutable,	74	
Le Guerrier,	74	
Le Centaur,	74	
Le Souveraign,	74	
Le Content,	64	
Le Lion,	64	
L'Hippopotame,	50	
L'Oiſeau,	30	

Note 128. A Deſcription of the City of Embden.

EMBDEN,

Which is the capital of Eaſt Frieſland, is ſituated on the north ſide of the River Ems, on the Dollert bay, in E. Long. 6. 45. N. Lat 53. 40. It is a rich, large, populous city and port, and was formerly a Hans town and ſovereign ſtate, under the protection of the Dutch; but on the death of the laſt Count of Eaſt Frieſland, the King of Pruſſia ſeized the city and adjacent country, and has kept it ever ſince. It is fortified towards the land in a modern manner; but whether from the badneſs of the fortifications, or the weakneſs of the garriſons, we cannot ſay, but the city fell more than once into the hands of his Pruſſian Majeſty's enemies, particularly in 1757, and was recovered the beginning of next year, by the conduct and valour of Commodore Holmes. The iſland Naſſa, which lies in the Dollert bay, over againſt this city, makes the harbour as ſecure as any on the German coaſt. They have alſo ſeveral artificial canals, by which they can bring large veſſels into the heart of the town; and by ſluices they can lay a conſiderable part of the country under water. The houſes are generally neat and high, and the town-hall very magnificent. They are very induſtrious, and carry on a conſiderable trade.

Note 129. A Liſt of the Fleet under the command of Admiral Hawke in Spring 1758.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Ramillies,	90	750	Sir Edward Hawke, K. B. Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Witt. Taylor.
Union,	90	750	Michael Everitt.
Newark,	80	700	William Holburne.
Chicheſter,	70	500	William Saltern Willet.
Alcide,	64	500	James Douglas.
Intrepid,	64	500	Edward Pratten.
Medway,	60	420	Charles Proby.
Huſſar,	28	200	John Elliot.
Southampton,	32	220	James Gilchriſt.
Coventry,	28	200	Carr Scroop.

Note 130. A Liſt of the General and Staff Officers, and Land-forces, on the Expedition to St Malo, on the Coaſt of France, 1758, with a Deſcription of the City of St Malo.

Lieut.-General his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Commander in Chief.

Lieut.-Generals, Lord George Sackville,
William Earl of Ancrum.

Major-Generals, Hon. John Waldegrave,
John Moſtyn,
Alexander Dury,
Hon. George Boſcawen,
Granville Elliot.

Brigadier-General Colonel George Auguſtus Elliot.
Adjutant-General Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hotham.
Quartermaſter-General Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Watſon.

Regiments.	*Commanding Officers.*
3 battalions of foot-guards,	Major-General Dury.
5th regiment, -	Lieut.-Col. John Irwine.
20th, - -	Lieut.-Col. John Beckwith.
23d, Royal Welſh Fuzileers,	Lieut.-Col. Edward S. Pole.
24th, - -	Lieut.-Col. Rufane.
25th, - -	Lieut.-Col. George Scot.
30th, - -	Lieut.-Col Sir W. Boothby, Bart.
33d, - -	Lieut.-Col. Lord G. H. Lenox.
34th, - -	Lieut.-Col. J. Reed.
36th, - -	Lieut.-Col. William Wilkinſon.
67th, - -	Lieut.-Col. Robert Robinſon.
68th, - -	Colonel John Lambton.
72d, - -	Colonel Cha. Duke of Richmond.

ST

St Malo.

A city of France, in the province of Britanny, is ſituated in the latitude of 48 degrees 38 minutes north, and 1 degree 57 minutes to the weſt. The town ſtands upon a rock, called the iſland of St Aaron, ſurrounded by the ſea at high water, which is now joined to the continent, by means of a ſort of cauſey or dike, near a mile long, called the Sillon, which has been often damaged by ſtorms, and was almoſt quite ruined in the year 1730. At the end of this cauſey next the town, is a caſtle, flanked with large towers, a good ditch, and a large baſtion. The city nearly covers the whole ſurface of the iſland, and is of an oblong form, ſurrounded with a ſtrong rampart on which there is a number of cannon. There is always in it a good garriſon. The cathedral church is dedicated to St Vincent, and ſtands in the ſquare of the ſame name, as do alſo the town-houſe and the epiſcopal palace. There are ſome other ſquares in the place, but leſs remarkable; and as to the ſtreets, except two or three, they are all very narrow. There being no ſprings of freſh water in St Malo, the inhabitants are at great pains to convey the rain which falls on the roofs of their houſes into ciſterns; and of this they have enough for all family uſes. There is only one pariſh-church in the town, though it contains between 9000 and 10,000 inhabitants; but there are ſeveral convents of Monks and Nuns, and a general hoſpital. The two entrances into the harbour are defended by ſeveral forts, ſuch as that of the Conchal; of the great and the little bay; the forts of Iſle-Rebours, Sezembra, Roteneuf; the caſtle of Latte, and Fort-Royal. Theſe are ſeveral little iſles near the harbour, the moſt conſiderable whereof is that of St Sezembre, which is near a quarter of league in circumference, and ſerve as ſo many outworks to the fortifications of the city, and are uſeful as bulwarks, by breaking the violence of the waves, which otherwiſe would beat with great force againſt the walls of the city.

At the end of the cauſey next the continent ſtands the ſuburb of St Servant, large and well built. Here the merchants have their houſes and ſtore-houſes. Here is the dock-yard; and a ſecure harbour is formed by the river Rance, where ſhips of great burden can ride at anchor very near the houſes.

The harbour is one of the beſt in the kingdom, and moſt frequented by merchant-ſhips; but it is of very difficult and dangerous acceſs, on account of the rocks which lie round it. The town of St Malo is exceedingly well ſituated for trade; and accordingly, in this reſpect, it has ſucceeded beyond moſt towns in France. It maintains a trade with England, Holland, and Spain. The commerce of Spain is of all the moſt conſiderable, and moſt profitable to the inhabitants of St Malo, the ſhips of the Malouins being frequently employed as regiſter-ſhips by the Spaniards, to carry out the rich cargoes to Peru and Mexico, and bring home treaſure and plate from America.— [illegible] ts of St Malo carry on a conſiderable trade in dry and [illegible] Newfoundland. They ſend to this fiſhery a good many veſſels from 100 to 300 tons burthen, with ſalt for the fiſh, and proviſions for ſubſiſting the crews. They carry their fiſh to Italy, Spain, and ſome to Bourdeaux and Bayonne, and bring home the returns in fruits, ſoap, oil, &c. which are diſpoſed of to great advantage at Nantz.

St Malo is the capital of the biſhopric of that name, which is of conſiderable extent; and the ſoil about it produces moſt kinds of grain and fruits in great abundance. The moſt remarkable towns in the diſtrict and dioceſe of St Malo, are St Servand, Cancalle, Chateauneuf, Dinan, Tintiniac, Combourg, Montfort, Breal, Guer, Ploermel, Joſſelin, &c.

Note 131. A Liſt of the Fleet deſtined to act on the Coaſt of France, under the command of Commodore Howe, 1758.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Eſſex,	64	Hon. Richard Howe. Capt. Rd. Dorril.
Rocheſter,	50	R. Duff.
Deptford,	50	J. Holwell.
Portland,	50	J. Mapleſden.
* Jaſon,	50	Wm. Paſton.
Pallas,	36	A. Cleveland.
Brilliant,	36	Hyde Parker.
Active,	32	Rich. Hughes.
Renown,	32	G. Mackenzie.
Richmond,	32	T. Hankerſon.
Tartar,	28	John Knight.
Maidſtone,	28	D. Digges.
Flamborough,	28	Ed. Jekyl.
Roſe,	24	B. Clive.
Succeſs,	24	P. H. Ourry.
Saltaſh,	16	W. Stirling.
Swallow,	16	J. Lendrick.
Diligence,	16	Joſ. Eaſtwood.
Speedwell,	16	Joſ. Fraine.
Cormorant,	14	P. Mouat.
Pluto, Salamander, } fireſhips	8 8	Ja. Johnſtone. J. Elphinſton.
Granada, Infernal, } bomb-ket.	8 8	S. Uvedale. James Mackenzie.
100 tranſports,		10 ſtore-ſhips,
20 tenders,		10 cutters.

The crews of the above fleet, excluſive of the ſtore-ſhips and tranſports, amounted to near 6000 men.

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* Had only her upper tier of guns in, and was employed as a tranſport, having troops on board.

Note 132. A Liſt of the General and Staff Officers on the Expedition againſt Cherburg, with a Liſt of the Guns and Stores found there, &c. and a Deſcription of the Place.

Lieutenant-General Thomas Bligh, Commander in Chief.
John Moſtyn.
Major-Generals, Alexander Dury.
Hon. George Boſcawen.
Granville Elliot.
Brigadier-General, Colonel George Auguſtus Elliot.
Quarter-maſter-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Clark.
Adjutant-General, Captain William Viſcount Fitzmaurice.

A Return of the Braſs and Iron Ordnance and Stores, taken or deſtroyed at or near Cherburgh.

5 iron guns at the batteries beyond Querqueville.
8 ditto, 12 and 6 pounders, at the batteries on this ſide Querqueville.
3 ditto, 12 pounders, At Fort Querqueville.
1 ditto, 14 inch mortar,
5 ditto guns, 6 pounders, at Fort Hornet.
4 braſs 24 pounders,
4 ditto 16 ditto.
2 ditto 12 ditto,
2 ditto 14 inch mortars, At Fort Galette.
3 iron guns, 12 pounders,
1 ditto, 14 inch mortar,
2 braſs 12 pounders, on the road to Cherburgh.
10 ditto guns, In the town of Cherburg.
52 iron ditto,
15 ditto on a ſand-hill intrenchment.
2 ditto 42 pounders, At Fort Tourlaville.
1 ditto 14 inch mortar,
500 13¾ inch ſhells,
6000 ſhot of different ſizes, At Fort Galette.
1 caſk of flints,
2 ditto of lead ſhot,
17 barrels of gunpowder left with the engineers to deſtroy the Forts.
13 ditto, with a great quantity of ſtores and ſhot, thrown into the ſea at the redoubt of Tourlaville.
40 filled cartridges for 42 pounders.
1 large gun.
211, 14 inch-ſhells.
113 ſmall arms, deſtroyed at Fort Galette.
300 ditto, and muſquetoons, deſtroyed at Cherburgh.
21,000 lb. of gunpowder at Hornet.
27,000 ditto of ditto at Cherburg magazine.
4 tons of match.

CHERBURG,

A ſea port of France, in the province of Normandy, ſituated on the north coaſt of the peninſula of the Cotentin, at the bottom of a large bay, in the form of a creſcent, between the Capes of La Hogue and Barfleur, being about five leagues diſtant from the one, and ſix from the other. It has the ſea on the north; a large plain, a full league in length, on the eaſt; on the ſouth, ſeveral pleaſant ridges of arable ground, and a large hill, called the Roule, on the top of which is a large wood, called the foreſt of Brix and Tourlaville; and on the weſt, another plain extending about half a league from the place.

The town ſtands in the Lat. of 49 deg, 38 min. N. and 1 deg. 33 min. W. about nine miles from the town of La Hogue, four from that of Valogne, ſixteen from the city of Coutances, and twenty from Granville by land; eighteen from the iſle of Wight and Portſmouth, ſeven from Alderney, ſixteen from Guernſey, and eighteen from Jerſey, by ſea. It is of a form nearly oval, and has a large ſuburb round the harbour. In the year 1687, Louis XIV. intended to fortify it in the modern manner, enlarge its circumference, and improve the harbour, by the addition of a good baſon, according to plans which had been drawn by the Marſhal de Vauban. He had not only begun theſe improvements, but had carried the new walls to a conſiderable height in the year 1688: but in 1689, for ſome reaſons of ſtate, the old and new fortifications were entirely demoliſhed; ſo that nothing now remains either of the ancient or new works, but two old towers, which have eſcaped deſtruction, one whereof is employed as a powder magazine.

The ſtreets are narrow, and ill laid out; the houſes are all of ſtone, covered with ſuch ſlate as the country affords, which is very coarſe; the buildings however are durable and neat, tho' not regular. They reckon about ſix thouſand inhabitants, in the city and ſuburbs. There are two large market places, one called La Place du Calvaire, of a ſquare form, in which is erected a large croſs; the other is near the harbour, and in it is the guard-houſe for the city militia. There is a fountain in the town which throws up water by two pipes; and three in the ſuburbs: That in the town is the moſt conſiderable; the water is conveyed into it by a ſubterraneous canal, from a ſpring a quarter of a league off. There are two ſmall rivers which empty themſelves into the harbour of Cherburg. The Yvette, and the Trotebec, which is the largeſt, and having paſſed through the plain of Tourlaville, joins the Yvette, and, together, enter the harbour of Cherburg. This harbour lies on the eaſt and ſouth ſides of the town; the water riſes in at ſpring-tides about fifteen feet, and ſix or ſeven at other times; but at low-water, nothing remains but the water of the river. Since the beginning of this century the inhabitants began to build two jetties of looſe ſtones, without mortar, and made ſmall additions to them every year for ſome time after; but theſe not being raiſed high enough, the ſea covered them at high water, by which means ſhips were in danger of running againſt them. Two veſſels in particular had this misfortune in the month of January 1731, and one of them was entirely loſt. Theſe inconveniencies probably gave riſe to the great improvements which have lately been made in that harbour, whereof we ſhall give a more particular account, as the place is now again (1790) becoming a port of conſequence. About four leagues from the town ſeveral forts are built along the bay, viz. the redoubt of Tourlaville, Fort Onglet, Fort Gallet, Fort Equerdreville, and Fort Choiſeuil, to defend the road in time of war, from the Britiſh privateers, eſpecially thoſe of Guernſey and Jerſey, who are continually cruizing before Cherburg. The redoubt of Tourlaville lies F. S. E. from Cherburg, and the others toward the W. S. W. Fort Gallet is the moſt conſiderable, and Fort Choiſeuil ſtands at the greateſt diſtance from the town. The iſle of Pelee lies N. E. from the town, about 800 yards in length from N. N. W. to S. S. E. and about 600 in breadth from E. N. E. to W. S. W. It ſecures the road from north-eaſterly winds, but at the time of ſpring-tides is itſelf covered with water.

W. N. W. from the town, and weſt from Fort Gallet there is another little harbour, called La Foſſe du Gallet, in which the water at ſpring-tides riſes from 18 to 20 feet, ſecured from north and northweſt winds by the point of Equerdreville and the iſle of Hommet, which lies about the diſtance of a muſquet ſhot from it. On the N. E. it is covered by two rocks, which ſerve as a kind of jetty to it. This harbour might eaſily be enlarged by means of a piece of ground adjoining, called the King's meadow, ſo as to contain an hundred veſſels at once.

The great road lies to the north of the town, being about a league and a half in length from eaſt to weſt, and having a bottom of fine ſand. The water riſes in it in ſpring-tides from twelve to thirteen fathoms, in ordinary tides from ten to eleven, and at low water from eight to eight and a half. The beſt anchorage is to the north of the harbour, where veſſels are ſecured againſt all danger from eaſt-ſouth eaſt to weſt-ſouth-weſt winds; and northerly winds, which otherwiſe would be moſt dangerous, only ſerve to carry them into the harbour.

Whatever motives Louis XIV. had for demoliſhing the fortifications of Cherburg in the year 1689, it was never the intention of the Court of France that the harbour of that place ſhould be neglected, or that a town of ſuch importance ſhould continue always in an open defenceleſs ſtate. The late Cardinal Fleury, always watchful to promote the intereſt and grandeur of France, reſolved to improve this harbour to the utmoſt, and put the town into a proper ſtate of defence. For this end he employed the famous M. de Caux, principal engineer to the preſent King of France, to draw the proper plans, a part whereof has been already put in execution. Two jettees of ſtone have been built at the mouth of the harbour, extending in length to the low-water mark, and ſo ſtrong that the beſt tools could ſcarce enter them. A large baſon has been conſtructed on the ſouth end of the harbour, capable of containing 400 veſſels and frigates of 50 guns, and a large ſluice between the baſon and the harbour for clearing and deepening the channel. It was about forty French feet in breadth, and one hundred and ſixty-two in length. It ſtood upon a bottom of ſand two or three feet deep, under which was a bed of marle, and ſeven or eight feet deeper, a bank of ſolid rock of unknown thickneſs. To lay the foundation ſo as not to be incommoded by the ſea, the whole ſpace was firſt of all incompaſſed with a battredeau thirty feet thick, faced on the outſide with ſtone, ſupported by rows of hurdles at the diſtance of two feet from on eanother, and the whole laid upon a bed of heath-broom, eſpecially on the ſide next the ſea, to prevent its waſhing away the ſand. On the ſide next the harbour, there was a ſmall ſluice made, by way of precaution, to let out the water to be raiſed by the machines when the tide was out. Laſtly, an excavation was made to the depth of ſixteen feet, wide enough to leave the workmen at liberty to go round about the foundation. It was not without many obſtructions that this depth was gained, for innumerable ſprings broke in upon the works, ſo that twelve chain-pumps in inclined poſitions were conſtantly employed, and thoſe ſcarce ſufficient to clear away the water, though they raiſed at leaſt one hundred and eighty cubic toiſes every hour. When the battredeau was ſurrounded by full tide, they were forced to have recourſe to five other chain-pumps in a vertical poſition, ſixteen feet high, and ſix or ſeven inches in diameter, to aſſiſt the former, and ſupply their place when they were out of order. Theſe were ſo uſeful, that ſoon after the number of inclined chain-pumps were reduced to four. The excavations were begun by portions about three fathoms wide; and when they came to a ſufficient depth, the piles were driven down to ſupport the vertical chain-pumps. As the column of water to be raiſed was fourteen or fifteen feet high, winches were applied of a proportionable ſtrength, which could be eaſily moved by twelve men, who were relieved at the end of two hours by other twelve, that the work might not be interrupted; and when one portion was thus hollowed along the whole breadth of the ſluice, they begun another, which was managed in the ſame manner; ſo that the whole extent of the ſluice was drained and hollowed in ſix months.

The maſon-work employed ſeveral years. The ſtones uſed in it, eſpecially for the floor and faces of the ſide-walls, were four feet in length, and a foot and an half in breadth; and they were not only firmly connected together by iron cramps faſtened with melted lead, but alſo inſerted into one another, ſo that if the force of the current ſhould have ſeparated the mortar or cement from the joints, no ſingle ſtone could be in the leaſt moved out of its place without the deſtruction of the whole. Care was alſo taken, that the cement employed for uniting the parts of this noble ſtructure, ſhould be proportioned to the other materials, and the excellency of the workmanſhip. The ordinary ſort was prepared in the following manner: Equal parts of the hardeſt ſhards, fragments of free ſtone, and ſcoriæ from iron-founderies, were powdered and ſifted; and when cleared and dried, were mixed together. Of theſe a kind of baſon was formed, in which they ſlakened about half the quantity of quicklime, and let it lie ſome hours, after which they mixed all well together, and placed it on a ſtone or wooden platform, to be beaten once a-day with batts armed with iron, till the cement was reduced to a ſoft paſte. For filling up the joints of the free-ſtone facing of the ſluice, they uſed another kind of cement, made of equal parts of teſt powder or pieces of crucibles, ſandever, and ſmith's forge ſcales, all reduced to a powder, to which about half the quantity of ſlaked lime was added. This compoſition was mixed with the ſame precaution as the former, and a quantity of large red ſnails, without ſhells, beat up into a paſte with it.

From the plan of the ſluice of Cherburg, it appears that thoſe who projected this fabric, have ſatisfied themſelves with one pair of gates near the end next the baſon, commonly called ebb-gates, and neglected flood-gates as uſeleſs; but this expoſed the inhabitants to great inconveniencies, as they could not, by this means, lay the baſon dry to careen and refit the ſhips that were in it; and we are told that they were very ſenſible of this inconvenience, when it was too late to remove it. It likewiſe appears from the plan, that the channel between the jetties lies directly north and ſouth, whereas the currents of the tides run north-weſt or ſouth-eaſt, by which means ſhips were apt to run againſt the jetties in their way to the harbour, which would not have happened if there had been flood-gates; becauſe theſe being ſhut, the force of the tide would have been conſiderably leſſened, and veſſels eaſily conducted to the quays. A third inconvenience was, that the wickets made in the gates of the ſluice were only four feet broad and ſeven feet high, covered with vannes, opened and ſhut with ropes by the help of ſeveral pullies and a capſtane, which was alſo a diſadvantage, becauſe the quantity of water ſupplied by theſe wickets had not ſo much force as might have been wiſhed, for clearing the harbour and the channel between the jetties; whereas, if inſtead of theſe wickets, a turning door had been made in each gate, the action of the water reſerved in the baſon would have been much more conſiderable.

This great ſluice, with the baſon and jetties, ſeem to have been completed before the year 1750; but there are a good many other ſluices in the plan, particularly two large ones on the ſouth ſide of the baſon, to collect the waters of the Yvette, in a large reſervoir without the town, and let them looſe at low water, to clear and deepen the baſon; ſeveral ſmall ſluices for circulating the waters of the river in the ditches of the town; and two larger ones at the end of the quays, within 500 yards of the low-water mark, whoſe action could not fail to deepen the mouth of the harbour a good way beyond the head of the jetties, ſo as to render it capable of admitting ſhips of very great burthen. In this expectation ſome ſteps were actually taken toward lengthening the jetties, and carrying them a good way beyond the low-water mark. Though none of the laſt-mentioned ſluices have been executed, yet there is little ground to doubt that if the whole plan had been completed, and all the intended works finiſhed, they would have anſwered the moſt ſanguine expectations of the French Court, and been of the greateſt ſervice to merchant-ſhips, and frigates of forty and fifty guns. But it being impoſſible for capital ſhips to enter this harbour improved to the utmoſt, another plan was concerted for ſheltering the road in ſuch a manner, that a fleet of ſhips of the firſt rate might lie ſecure in it from all winds, as well as from the attacks of an enemy.

In order to form an idea of this, it muſt be remembered, that the road of Cherburg faces the harbour, having its principal entrance, like that of the latter, towards the north; that it is a league and a half in length from eaſt to weſt, half a league in breadth from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt; and that the curve of the coaſt and the iſle of Pelee ſecure it from moſt winds, except thoſe from the north and north-weſt, which are the moſt favourable for bringing ſhips into the harbour, as the tide flows off that quarter. Another advantage is, that the bottom being of ſand and clay, and declining from ſouth to north, it is almoſt impoſſible for anchors to come home. It muſt alſo be obſerved, that on the ſouth-weſt of the iſle of Pelee, a ſhip may come to an anchor when the tide is at the loweſt, in five, ſix, or ſeven fathom water, and at a little diſtance from that iſland, in nine or ten. Theſe advantages of ſituation have ſuggeſted the deſign of covering this road by ſeveral moles, which would make it a very ſafe retreat for the largeſt veſſels. This project leaves a large ſpace on the north-weſt ſide of the road for the principal entry into this large baſon, having on the right and left ſide the two batteries; and another leſſer paſſage was intended to be left open on the eaſt for leſſer veſſels. As the iſle of Pelee is partly covered with water in ſpring tides, it was alſo propoſed to raiſe a high cauſey through it, with the battery at the north end of it, to command the approaches of the iſland, and the eaſt ſide of the road. The large fort was propoſed to defend the little harbour, formed by a prominent rock and a mole on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, which was ſuppoſed to be accommodated with all the conveniencies neceſſary for refitting and careening large veſſels.

It muſt be allowed, that if this ſcheme had been executed, it muſt have been of the higheſt advantage to France, which by this means would have had, oppoſite to the beſt harbours of England, a receptacle ſufficient to contain a ſtrong and numerous fleet, the utility of which in time of war is too evident to be inſiſted on. Or had even the harbour of Cherburg been finiſhed, it muſt have been of the greateſt advantage to navigation, as ſhips there might have waited in ſafety for a wind to carry them round the Capes of Barfleur and la Hogue; and the place muſt have become a ſtaple of great importance, as veſſels, inſtead of being expoſed in the road of Havre de Grace, or running the riſque of going into that harbour, might have ſent up their cargoes from Cherburg to Rouen in barges, which in twelve hours time might have reached the mouth of the Seine, and in four days arrived at Rouen.

It was propoſed, that the fortifications round the town ſhould conſiſt of eleven fronts, defended by as many baſtions, ſeven half-moons with flanks, and eight tenailles, beſides three detached works very conveniently placed at the entrance of the Yvette into the baſon, two towers in the form of detached baſtions to command the mouth of the harbour, two batteries oppoſite to the two curtains next to the jetties, together with the lunette on the rock, to command the approaches to the beach on each ſide, and two batteries, each containing twenty pieces of cannon, to ſecure the heads of the jetties.

Such were the grand projects formed for the improvement of the harbour, road, and town of Cherburg; and, ſo far as we have mentioned, they were, with immenſe labour and great expence, carried into execution. The promiſing proſpect vaniſhed, and the work and labour of years was entirely deſtroyed in a few days, in the year 1758.

On the gate of the grand ſluice were found the following inſcriptions:

On the Eaſt Side.

Hanc juſſit Lodovix, ſuaſit Floræus, et undis
Curavit mediis Asfeldus ſurgere molem:
Non aliis votis almæ præſentior urbis.
Ars frænavit aquas, fluctus domuitque minaces.
Hinc tutela viget, ſtat copia, gloria creſcit;
Hinc Rex, hinc ſapiens, heroſque manebit in ævum.

On the Weſt Side.

Ludovici XV. juſſu,
Floræi conſilio,
Asfeldi ducta,
In ævum ſtat hæc moles.

Ars naturæ victrix, aquarum impetum refrænat, facilem navibus tempeſtate actis adiium dat, tutelam afferit, copiam invehit, gloriam perpetuat, ſimulque principem, ſapientem, heroa, poſteritati commendat.

In Engliſh thus:

Louis and Fleury truſt to Asfeld's care,
Amidſt the waves to raiſe this mighty pier:
Propitious to our pray'rs the fabric ſtood,
Curb'd the fierce tide, and tam'd the threat'ning flood;
Hence wealth and ſafety flow, hence juſt renown,
The King, the ſtateſman, and the hero crown.

This Work,
By the command of Louis XV.
The advice of Cardinal Fleury,
And the direction of Count Asfeld,
Shall endure for ages.

Here art has ſubdued nature, ſet bounds to the raging waves, opened an eaſy paſſage to ſhips in diſtreſs, enſured ſafety, invited wealth, and perpetuated the glory of the monarch, the miniſter, and general.

Parody by an Officer in the Expedition.

Louis and Fleury muſt, with Asfeld, now
Reſign to George, to Pitt, to Bligh, and Howe.
One blaſt deſtroy'd the labour of an age,
Let looſe the tides, and bid the billows rage:
Their wealth and ſafety gone, their glory loſt,
The King's, the ſtateſman's, and the hero's boaſt.

Note 133. A Liſt of the Fleet under Lord Anſon, 1758.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Royal George,	100	George Lord Anſon, Admiral of the White. Capt. Sir Piercy Brett, Kt. John Campbell.
Ramillies,	90	Sir Edward Hawke, K. B. Admiral of the Blue. Capt. W. Taylor.
Neptune,	90	James Galbraith.
Duke,	90	Thomas Hanway.
Barfleur,	90	Samuel Graves.
Union,	90	Michael Everitt.
Newark,	80	William Holburne.
Magnanime,	74	J. H. Porter.
Shrewſbury,	74	Hugh Palliſer.
Lenox,	74	Francis Geary.
Norfolk,	74	John Bentley.
Torbay,	74	Hon. Auguſtus Keppel.
Chicheſter,	70	W. S. Willet.
Stirling Caſtle,	64	Samuel Corniſh.
Alcide,	64	James Douglas.
Duc d'Aquitaine,	64	Waſhington Shirley.
Fougueux,	64	Joſeph Knight.
Intrepide,	60	Edward Pratten.
Achilles,	60	Hon. Samuel Barrington.
Medway,	60	Charles Proby.
Dunkirk,	60	Robert Digby.
America,	60	Hon. John Byron.
Southampton,	36	James Gilchriſt.
Thames,	32	Stephen Colby.
Acteon,	28	Michael Clements.
Leoſtoffe,	28	Robert Haldane.
Coventry,	28	Carr Scroop.
Huſſar,	28	John Elliot.
Unicorn,	28	Thomas Graves.
Lizard,	28	Broderick Hartwell.

N. B. The crews of the above fleet amounted to about 15,500 men.

A

A Liſt of the different Squadrons (excluſive of frigates) which the French deſigned for the ſuccour of Louiſburg, under Commodores de Beaufremont, M. de la Clue, and M. de Beauſſier.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*
1 Le Tonnant,	80	1 Le Prothée,	64
2 L'Ocean,	80	1. 7 Belliqueux,	64
2 Le Redoubtable,	74	4 Le Celebre,	64
2 Le Guerrier,	74	4 Le Capricieux,	64
2 Le Centaur,	74	5 Le Bienfaiſant,	64
2 Le Souveraign,	74	6 Le Raiſonable,	64
3 Le Floriſſant,	74	3 Le Hardi,	64
4 Le Prudent,	74	3 Le Sphinx,	64
1 L'Heros,	74	3 Le Dragon,	64
1 L'Intrepide,	74	5 Le Warwick,	60
4 L'Entreprenant,	74	4 L'Apollon,	50

Thoſe marked thus 1 Eſcaped from Louiſburg and got to Quebec.
2 Blocked up in Carthagena by Admiral Oſborne.
3 Drove aſhore near the Iſle of Aix by Admiral Hawke.
4 Deſtroyed at Louiſburg.
5 Taken at ditto.
6 Taken by the Dorſetſhire on her way to Breſt.
7 Afterwards taken by the Antelope.

Note 134. Supplies granted for the Year 1759.

I. *For the Service of the current Year,* 1759.

	£.	s.	d.
For 60,000 ſeamen, including 84,145 marines at L.4 per man per month, for thirteen months, including the ordnance for ſea-ſervice,	3,120,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to the ſea-officers, -	238,491	9	8
Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his Majeſty's ſhips,	200,000	0	0
For 52,543 land-forces, including thoſe in Germany, and on an expedition under Maj.-General Hopſon, and 4010 invalids, in Great Britain, Guernſey, and Jerſey, -	1,256,130	15	2
For the pay of the general and ſtaff-officers, and officers of the hoſpitals, for the land-forces,	52,484	1	8
For maintaining the forces and garriſons in the plantations and Gibraltar, and for proviſions for the garriſons in Nova Scotia, Newfound-			
Carried forward,	£.4,867,106	6	6

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	4,867,106	6	6
land, Gibraltar, Providence, Cape Breton, and Senegal, -	742,531	5	7
For the charge of four regiments and one battalion of foot on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, ſerving in North America and Africa, -	40,879	13	9
For the charge of the office of ordnance for land-ſervice, -	220,789	11	9
Upon account, towards defraying the charge of pay and clothing for the militia from December 31. 1758 to March 25. 1760, and for repaying to his Majeſty the ſum of L.1332. 10s. advanced by him for the ſervice of the militia, purſuant to an addreſs of the Commons, November 29. 1758, -	90,000	0	0
For the reduced officers of the land-forces and marines, -	34,367	15	10
For penſions to half-pay officers widows married before December 25. 1716.	2,128	0	0
For allowances to the officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe-guards, and regiment of horſe, reduced, and to the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe-guards, -	2,958	19	7
Upon account, to be paid to the Eaſt-India Company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their ſettlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of a battalion of his Majeſty's forces, commanded by Colonel Adlercron, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland, -	20,000	0	0
Upon account, for out-penſioners of Chelſea hoſpital, -	26,000	0	0
Upon account, towards the ſupport of Greenwich hoſpital, -	10,000	0	0
To be employed in maintaining and ſupporting the Britiſh forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, -	10,000	0	0
Upon account, for ſupporting and maintaining the ſettlement of Nova Scotia, -	9,902	5	0
Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment, &c. of Georgia, from June 24. 1758 to June 24. 1759,	4,057	10	0
Upon account, towards enabling the governors of the Foundling hoſpital, to receive all ſuch children under a certain age, to be by them limited, as ſhall be brought to the ſaid hoſpital: and			
Carried forward,	£.6,062,721	8	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	6,062,721	8	0
alſo towards enabling them to maintain and educate ſuch children as are now under their care; and to continue to carry into execution the good purpoſes for which they were incorparated; to be iſſued and paid, without fee or any deduction whatſoever,	20,000	0	0
To ditto a farther ſum of	30,000	0	0
Upon account, to enable his Majeſty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred; and to take all ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat any enterpriſes or deſigns of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require,	1,000,000	0	0
	£.7,130,721	8	0

III. *For Foreign Subſidies, Pay to Foreign Troops, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
For defraying the charge of 38,000 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and Count of Buckkeburg, together with that of general and ſtaff-officers, actually employed againſt the common enemy, in concert with the King of Pruſſia, from December 25. 1758. to December 24. 1759. both incluſive, to be iſſued in advance every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Heſſian forces now in the ſervice of Great Britain; the ſaid body of troops to be muſtered by an Engliſh commiſſary, and the effective ſtate thereof to be aſcertained by the ſignature of the commander in chief of the forces,	398,697	17	2
Upon account, as a preſent ſupply, towards defraying the charge of forage, bread, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and of proviſions, wood, ſtraw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingencies of his Majeſty's combined army, under the command of Prince Ferdinand,	500,000	0	0
For defraying the charge of 3040 horſe and 15,972 foot, officers included, together with general and ſtaff-officers, hoſpital and artillery, of the troops of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel,	339,480	2	6
is Majeſty — to make good his en-			
Carried forward,	£.1,238,177	19	9

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	1,238,177	19	9
gagements with the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, purſuant to treaty, January 17. 1759.	60,000	0	0
——— to make good his engagements with the King of Pruſſia, purſuant to a convention, December 7. 1758, -	670,000	0	0
	£.1,968,177	19	9

III. *For Expences incurred and not provided for.*

For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majeſty's land-forces, and other ſervices incurred in 1758, -	£.466,785	10	5¾
For defraying of ſervices performed by the office of ordnance for land-ſervice in 1758,	323,987	13	3
For the charge of tranſport ſervice for 1758, including the expence of victualling his Majeſty's land-forces within that year, -	667,771	19	7
Upon account, for defraying the charges incurred by ſupporting and maintaining the colony of Nova Scotia in 1757,	11,278	18	5
Upon account, to enable his Majeſty to give a proper compenſation to the reſpective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them in the levying, cloathing, and pay of the troops raiſed by them, according as the active vigour and ſtrenuous efforts of the reſpective provinces ſhall be thought by his Majeſty to merit, -	200,000	0	0
To make good the like ſum iſſued by his Majeſty to John Mill, Eſq; to be by him paid over to the victuallers and innholders in Southampton, and other victuallers and innholders in the like circumſtances, in conſideration of the great expences they were put to by the Heſſian troops having been ſo long billeted at their houſes, purſuant to an addreſs of the Commons,	2,500	0	0
	£.1,679,324	1	8¾

IV. *For paying Debts, replacing Sums in the Sinking Fund, &c.*

Towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy, -	1,000,000	0	0
Carried forward,	£.1,000,000	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	1,000,000	0	0¼
To enable his Majeſty to diſcharge the like ſum raiſed in purſuance of an act of laſt ſeſſion, and charged upon the firſt ſupplies to be granted in this ſeſſion, -	800,000	0	0
To replace to the ſinking fund the like ſum paid out of it to make good the deficiency, on July 5. 1758,—of the additional ſtamp duty, &c.	24,371	6	11¾
—— on the duties on glaſs, &c.	8,881	11	10½
	£.1,833,252	18	10¾

V. *For extraordinary Services, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
To enable the commiſſioners to make compenſation for the purchaſe of lands near Chatham dock-yard, -	708	3	0
—— at Portſmouth, -	6,937	13	7½
—— at Plymouth, -	25,153	17	6
To make good the intereſt due by government on the above three ſums, -	1,716	1	7½
For defraying the charges incurred in purſuance of the above articles, -	2,443	3	1
Towards carrying on the works for fortifying and ſecuring the harbour of Milford, -	10,000	0	0
To be applied towards the improving, widening, and enlarging the paſſage over and through London bridge, - -	15,000	0	0
To pay off the debts affecting the forfeited eſtate of James Drummond, calling himſelf Duke of Perth, - -	69,910	15	9½
To be applied in augmentation of the ſalaries of the Judges in England, -	6,000	0	0
—— in Scotland, - -	4,200	0	0
—— in Wales, - -	1,250	0	0
To make good the like ſum iſſued by his Majeſty to the Judges of England, Scotland, and Wales, in augmentation of their ſalaries, purſuant to an addreſs of the Commons, -	11,450	0	0
To make good the like ſum which has been iſſued, purſuant to an addreſs of the Commons, to Jane Hardinge, widow and adminiſtratrix of Nicholas Hardinge, Eſq; in repayment and full ſatisfaction for the balance or ſurplus of his account for printing the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, - -	778	16	6
Carried forward,	155,554	11	1

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	155,554	11	1¼
To be paid to Roger Long, D. D. Lowndes's aſtronomical and geometrical profeſſor in the univerſity of Cambridge, without account, to enable him to diſcharge, in purſuance of the will of Thomas Lowndes, Eſq; (the inventor of a method for meliorating the brine ſalt of this kingdom), a mortgage upon an eſtate deviſed for the endowment of the ſaid profeſſorſhip, by the ſaid Thomas Lowndes; and to reimburſe to the ſaid Roger Long the intereſt-monies he hath paid, and that are growing due, and the expences he hath incurred in reſpect of the ſaid mortgage, to be paid without fee or reward, - -	1,280	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
For extraordinary ſervices, &c. -	156,134	11	1¼
For the ſervice of the current year, 1759,	£.7,130,721	8	0
For foreign ſubſidies, pay to foreign troops, &c.	1,968,177	19	9
For expences incurred and not provided for,	1,672,324	1	8¾
For paying debt, replacing ſums to the ſinking fund, &c. - -	1,833,252	18	10¼
Total of the grants for the year 1759, -	£.12,761,310	19	5¼

Note 135. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Fleet in the Eaſt Indies, under the command of Vice-Admiral Pocock, and their Line of battle, September 10. 1759.

The Elizabeth to lead with the larboard, and the Weymouth with the ſtarboard tacks on board.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Elizabeth,	64	Capt. Richard Tiddeman.
Newcaſtle,	50	Colin Michie.
Tyger,	60	William Brereton.
Grafton,	68	Charles Stevens, Rear-Admiral of the Red. Capt. Richard Kempenfelt.
Yarmouth,	66	George Pocock, Vice-Admiral of the Red. Capt. John Harriſon.
Cumberland,	58	John Stukely Somerſet.
Saliſbury,	50	Digby Dent.
Sunderland,	60	Hon. James Colvill.
Weymouth,	60	Sir William Baird.
Queenborough, *To repeat Signals,*	24	Robert Kirk.

Reinforcement ſent out to Vice-Admiral Pocock under the command of Rear-Admiral Corniſh.

Lenox,	74	Samuel Corniſh, Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Robert Jocelyn.
Duc d'Acquitaine,	64	Sir William Hewit.
York,	60	Vincent Pearce.
Falmouth,	50	Richard Hughes.

A Liſt of the French Squadron in the Eaſt Indies, under the command of Comte d'Aché, who fought Vice-Admiral Pocock's Fleet, Sept. 10. 1759.

The Actif to lead with the larboard, and the Centaur with the ſtarboard tacks on board.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
L'Actif,	64	M. Beauchaine.
Le Minotaur,	74	M. l'Aguille, Chef de Eſcadre.
Le Duc d'Orleans,	60	M. Surville, le Cadet.
Le St Louis,	60	M. Joannis.
Le Vengeur,	64	M. Palliere.
Le Zodiaque,	74	Comte d'Aché, Lieutenant-General. M. Gotho. Chevalier de Montiel.
Le Comte de Provence,	74	M. la Chaiſe.
Le Duc de Bourgogne,	60	M. Bouvet, junior.
L'Illuſtre,	94	M. de Ruis.
La Fortune,	64	M. de Lobry.
Le Centaur,	70	M. Surville, l'ainé.
Sylphide,	36	
Diligente,	24	

Note 136. Deſcriptions of Gombroon, Bencoolen, and Fort Marlborough.

GOMBROON,

A conſiderable ſea port town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in the province of Farſiſtan. It is called by the natives Bandar Abaſſi, and is ſeated on a bay, about twelve miles northward of the eaſt end of the iſland of Kiſmiſh, falſely called Queſſimo in our maps, and nine miles from the famous iſland of Ormus, where the Portugueſe had a ſettlement. The beſt houſes are built with bricks dried in the ſun, and ſtand cloſe to each other, being flat at the top, with a ſquare turret, having holes on each ſide for the free paſſage of the air. Upon theſe roofs, thoſe that ſtay in the town ſleep every night in the ſummer-ſeaſon. The common people have wretched huts, made with the boughs of palm-trees, and covered with leaves. The ſtreets are very narrow and irregular; the better ſort of people are clad in the Perſian mode. The Britiſh and Dutch Eaſt India Companies have factories here, which is a great advantage to the trade of the place. The ſoil is barren, but of proviſions brought from other countries there is great plenty. The weather is ſo exceedingly hot in June, July, and Auguſt, that this place is extremely unhealthy; and therefore the Britiſh factory retire to Aſſeen during thoſe months. It is frequented by people of ſeveral nations, as well Europeans as others; and the Banyans are ſo numerous, that they bribe the governor not to permit any cows to be killed in the town. Lon. 36. 35. E. Lat. 27. 30. N.

BENCOOLEN,

A fort and town of Aſia, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, belonging to the Britiſh Eaſt India Company. About a quarter of a mile from the ſea, ſtands an Indian village, whoſe houſes are ſmall and low, and built on poſts. The natives have a ſwarthy complexion, and their bodies are ſlender and ſtraight. They are very deſirous of trade; but when affronted, treacherous and revengeful. There are a few ſmiths among them: but moſt of them are carpenters and fiſhermen. The country about Bencoolen is mountainous and woody; and there are ſeveral volcanos in the iſland. The air is unwholeſome, and the mountains are continually covered with thick heavy clouds, that produce lightning, thunder, and rain. There is no beef to be had, except that of buffaloes, which is not very palatable; indeed all proviſions, except fruit, are ſcarce. The chief trade is in pepper, of which there is a large quantity. Long. 102. 5. E. Lat. 3. 49. S.

FORT-MARLBOROUGH

Is a Factory belonging to the Britiſh Eaſt India Company on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, three miles eaſt of Bencoolen.

Note 137. A Liſt of the General and Staff Officers, and Land-forces, on the Expedition to the Weſt Indies, under Major-General Hopſon; and of the Fleet under Commodore Moore at the Leeward Iſlands; a deſcription of Guadaloupe, with the terms on which it ſurrendered; Marigalante, &c.

Major-General Peregrine Thomas Hopſon, Commander in Chief.
Colonel The Hon. John Barrington, Major-General.

Colonel	Robert Armiger,	Brigadier-Generals.
	George Haldane,	
Lieut.-Colonel	Cyrus Trapaud,	
	John Clavering,	

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Skene, Adjutant-General.
Lieutenant Colonel James Cunningham, Quartermaſter-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Cunningham, Chief Engineer.
Major Samuel Clevland, Commander of the Artillery.

Regiments.	*Colonels.*	*Command. Officers.*
3d, or the Buffs.	Maj.-Gen. Howard,	Major Hewit.
4th, or the King's own,	Maj.-Gen. Duroure,	Lt.-Col. Crump.
61ſt,	Maj.-Gen. Gr. Elliot,	Lt.-Col. Barlow.
63d,	Col. Watſon,	Lt.-Col. Deſbriſay.
64th,	Col. Barringten,	Lt.-Col. Pym.
65th,	Col. Armiger,	Lt.-Col. Salt.
Artillery,		Major Clevland.

Theſe regiments were nearly 900 men each, and were afterwards joined by a detachment of the 38th regiment from Antigua, and the 2d battalion of the Royal Highlanders from Scotland.

Regiments.	*Colonels.*	*Command. Officers.*
38th,	Maj.-Gen. Sir J. L. Roſs.	Major Melvill.
42d, 2d batt. Royal Highlanders.	Maj.-Gen. Lord J. Murray.	Captain Francis Maclean.

A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships at the Leeward Iſlands, under Commodore Moore, 1759.

Ships.		*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Cambridge,		80	John Moore, Commodore. Capt. Thomas Burnet.
St George,		90	Clark Gayton.
Norfolk,		74	Robert Hughes.
Buckingham,		70	Richard Tyrrell.
Burford,		70	James Gambier.
Berwick,		64	William Harman.
Lyon,		60	William Trelawney.
Rippon,		60	Edward Jekyl.
Panther,		60	M. Shuldham.
Wincheſter,		50	Edward Le Cras.
Briſtol,		50	Lauchlin Leſlie.
Woolwich,		44	Peter Parker.
Roebuck,		44	Thomas Lynn.
Ludlow Caſtle,		40	Edward Clarke, 1ſt.
Renown,		32	George Mackenzie.
Amazon,		26	William Norton.
Rye,		20	Daniel Deering.
Bonetta,		14	Richard King.
Weaſel,		14	John Boles.
Antigua,		12	Weſtern Varlo.
Spy,		10	William Bayne.
King's fiſher,	Bomb-Ketches.	8	S. Deacon.
Falcon,		8	M. Robinſon.
mada,		8	S. Uvedale.
mal,		8	James Mackenzie.

Deſcrip-

Deſcription of MARTINICO—See Note 186.

GUADALOUPE, and its dependencies.

Guadaloupe was ſo called by Columbus, from its mountains reſembling thoſe of our Lady of Guadaloupe in Old Spain. The utmoſt length of this iſland, reckoning from the north point in Grande Terre, to the ſouth point, or old fort in Baſſe Terre, is about fifty-five Engliſh miles; and its greateſt breadth, from Caſtle-point, the moſt eaſtern part of Grande Terre, to the Groſſe Morne, or Great Highland, the weſtern extremity of Baſſe Terre, is much the ſame diſtance. It is the largeſt of the Caribbee iſlands, and lies in N. Lat. 16. deg. 30. min. W. Lon. 61. deg. in the vaſt Atlantic ocean, Martinico bearing ſouth of it about fourſcore, and Antigua north about ſeventy miles.

To ſpeak with exactneſs, Guadaloupe is to be conſidered as two iſlands, one of which is called Grande Terre, and the other Guadaloupe, they being divided by an arm of the ſea, which has perhaps broke down the communication, and formed this channel for itſelf. This river or paſſage is called La Riviere Sal, diminiſhing in breadth from fifty to fifteen fathom. Its depth is very unequal; but towards the middle, can only admit of ſmall boats or canoes going through from the Petit Cul de Sac to the Grand Cul de Sac. Its length is near two leagues, and the ſides of it are covered with mangroves and palmettoes.

Guadaloupe is divided into Baſſe Terre and Cabes Terre, and contains fourteen pariſhes. The interior parts are mountainous and woody. One of the mountains is a volcano, called la Souffrerie, to the top of which there is a winding aſcent. It emits ſmoke and fire. The mountain ſounds hollow. From hence they have conſiderable quantities of ſulphur. Its eruptions are neither violent nor hurtful. A ſmall river running from this mountain called White river, empties itſelf into a river called St Louis, which by its ſtench is deſtructive to fiſh. No iſland is ſo well ſupplied with water as Guadaloupe: not leſs than fifty rivers, and ſome of them of conſiderable ſize, empty themſelves into the ſea. They beautify and refreſh the vallies, and are of infinite uſe to the planters, as all their ſugar-works in this part are turned by water. Many of theſe rivers abound in fiſh, particularly craw fiſh, of a very large ſize and exquiſite taſte. The climate is in general warm; but the ſea-breeze refreſhes the iſland, and temperates the exceſſive heat of the ſun. This iſland abounds in fine trees, and produces, with very little trouble, all ſorts of tropical fruits, ſuch as pine-apples, oranges, bananas, plaintains, &c. Their cotton is much eſteemed, and they export vaſt quantities of it, together with coffee, rum, indigo, pepper, ginger, &c.; and, at a moderate computation, forty thouſand hogſheads of ſugar yearly; and were the iſland cleared, and this valuable commodity properly attended to, double the quantity might be produced. Here are a number

ber of horſes, chiefly imported; numbers of black cattle and hogs, and poultry of all ſorts, and a variety of wild birds; alſo, excellent fiſh and turtle. They have few wild quadrupeds, but many diſagreeable inſects; but none of the ſerpent kind ſo formidable as thoſe in Martinico. The diſtrict of Baſſe Terre in this part of the iſland is improperly named, as it contains many hills little leſs than mountains, and is much interſected by rapid torrents, which have cut deep ravines between the hills, that make travelling very inconvenient, and the paſſage of an army extremely difficult. In Guadaloupe are ſeveral towns and villages. The capital of the whole iſland is Baſſe Terre, a very conſiderable city, on the weſt part of the iſland, ſituated on a fine open bay. Its extent is upwards of a mile in length; but the ſudden riſe of the hills behind it, prevents it from being of any great breadth. The town is divided by ſeveral ſtreams that here fall into the ſea, which afford plenty of fine water to the inhabitants and to the ſhipping. At the ſouth end of the town is the citadel, a large but irregular fortification. It ſtands much higher than the town, upon a ſteep bank, waſhed on the ſouth-eaſt by the river Gallion; on the ſouth-weſt it overlooks the ſea, from which it is diſtant about one hundred paces. This fort mounts near fifty pieces of cannon, and entirely commands the town and the road. The town from the fort to the river of Herbes is called Baſſe Terre, and from the river weſtward, St Francis. The town is regular and well laid out, and contains many handſome edifices. It is the reſidence of the governor and all the royal officers, who are ſumptuouſly lodged. The Jeſuits have a handſome houſe and church, in which is an excellent painting over the altar. The Capuchins have likewiſe a church and a convent, which are built on an eminence, and command a moſt agreeable proſpect of the fort, country, town, and ſhips in the road. You aſcend to it by good ſtone ſtairs; and it is ſurrounded by fine terraſſes thirty feet broad. The merchants have large ſtore-houſes, which, with the dwelling-houſes, are all covered with ſhingles, which make them very apt to take fire. Beſides the Jeſuits and Capuchins, here are four other churches. In the town are four ſtrong batteries, moſt of them mounting guns carrying a ball of twenty-four pounds.

The chief place of ſtrength, and to which the women and children retire in caſe of an attack, is the Dos d'Ane, which is no more than a paſs in the mountains about four or five miles from Baſſe Terre; and it is of ſuch difficult acceſs that twenty reſolute men may defend it againſt ten thouſand. Baſſe Terre has ſuffered much from inundations of the rivers which paſs through it: for in July, Auguſt, and September, which are termed their winter or hurricane months, they have generally great ſtorms of wind, thunder, lightning, and rain, which ſo ſwells the rivers that they roll down from the mountains with irreſiſtible fury, and carry every thing before them. The other towns in this diſtrict are, Petit Bourg, and Bay Mahaut, with the villages of St Roſe, Marigot, Trois Rivieres, and St Sa-
country is ſo full of plantations, and has ſo many inhabitants

habitants in the lower parts, that one would think the whole an extenſive village.

Grande Terre forms the other part of this excellent iſland, which is not near of equal fertility with Guadaloupe, the ſoil here being very ſandy; but the greateſt inconvenience is the want of water, or at leaſt any that is good. There are a few pieces of water, but then they are corrupted or ſpoiled by the crabs, ſo that great care is taken to preſerve the rain water in ciſterns. Notwithſtanding the lightneſs of the ſoil, this iſland produces plentiful crops of ſugar, and that even cloſe to the ſea. The country is not near ſo mountainous as Guadaloupe, but has many aſcents and deſcents. Neither is this part ſo well cultivated, but they have the ſame products as in Guadaloupe. They have better harbours, but their towns are much inferior. This diſtrict contains eight pariſhes. The principal town and harbour is Port Louis, at the moſt northerly point of the iſland.

The town is not large, but it is well built, and the port commodious. The next in note is fort Louis. Here is a good little fort, ſituated on an eminence; it is an oblong ſquare, with four ſmall baſtions, and a ravelin covering the gate. This, with ſome batteries, entirely commands the road. There is no town at this place nearer than that of Goſier and Les Abymes. The other places of note are St Ann's, St François, and Le Moule. The ſugar works in this part are either worked with horſes or windmills. The white inhabitants of both iſlands are not ſhort of 10,000; and they are poſſeſſed of at leaſt 30,000 negroes. From the great exports of ſugar, rum, cocoa, cotton, indigo, molaſſes, pepper, ginger, and many other articles, together with what they import, it appears, that under whatever government Guadaloupe is, it muſt always be of great conſequence. But the French had, for political reaſons, the produce of Guadaloupe conveyed to Martinico, which, by that means had all the honour, and conſequently engaged much more of our attention.

The dependencies upon Guadaloupe are Petit Terre, Deſirade, and Les Saintes. The firſt is a ſmall iſland near the eaſtermoſt point of Grande Terre. It is but a poor place, not containing more than one or two ſmall plantations, raiſing ſome coffee and cotton.

DESIRADE OR DESIDERADA ISLAND;

Or, as it is commonly called, Deſeada, is one of the ſmalleſt of the Caribbees, is ſituated in the Atlantic Ocean, in N. Lat. 16. 30. W. Lon. 61. 5. from London, diſtant from Guadaloupe about four leagues. It is about five leagues long and two broad. It is not much cultivated, having but few inhabitants, and produces the ſame ſort of vegetables as Guadaloupe. It was the firſt land diſcovered by Columbus in his ſecond voyage, and he gave it the name of La Deſiderada, or the Deſired Iſland, becauſe he had for a long time before beaten about this vaſt tract of waters without ſeeing any thing but ſea and ſkies.

Los Santos, or Les Saintes.

Theſe iſlands lie in N. Lat. 15. 50. and near 61. 25. Weſt Long. from London, are ſituated between Dominica and Guadaloupe. They are the ſmalleſt of the Caribbees that have upon them any French inhabitants, and ſo happily arranged, that in the midſt of them is a fine road for ſhipping. Being diſcovered by the Spaniards upon All Saints day, they are diſtinguiſhed by that appellation. The two principal of them are Terre de Bas and Terre de Haut. In the former is a ſmall church, and a houſe for the prieſt; it is about three leagues in circumference; and Terre de Haut is ſomewhat larger, and higher, and more rocky. The third iſland, which lies between theſe two, is the ſmalleſt of the three, and ſerves to form a port, in which ſhips may find good ſhelter and deep water. Theſe three iſlands, though rugged and craggy, are covered with woods, which abound with goats. Poultry thrive here pretty well; but as paſture is ſcarce, and indifferent, there are few herds of cattle: Swine are however in plenty. The ſeas abound with fine fiſh; among the rocks are excellent craw-fiſh, lobſters, &c. The inhabitants raiſe cotton, tobacco, maniſe, India grain of different kinds, and good potatoes. The port might be eaſily fortified, as the place is naturally ſtrong; and the inhabitants may amount to an hundred people fit to bear arms.

The Saintes enjoy a fine air, being open to the ſea-breezes on all ſides; but their great inconveniency is want of water, the few ſprings they have being apt to dry up if the weather prove hot. It has been cuſtomary for the governors of Martinico and Guadaloupe to baniſh hither vagrants, idlers, and others guilty of miſdemeanours.

Marigalante Island

Lies in N. Lat. 16. and W. Long. 61. 5. from London, at the diſtance of four leagues from Guadaloupe, to the ſouth. The ſoil, produce, and climate are pretty much the ſame as the other Caribbees. Columbus diſcovered it on his ſecond American voyage, in 1492, and called it by the name of his ſhip Maria Galanta, or Gallant Mary. It is about ſix leagues long, and between three and four broad. Viewed at a diſtance from on board a ſhip, it appears like a floating iſland, becauſe, as it is for the moſt part flat, the trees ſeem to ſwim; but a nearer proſpect ſhows it to be interſected by ſome riſing grounds, which give a fine variety to the landſcape.

This iſland was thought, on its firſt diſcovery, to want water; but a charming running ſtream has in time been diſovered, no leſs convenient than refreſhing and wholeſome, on the banks of which are ſome wealthy planters, and excellent plantations of ſugar. A little village in a ſmall bay is the capital of the iſland, and here the Commandant reſides. The whole iſland is very capable of improvement, the ſoil being almoſt equally good, and the land riſing no where too high. The coaſt affords many little bays, and ſafe anchorage and ſhelter for ſhips.

Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies the Hon. Major General Barrington, and John Moore, Eſq; Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's land and ſea-forces in theſe ſeas, and M. Nadau D'Etreil, Governor, for his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, of Guadaloupe, Grande Terre, Deſeada, and the Saintes.

ARTICLE 1. We, the Governor, ſtaff and other officers, of the regular troops, ſhall march out of our poſts, with one mortar, two field-pieces of braſs-cannon, with ten rounds for each piece, arms, baggage, and all the honours of war.

ANS. Granted, except the mortar; and as to the cannon, we will allow only four rounds for each piece; and on condition that the troops of his Britannic Majeſty ſhall take poſſeſſion of the different poſts of the Three Rivers, and the hoſpital to morrow morning, the 2d of May, at 8 o'clock; and that all the magazines of proviſions, ammunition, and implements of war, as well as all papers relating to the revenue, be delivered into the poſſeſſion of a commiſſary, to be named by us for that purpoſe.

ART. 2. That we ſhall be ſent to Martinico in a good veſſel, well provided, and by the ſhorteſt paſſage.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 3. That the Commiſſary-General, Officers of Juſtice, Admiralty, and all ſuch as have the King's commiſſion, ſhall likewiſe be ſent to Martinico, in a good veſſel, well provided, and by the ſhorteſt paſſage.

ANS. Granted only for the Commiſſary-General, and Officers of the Admiralty, and refuſed to the others.

ART. 4. That the ſtaff and other officers ſhall have leave to take with them their wives and children to Martinico.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 5. That the ſtaff and other officers ſhall have the ſame number of ſervants granted them, as they were allowed by the Moſt Chriſtian King, viz. to the Commiſſary-General 24; to the Lieutenant-General 18; to the Fort-Major 15; to the Captains 12 each; to the Lieutenants 8 each; and to the Enſigns 6 each.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 6. That it ſhall be allowed to all the officers who have eſtates in this colony (except to me the Governor, unleſs the King permits me alſo) to appoint attornies to act for them until the peace: and if the iſland be not ceded, the above-mentioned officers ſhall have leave to ſell their eſtates, and carry off the produce.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 7. That a good veſſel ſhall be allowed to the Lady of Monſ. Duclieu, Lieutenant-Governor-General of the iſlands, and Captain of one of the King's ſhips, to carry her to Martinico, with her equipage, furniture, plate, and ſervants ſuitable to her rank: And alſo to the Governor's Lady; and wives and widows of the ſtaff-officers of this iſland.

Ans. Granted: One veſſel for all the ladies.

Art. 8. That Monſ. de Folleville, Lieutenant-Governor of Martinico, ſhall have a good veſſel to carry him and his volunteers thither, by the ſhorteſt paſſage, with only ſuch arms, baggage, and ſervants, as they brought with them.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 9. That the Sieur Avril, of Dominica, and his detachment, ſhall be ſent thither with their arms and baggage.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 10. That the priſoners, ſoldiers, and ſailors, ſhall be mutually exchanged.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 11. That all the negroes who are enliſted, and continued till the laſt day of the attack, in the companies of Bologne, Petite, Damoliere, and Ruby, agreeable to the liſt that will be given in of them, ſhall have their freedom at the expence of the colony, as by agreement.

Ans. Granted, upon condition that they are immediately ſent off the iſland.

Art. 12. That the men belonging to the privateers, who deſire to go to Martinico, ſhall have a veſſel to carry them thither.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 13. That there ſhall be a reaſonable time allowed for removing the furniture, effects, and cloaths that are in the Reduit, or other places, belonging to the perſons who are to be ſent to Martinico; and that his Excellency General Barrington ſhall grant his protection for the ſafe conveyance of the above-mentioned effects to the place of conveyance.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 14. That there ſhall be an hoſpital-ſhip provided for the wounded and ſick that are in a condition to be removed; and that the reſt ſhall be taken care of and ſent with a flag of truce to Martinico, as ſoon as they are recovered.

Ans. Granted: Thoſe that remain here ſhall be taken care of at the expence of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Art. 15. That all ſubjects, formerly belonging to the King of Great Britain, who for crimes were forced to fly their country, and have carried arms in this iſland, ſhall be pardoned, and allowed to remain in this iſland as inhabitants.

Ans. They muſt go out of the iſland.

Art. 16. That the ſame honours and conditions ſhall be granted to the King's troops in the Grande-Terre, as are given to thoſe in Guadaloupe.

Ans. They ſhall have neither mortar nor cannon.

Art. 17. That the troops at the head of the Reduit, as well as thoſe at the Three Rivers, ſhall march to the poſt of the camp at La Garde, and remain there till the day of embarkation.

Ans. The tranſport-ſhips ſhall be at the Great Bay to-morrow morning, to receive the troops of the garriſon, the privateers men, and thoſe who are to paſs to Martinico.

J. Barrington. *John Moore.*
Nadau D'Etreil.

Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies and the Inhabitants of Guadaloupe, &c.

ARTICLE I. The inhabitants ſhall march out of all their poſts with all the honours of war, viz. with two field-pieces, their arms, colours flying, drums beating, and lighted match.

ANSWER. Granted, in conſideration of the brave defence which the inhabitants have made during an attack of three months, upon condition that they lay down their arms as ſoon as they have marched by our troops; and that all the forts, poſts, batteries, cannon, mortars, firelocks, and bayonets, with all kind of ammunition and implements of war, be delivered to a commiſſary to be named by us; and that we ſhall have a power of fixing a garriſon in all ſuch places as we ſhall think proper.

ART. 2. The inhabitants of the iſland of Martinico, Marigalante, and Dominica, who came to the aſſiſtance of this iſland, ſhall have leave to retire with their arms and baggage; and a ſhip ſhall be provided to carry them, and the ſervants they brought with them, to their reſpective iſlands, with proviſions for their paſſage.

ANS. Granted, except thoſe from Marigalante, who ſhall be ſent to Martinico.

ART. 3. The inhabitants ſhall be allowed the free and public exerciſe of their religion, the prieſts and the religious ſhall be preſerved in their pariſhes, convents, and all other poſſeſſions; and the ſuperiors of the ſeveral orders ſhall be permitted to ſend for ſuch as they think neceſſary from France, and the neighbouring iſlands; but all letters wrote on this occaſion ſhall be tranſmitted by the governor appointed by his Britannic Majeſty.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 4. They ſhall obſerve a ſtrict neutrality, and not be forced to take up arms againſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, or againſt any other power.

ANS. Granted, on condition that they take an oath within a month or ſooner, if poſſible, to maintain all clauſes of this capitulation, as well as to remain exactly and faithfully neuter.

ART. 5. They ſhall be allowed their civil government, their laws, cuſtoms, and ordinances. Juſtice ſhall be adminiſtered by the ſame perſons who are now in office; and what relates to the interior police of the iſland, ſhall be ſettled between his Britannic Majeſty's governor and the inhabitants. And in caſe this iſland ſhall be ceded to the King of Great Britain at the peace, the inhabitants ſhall have their choice, either to keep their own political government, or to accept that which is eſtabliſhed at Antigua and St Chriſtophers.

Ans. Granted: But when any vacancies happen in the ſeats of juſtice, the ſuperior council of the iſland is to name proper perſons to fill up thoſe vacancies, who muſt receive their commiſſions from his Britannic Majeſty; and all acts of juſtice whatſoever, are to be in his name. But in regard to any change in the political government, we grant it, if agreeable to his Majeſty's pleaſure.

Art. 6. The inhabitants, as well as the religious orders, ſhall be maintained in the property and enjoyment of their poſſeſſions, goods moveable and immoveable, noble and ignoble, of what nature ſoever they may be; and ſhall be preſerved in their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions; and free negroes and mulattoes in their liberty.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 7. They ſhall pay no other duties to his Britannic Majeſty, but ſuch as they have paid hitherto to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, without any other charge or impoſts. The expences attending the adminiſtration of juſtice, the penſions to curates, and other cuſtomary charges, ſhall be paid out of the revenue of his Britannic Majeſty, in the ſame manner as under his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Ans. Granted; but if this iſland is ceded to his Britannic Majeſty at the peace, it ſhall be ſubject to the ſame duties and impoſts as the other Engliſh Leeward Iſlands, the moſt favoured.

Art. 8. All priſoners taken during the attack of this iſland, ſhall be mutually exchanged.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 9. The free mulattoes and negroes who have been taken ſhall be conſidered as priſoners of war, and not treated as ſlaves.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 10. The ſubjects of Great Britain who have taken refuge in this iſland, whether criminals or debtors, ſhall have leave to retire.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 11. No other but the inhabitants actually reſiding in this iſland ſhall poſſeſs any lands or houſes, by purchaſe, grant, or otherwiſe, before a peace; but if at the peace this iſland ſhall be ceded to the King of Great Britain, then ſuch of the inhabitants as do not chuſe to live under the Engliſh government, ſhall be permitted to ſell their poſſeſſions, moveable, and immoveable, to whom they will, and retire wherever they pleaſe; for which purpoſe there ſhall be a reaſonable time allowed.

Ans. Granted; but ſuch of the inhabitants as chuſe to retire ſhall have leave to ſell to none but the ſubjects of Great Britain.

Art. 12. In caſe there ſhould be any exchange at the peace, their Britannic and Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties are deſired to give the preference to this iſland.

Ans. This will depend on his Majeſty's pleaſure.

Art. 13. The inhabitants ſhall have liberty to ſend their children to be educated in France, and to ſend for them back, and to make remittances to them while there.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 14. The abſent inhabitants, and ſuch as are in the ſervice of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ſhall be maintained in the enjoyment and property of their eſtates, which ſhall be managed for them by attornies.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 15. The wives of officers and others who are out of the iſland, ſhall have leave to retire with their effects, and a number of ſervants ſuitable to their rank.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 16. The Engliſh government ſhall procure the inhabitants an exportation for ſuch commodities as the iſland produces, and are not permitted to be imported into England.

Ans. Granted, as the iſland produces nothing but what may be imported into England.

Art. 17. The inhabitants ſhall not be obliged to furniſh quarters for the troops, nor ſlaves to work on the fortifications.

Ans. Granted; but barracks will be provided as ſoon as poſſible for the lodgement of troops; and ſuch negroes as ſhall be employed, with the conſent of their maſters, on public works, ſhall be paid for their labour.

Art. 18. The widows, and other inhabitants, who through illneſs, abſence, or any other impediment, cannot immediately ſign the capitulation, ſhall have a limited time allowed them to accede to it.

Ans. Granted; but all the inhabitants who chuſe to partake of the advantage of the capitulation, ſhall be obliged to ſign it within a month from the date hereof, or quit the iſland.

Art. 19. The men belonging to the privateers, and others who have no property in the iſland, and are deſirous to leave it, ſhall have veſſels to carry them to Martinico, (at their option) and ſhall be furniſhed with proviſions for the paſſage. Nevertheleſs, thoſe perſons who have any debts with the inhabitants of the iſland ſhall be obliged to ſettle their accounts with them before they depart.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 20. The inhabitants ſhall have leave to give freedom to ſuch negroes as they have promiſed it to, for the defence of this iſland.

Ans. Granted, on condition they are immediately ſent off the iſland.

Art. 21. The inhabitants and merchants of this iſland, included in the preſent capitulation, ſhall enjoy all the privileges of trade, and upon the ſame conditions as are granted to his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects throughout the extent of his dominions.

Ans. Granted; but without affecting particular companies eſtabliſhed in England, or the laws of the kingdom, which prohibit the carrying on trade in any other than Britiſh bottoms.

Art. 22. The deputies of the Grande Terre, not having a ſufficient power to ſign the capitulation, though the colony adheres to the conditions of it, under the authority of M. Nadau, may ſign it when they have full powers, and they will be comprehended in all the clauſes.

Ans. Granted.

Given at the Head Quarters in the Capes Terre, Guadaloupe, May 1. 1759.

J. Barrington. *John Moore.*
Nadau D'Etreil. *Debourg Clainvilliers.*
Dequeruy.

Early on the 2d of May, the deputies from Grande Terre returned, and ſigned the following paper:

"We, the deputies of the Grande Terre, arrived this day with full "powers, do conſent to the capitulation ſigned the 1ſt of this month, "between their Excellencies the Hon. General Barrington and John "Moore, Eſq; and the inhabitants of Guadaloupe, agreeable to the "22d article of ſaid capitulation.

"Done at the Head Quarters in the Capes Terre, Guadaloupe, "May 2. 1759.

"*Dubazeis.*
"*Gaiybeton.*"

Note 138. Commodore Moore's Line of Battle, and a Liſt of the French Fleet in the Weſt Indies.

Frigates.	*Ships.*	*Commanders.*	*Guns.*
Woolwich.	Buckingham,	Capt. L. Leſlie,	64
Bonetta.	Berwick,	W. Harman,	64
Infernal.	Hampſhire,	C. Norbury,	50
Grenada.	Panther,	M. Shuldham,	60
Rye.	Lancaſter,	R. Man,	66
Griffin.	St George,	C. Gayton,	90
Ludlow Caſtle.	Cambridge,	John Moore, Commodore, and Commander in Chief, Capt. T. Burnet,	80
Amazon.	Burford,	Ja. Gambier,	70
Emerald.	Rippon,	Ed. Jekyl,	60
King's Fiſher.	Briſtol,	P. Parker,	50
	Lyon,	W. Trelawney,	60
	Wincheſter,	Ed. Le Cras,	50
Roebuck.	Norfolk,	R. Hughes,	74

The following was given out as the French Line of Battle:

Frigates.	*Ships.*	*Commanders.*	*Guns.*
Le Fleur de lys.	L'Hector,	Rochfield,	74
	Le Sage,	De Guichen,	64
	Le Courageux,	Couſage,	74
	Le Vaillant,	Clavier,	64
L'Amethyſte.	Le Defenſeur,	M. du Bompart, Chef d'Eſcadre,	74
	Le Prothée,	D'Hiquit,	64
	L'Amphion,	Reviel,	50
	Le Floriſſant,	Le Comte de Morville,	74
Le Voleur.	Le Diademe,	Roſſalliere,	74

Note 139. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships, commanded by Vice-Admiral Cotes, on the Jamaica Station, 1759.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Marlborough,	90	Thomas Cotes, Vice-Admiral of the White. Capt. Robert Faulknor.
Edinburgh,	64	W. Langdon.
Auguſta,	60	Ar. Forreſt.
Dreadnought,	60	M. Suckling.
Eagle,	60	Ja. Hobbs.
Aſſiſtance,	50	R. Wellerd.
Seaford,	24	D. Edwards.
Wager,	20	William Shurmur.
Lively,	20	Hon. Fred. Maitland.
Port Antonio,	12	Arthur Uſher.
Hornet,	12	Hon Charles Napier.
Peregrine,	16	John Brooks.
Viper,	10	George Johnſtone.

Note 140. Deſcription of Fort Niagara; Force ſent againſt it; and the Terms on which it ſurerndered.

44th regiment.
49th ditto.
60th ditto, 4th battalion.
2 battalions of New York provincials.
A detachment of the Royal regiment of artillery.
A large body of Indians, under the command of Colonel Sir William Johnſon, Baronet.
Amounting in the whole to near five thouſand men.

Terms of Capitulation granted to the Garriſon of Niagara.

Art. 1. The garriſon ſhall march out with their arms and baggage, drums beating, and match lighted at both ends, and a ſmall piece of cannon, to embark in ſuch veſſels as the commander of his Britannic Majeſty's forces ſhall furniſh, to convey them to New York, by the ſhorteſt road, and in the ſhorteſt manner.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 2. The garriſon ſhall lay down their arms when they embark, but ſhall keep their baggage.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 3. The officers ſhall keep both their arms and their baggage.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 4. The French ladies, with their children, and other women, as well as the chaplain, ſhall be ſent to Montreal, and the commander of his Britannic Majeſty's forces ſhall furniſh them with veſſels and ſubſiſtence neceſſary for their voyage to the firſt French poſt; and this is to be executed as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe women who chuſe to follow their huſbands are at liberty to do it.

Ans. Granted, except with regard to thoſe women who are his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects.

Art. 5. The ſick and wounded who are obliged to remain in the fort, ſhall have liberty to depart with every thing that belongs to them, and ſhall be conducted in ſafety, as ſoon as they are able to ſupport the fatigues of a voyage, to the place deſtined for the reſt of the garriſon: in the mean time they are to be allowed a guard for their ſecurity.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 6. The commanding officer, all the other officers, and private men, who are in the ſervice of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ſhall quit the fort, without being ſubject to any act of repriſals whatſoever.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 7. An inventory ſhall be made of all the ſtores in the magazine, which, with the artillery, ſhall be delivered up, *bona fide*, as well as all other effects, which are the property of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and which are found in the magazine at the time of capitulation.

Ans. The veſſels and boats are included in this article.

Art. 8. The ſoldiers ſhall not be plundered, nor ſeparated from their officers.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 9. The garriſon ſhall be conducted, under a proper eſcort, to the place deſtined for their reception: the General ſhall expreſsly recommend to this eſcort, to hinder the ſavages from approaching and inſulting any perſon belonging to the garriſon, and ſhall prevent their being pillaged by them, when they quit their arms for embarkation; and the ſame care is to be taken on every part of the route where ſavages may be met with.

Ans. Granted *.

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* This ſerves to ſhow how very much the enemy dreaded we ſhould retaliate upon them the horrid treacheries and barbarities they exerciſed upon our garriſons of Oſwego, Fort William-Henry, &c. when theſe places were taken by M. de Montcalm.

Art. 10. An exact liſt ſhall be made of the names and ſurnames of the different troops, as well regulars and militia, and of all others who are employed in his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſervice; and all thoſe who are ſo employed ſhall be treated in the ſame manner as the reſt of the garriſon.

Ans. Granted in the firſt article.

Art. 11. All the ſavages of whatſoever nation they be, who are found in the garriſon, ſhall be protected from inſult, and allowed to go where they pleaſe.

Ans. Granted; but it will be adviſeable for them to depart as privately as poſſible.

Theſe articles being accepted, the General of his Britannic Majeſty's forces ſhall be put in poſſeſſion of a gate of the fort; but this cannot be done until to-morrow.

To-morrow morning, at ſeven o'clock.

Niagara, 25th July, 1759. Pouchot, Captain in the Regiment of Bearne.
Wm. Johnson.

Niagara,

A ſtrong fort built by the French in 1751 on the ſouth ſide of a river of the ſame name, twelve miles below the famous fall of Niagara, and near its influx into Lake Ontario. It entirely commands the communication between the lake and Lake Erie. The French looked on it as the key to all the lakes, or rather inland ſeas, which communicate with each other by means of the rivers St Lawrence and Miſſiſippi, and form an interior navigation almoſt the whole length of the continent of North America.

The fort is ſituated on a point of land having the river on one ſide and Lake Ontario on the other. The fortifications on the land-ſide extend from the Lake to the River, are built of ſtone, and conſiſt of two baſtions and a curtain, before which is a ravelin. It has a ditch and a covered way. Here is a dock with other conveniences for building or repairing veſſels. It was the grand magazine for ſupplying the French forts and poſts on the Lakes, and from whence their Indian allies were ſupplied with all their barbarous implements of war, gunpowder, ſhot, &c. In the Fort were found forty-eight pieces of cannon, from 14 pounders downwards, and two cohorn mortars, with a very great quantity of ſtores, ammunition, and proviſions. The garriſon conſiſted of ſix hundred men.

Note 141. Deſcription of Crown Point and Ticonderago, with Liſts of the Forces ſent againſt them.

Crown Point.

Here the French had a ſtrong entrenched camp, about twelve miles from Ticonderago, on the borders of Lake Champlain, on the ſcite of which General Amherſt erected a large fort.

Ticon-

TICONDERAGO,

Built by the French in the year 1756, on the narrow paſſage, or communication, between the lakes George and Champlain. It has all the advantages which nature or art could give it, being defended on three ſides by water ſurrounded by rocks, and on half of the fourth by a ſwamp, and where that fails the French erected a breaſt-work nine feet high. The fort is a ſquare, with four baſtions, built with logs on rocks covered with maſonry to level the foundation.—The counterſcarp of the glacis and of the ditch are of maſonry, as are the two ravelins, which cover the only front to which approaches can be carried on. It has an exceeding good covered way; and the fort has good caſemates and barracks. Near the water-ſide is a ſtrong redoubt mounted with cannon, which protects the dock, and commands the navigation.

In the fort were found twenty pieces of cannon, three mortars, and a howitzer, with a conſiderable quantity of ſtores, which the blowing up of part of the fort had not deſtroyed.

The forces that went on this expedition were as follows:

1ſt, or Royal regiment, 2d batt.	amounting in all, officers included, to	5743
17th,		
27th,		
42d,		
55th,		
77th,		
Royal artillery,		111
80th, Gage's light infantry,		500
		6354

Provincials.

The regiments of Colonels Schuyler, Ruggles, Whiting, Lyman, Worceſter, Babcock, Lovewell, Fitch, and Willards, making in all	5279
Total,	11,633
N. B. The 2d battalion of the 42d regiment, and 400 draughts from the Weſt Indies, arrived ſoon after Ticonderoga was abandoned, making in all	1400
Total,	13,033

The train of artillery to accompany this army was as follows:

6 twenty-four pounders,
4 eighteen ditto,
10 twelve ditto,
7 ſix ditto,
3 three ditto,

6 eight-inch howitzers,
5 five and a half inch ditto,
8 royals,
4 ten-inch mortars,
1 thirteen-inch mortar.

The army was ranged in four columns. The front column was commanded by Colonel Haviland; the ſecond by Brigadier-General Gage; the third by Colonel Schuyler; and the fourth by Colonel Lyman.

Adj.-Generals, { Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Roger Townſhend.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Amherſt.

Quartermaſter-General, Lieutenant-Colonel John Bradſtreet.

Note 142. A Liſt of the Naval and Military Force on the Expedition againſt Quebec, together with the General and Staff Officers; Gen. Wolfe's Manifeſto; the French Naval Force above the Town; the Terms of Capitulation; various Returns; and a Deſcription of the Town.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Neptune,	90	780	Charles Saunders, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Broderick Hartwell.
Princeſs Amelia,	80	750	Philip Durell, Rear-Admiral of the Red. Capt. John Bray.
Dublin,	74	600	Charles Holmes, Rear-Admiral of the White. Capt. W. Gooſtrey.
Royal William,	84	750	Hugh Pigot.
Terrible,	74	700	Richard Collins.
Shrewſbury,	74	600	Hugh Palliſer.
Northumberland,	70	520	Alexander Lord Colvill.
Vanguard,	70	520	Robert Swanton.
Devonſhire,	66	520	William Gordon.
Orford,	66	520	Richard Spry.
Somerſet,	64	520	Edward Hughes.
Alcide,	64	500	James Douglas.
Bedford,	64	520	Thorpe Fowke.
Captain,	64	520	John Amherſt.
Trident,	64	500	Julian Legge.
Stirling Caſtle,	64	520	Michael Everitt.
Prince Frederick,	64	520	Robert Routh.
Medway,	60	420	Charles Proby.
Pembroke,	60	420	John Wheelock.
Prince of Orange,	60	420	Samuel Wallis.
Centurion,	50	420	William Mantel.
Sutherland,	50	350	John Rous.
Diana,	32	220	Alexander Schomberg.
Richmond,	32	220	Thomas Hankerſon.
Trent,	28	200	John Lindſay.
Lizard,	28	200	James Doake.

Ships.		*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Echo,		28	200	Capt. John Laforey.
Loweſtoffe,		28	200	Joſeph Deane.
Seahorſe,		24	180	James Smith.
Scarborough,		24	180	John Stot.
Eurus,		20	160	John Elphinſtone.
Nightingale §,		20	160	James Campbell.
Hind,		20	160	Robert Bond.
Squirrel,		20	160	George Hamilton.
Fowey †,		20	160	George A. Tonyn.
Scorpion,	Sloops.	14	120	John Cleland.
Porcupine,		14	120	John Jarvis.
Hunter,		10	100	William Adams.
Zephyr,		10	100	William Greenwood.
Baltimore,	Bomb-Ketch.	8	80	Robert Carpenter.
Pelican,		8	80	Edward Mountfort.
Racehorſe,		8	80	Francis Richards.
Veſuvius, fire-ſhip		16	100	James Chads.
Cormorant, fire-ſhip,		16	100	P. Mouat.
Strombolo, fire-ſhip,		16	100	Richard Smith.
Boſcawen, armed ſhip,		16	100	Charles Douglas.
Halifax, armed ſhip,		12	80	
Rodney, cutter,		4	40	Hon. Ph. T. Percival.
Crown, ſtore-ſhip,		18	100	Joſeph Mead.

LAND FORCES.

Major-General James Wolfe, Commander in Chief.

Colonel	Hon. Robert Monckton, Hon. George Townſhend, Hon. James Murray,	Brigadier-Generals.

Lieut.-Colonel Guy Carleton, Quarter-Maſter-General*.
Major Iſaac Barré, Adjutant-General.

Cap-

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§ Went home from Louiſburg with the invalids of the army.

† Arrived with money from England, and ſtore-ſhips.

* The following anecdote of Mr Secretary Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, was communicated by his Under Secretary of State, the late Mr Wood, to a friend of his, and is a ſtriking proof of his honeſty and energy of mind in this reſpect. Mr Pitt ſought out for merit wherever he could find it, and this alone was the recommendation of the late Major-General Wolfe, whom the Secretary appointed to command the land forces deſtined againſt Quebec, in 1759, and as he told him that he could not give him ſo many troops as he wanted for that expedition, he would make it up to him as well as he could, by giving him the appointment of all his officers. The General ſent in his liſt, in which was a gentleman ‖ who had unfortunately made himſelf obnoxious to the then King, by ſome unguarded expreſſion, concerning the Hanover troops, and which had, by ſome officious perſon, been repeated to his Majeſty; the gentleman having been aid-du-camp to the

‖ Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton, (now Lord Dorcheſter) named by General [illegible] with him as Quarter-Maſter-General,

Captain	Hervey Smith, Thomas Bell,	Aid-de-camps to the Commander in Chief.
Captain	Rich. Gwillem, John Spittal, Hon. Rd Maitland,	Majors of Brigade.
Lieutenant	Henry Dobſon,	
Captain	Caldwell, Leſlie,	Aſſiſtants to the Quarter-Maſter-General.

Major Patrick Mackellar, Chief Engineer.

Firſt Brigade,	General Monckton.
Regiments.	*Commanding Officers.*
15th Amherſt's, - - -	Major Irving.
43d, Kennedy's, - - -	Lieut.-Col. James.
48th, Webb's, - - -	Lieut.-Col. Burton.
78th, Fraſer's, - - -	Lieut.-Col. Fraſer.
Second Brigade,	General Townſhend.
28th, Bragg's, - -	Lieut.-Col. Walſh.
47th, Laſcelles's, - -	Lieut.-Col. Hale.
60th, Monckton's 2d Batt. -	Major Prevoſt.
Third Brigade,	General Murray.
35th, Otway's, - -	Lieut.-Col. Fletcher.
58th, Anſtruther's, -	Major Agnew.
60th, Lawrence's 3d Batt. -	Lieut.-Col. Young.
The Grenadiers of the above 10 Regts.	Lieut.-Col. Carleton.
The Grenadiers of the 22d, 40th and 45th Regiments from Louiſburg,	Lieut.-Col. Murray.
A corps of Light Infantry from the Regiments of the line,	Lieut.-Col. Hon. William Howe, 58th regiment, and Major John Dalling, 28th regiment,
A corps of Rangers,	Major Geo. Scott.

Duke of Cumberland, during the campaign in Germany, 1757. Lord Ligonier, the then Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's land forces, took in the liſt to the King, who, (as he expected) made ſome objections to a particular name, and refuſed to ſign the Commiſſion. Mr Pitt ſent Lord Ligonier into the cloſet a ſecond time, with no better ſucceſs: his lordſhip refuſed to go in a third time, at Mr Pitt's ſuggeſtion. He was, however told, that he ſhould loſe his place if he did not; and that, on his preſenting his name to the Sovereign, he ſhould tell him the peculiar ſituation of the ſtate of the expedition; and, that in order to make any General completely reſponſible for his conduct, he ſhould be made as much as poſſible inexcuſable, if he does not ſucceed; and that, in conſequence, whatever an officer, intruſted with any ſervice of confidence, requeſted, ſhould, if poſſible, be complied with. Lord Ligonier went in a third time, and told his Sovereign what he was directed to tell him. The good ſenſe of this, ſo completely diſarmed his reſentment, that he ſigned the particular commiſſion, as he was deſired.

By his Excellency James Wolfe, Eſq; Colonel of a Regiment of Infantry, Major-General and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's Forces in the River St Lawrence.

The formidable ſea and land armament which the people of Canada now behold in the heart of their country, is intended by the King, my maſter, to check the inſolence of France, to revenge the inſults offered to the Britiſh colonies, and totally to deprive the French of their moſt valuable ſettlements in North America. For theſe purpoſes is the formidable army under my command intended. The King of Great Britain wages no war with the induſtrious peaſant, the ſacred orders of religion, or defenceleſs women and children: to theſe, in their diſtreſsful circumſtances, his Royal clemency offers protection. The people may remain unmoleſted on their lands, inhabit their houſes, and enjoy their religion in ſecurity: For theſe ineſtimable bleſſings, I expect the Canadians will take no part in the great conteſt between the two crowns. But if, by a vain obſtinacy and miſguided valour, they preſume to appear in arms, they muſt expect the moſt fatal conſequences; their habitations deſtroyed, their ſacred temples expoſed to an exaſperated ſoldiery; their harveſt utterly ruined; and the only paſſage for relief ſtopped up by a moſt formidable fleet. In this unhappy ſituation, and cloſely attacked by another great army, what can the wretched natives expect from oppoſition? The unparalleled barbarities exerted by the French againſt our ſettlements in America, might juſtify the ſevereſt revenge in the army under my command. But Britons breathe higher ſentiments, and liſten to the merciful dictates of the chriſtian religion. Yet, ſhould you ſuffer yourſelves to be deluded by an imaginary proſpect of our want of ſucceſs; ſhould you refuſe thoſe terms, and perſiſt in oppoſition: then ſurely will the law of nations juſtify the ravages of war, ſo neceſſary to cruſh an ungenerous enemy; and then the miſerable Canadians muſt in the winter have the mortification of ſeeing the very families, for whom they have been exerting a fruitleſs and indiſcreet bravery, periſh by the moſt diſmal want and famine. In this great dilemma let the wiſdom of the people of Canada ſhew itſelf: Britain ſtretches out a powerful, yet merciful hand; faithful to her engagements, and ready to ſecure her in her moſt valuable rights and poſſeſſions. France, unable to ſupport Canada, deſerts her cauſe at this important criſis, and, during the whole war, has aſſiſted her with troops who have been maintained only by making the natives feel all the weight of grievous and lawleſs oppreſſion.

Given at Laurent in the iſland of Orleans, this 28th day of June 1759.

JA: WOLFE.

The Naval Force of the Enemy conſiſted of the following ſhips:

KING'S FRIGATES.	*Guns.*	MERCHANT FRIGATES.	*Guns.*
L'Atalante,	36	Le Machault,	24
La Pomone,	32	Le Senectere,	24

Mer-

MERCHANT FRIGATES.	*Guns.*		*Guns.*
Le Duc de Fronſac,	24	The Lovely Nancy,	24
Le Bienfaiſant,	24	La Chezine,	22

Articles of Capitulation agreed on between their Excellencies Brigadier-General Townſhend and M. de Ramzay, Commander in Quebec.

ARTICLE I. M. de Ramzay demands the honours of war for his garriſon, and that they ſhall be conducted back to the army in ſafety by the ſhorteſt road, with their arms, baggage, ſix pieces of braſs cannon, two mortars, two howitzers, and twelve rounds.

ANS. The garriſon of the town, compoſed of land forces, marines, and ſailors, ſhall march out with their arms and baggage, drums beating, lighted matches, with two pieces of cannon, and twelve rounds, and ſhall be embarked as conveniently as poſſible, in order be landed at the firſt port in France.

ART. 2. That the inhabitants ſhall be maintained in the poſſeſſion of their houſes, goods, effects, and privileges.

ANS. Granted, provided they lay down their arms.

ART. 3. That the ſaid inhabitants ſhall not be moleſted on account of their having borne arms for the defence of the town, as they were forced to it, and as it is cuſtomary for the inhabitants of the colonies of both Crowns to ſerve as militia.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 4. That the effects belonging to abſent officers, or inhabitants, ſhall not be touched.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 5. That the ſaid inhabitants ſhall not be removed nor obliged to quit their houſes, until their condition ſhall be ſettled by a definitive treaty between their moſt Chriſtian and Britannic Majeſties.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 6. The exerciſe of the Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman religion ſhall be preſerved, and that ſafeguards ſhall be granted to the houſes of the clergy, and monaſteries, particularly to the Biſhop of Quebec, who, animated with a zeal for religion, and charity for the people of his dioceſe, deſires to reſide conſtantly in it, to exerciſe freely, and with that decency which his character, and the ſacred myſteries of the Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman religion require, his Epiſcopal authority in the town of Quebec, whenever he ſhall think it proper, until the poſſeſſion of Canada ſhall have been decided by a treaty between their Moſt Chriſtian and Britannic Majeſties.

ANS. The free exerciſe of the Roman religion, ſafeguards granted to all religious perſons, as well as to the Biſhop, who ſhall be at liberty to come and exerciſe, freely, and with decency, the functions of his office whenever he ſhall think proper, until the poſſeſſion of Canada ſhall have been decided between their Britannic and Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties.

Art. 7. That the artillery and warlike ſtores ſhall be delivered up *bona fide*, and an inventory taken thereof.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 8. That the ſick, wounded, commiſſaries, chaplains, phyſicians, ſurgeons, apothecaries, and other perſons employed in the hoſpitals, ſhall be treated agreeable to the cartel ſettled between their Moſt Chriſtian and Britannic Majeſties on February 6. 1759.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 9. That before delivering up the gate, and the entrance of the town to the Engliſh forces, their General will be pleaſed to ſend ſome ſoldiers to be placed as ſafeguards at the churches, convents, and chief habitations.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 10. That the commander of the city of Quebec ſhall be permitted to ſend advice to the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor-General, of the reduction of the town: As alſo that this General ſhall be allowed to write to the French miniſtry to inform them thereof.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 11. That the preſent capitulation ſhall be executed according to its form and tenor, without being liable to non-execution, under pretence of repriſals, or the non-execution of any preceding capitulation.

Ans. Granted.

The preſent treaty has been made and ſettled between us, and duplicates ſigned at the Camp before Quebec, Sept. 18. 1759.

C. Saunders.
G. Townshend.
De Ramzay.

Number of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, from the 27th of June to the 13th of September.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Miſſing.
Officers, — —	11	46	0
Serjeants, — — —	9	26	0
Drummers, — — —	0	7	0
Rank and File, — —	162	572	17
Total,	182	541	17

On the 13th of September.

Officers, — — —	9	3	0
Serjeants, — — —	3	25	0
Drummers, — —	0	4	0
Rank and File, — —	46	513	3
Total,	95	545	3
	182	541	17
Total from the beginning of the ſiege,	277	1086	20

An

An Account of the Guns, &c. found in Quebec on its ſurrender.

Braſs Guns,	6 pounders	1
	4	3
	2	2
Iron Guns,	36	10
	24	45
	18	18
	12	13
	8	43
	6	66
	4	30
	3	7
	2	3
	Total Guns,	241

Braſs Mortars,	13 inch	1
Ditto Howitzers,	8	3
Iron Mortars,	13	9
	10	1
	8	3
	7	7
Total Howitzers & Mortars,		24
Shells,	13 inch	770
	10	150
	8 6	90
Braſs Petards,	2	

With a conſiderable quantity of powder, ball, ſmall arms, and intrenching tools. Thirty-ſeven pieces of cannon, and one mortar, were found on the ſeveral batteries between St Charles River and Beauport.

Strength of the French Army at the Battle of Quebec, September 13. 1759.

Right Column.		*Centre Column.*		*Left Column.*	
Colony troops,	550	Reg. of Bearn,	360	Reg. Royal Rouſillon,	650
Reg. of La Sarre,	500	— Guienne,	960	Colony troops,	650
— Languedoe,	550	Militia,	1200	Militia,	2300
Militia, and one ſix pounder,	400		1920		3600
					1920
	2000				2000
				Total,	7520
Excluſive of the corps under M. de Bougainville of					2060
				Total,	9580

A Return of the Strength of the Army commanded by Major-General James Wolfe, at the Battle of Quebec, Sept. 13. 1759.

Regiments and Corps.	*Colonels.*	*Lt.-Colonels.*	*Majors.*	*Captains.*	*Lieutenants.*	*Enſigns.*	*Adjutants.*	*Qr.-Maſters.*	*Surgeons.*	*Serjeants.*	*Drummers.*	*Rank & File.*	*Total.*
15th, Amherſt's	1	-	1	4	15	5	-	-	1	21	6	352	406
28th, Bragg's,	1	-	1	5	9	8	-	-	1	23	11	362	421
35th, Otway's,	-	1	1	5	11	8	1	1	1	23	11	456	519
43d, Kennedy's,	-	-	1	6	6	4	1	1	-	17	11	280	327
47th, Laſcelles's,	-	1	-	5	8	8	-	-	-	31	2	305	360
48th, Webb's,	-	1	-	4	16	7	1	-	1	33	14	605	683
58th, Anſtruther's,	-	1	1	4	7	6	-	-	-	20	—	296	335
60th, { Monkton's,	1	-	-	2	6	6	-	-	-	26	15	266	322
60th, { Lawrence's,	-	1	-	4	11	8	-	-	-	28	14	474	540
78th, Fraſer's,	-	-	-	7	12	7	1	-	-	28	14	603	661
22d, 40th, 45th, { Louiſburg companies of grenadiers, }	-	1	-	2	8	-	1	-	-	9	4	216	241
Total,	3	6	5	48	109	67	5	2	4	259	102	4215	4816
Total, including General Officers, &c.										-	-		4870

One Major-General, three Brigadier-Generals, one Quarter-Maſter-General, one Aid Quarter-Maſter-General, one Adjutant-General, four Majors of Brigade, two Aid-de-Camps, and fifty artillery men.

A Deſcription of Quebec, from the French of Pere Charlevoix.

This capital of New France is ſituated in Lat. 46. 55. N. and Lon. 69. 48. W. and merits to be known, were it only on account of the ſingularity of its ſituation; for perhaps it is the only city in the world of a freſh water harbour capable of containing one hundred men of war of the line, at one hundred and twenty leagues diſtant from the ſea. It lies on the moſt navigable river in the univerſe.

The river St Lawrence up to the iſle of Orleans, which is for about one hundred and twelve leagues from its mouth, is no where leſs than from four to five leagues broad; but above that iſle it narrows ſo, that before Quebec it is not above a mile over. Hence this place got the name of Quebeis or Quebec, which, in the Algonquin tongue, ſignifies a ſtraitening or ſtrait. The Abenaquis, whoſe language is a dialect of the Algonquin, call it Quelibec, which ſignifies a place ſhut up or concealed; becauſe, as you enter from the little river of Chaudiere, (by which theſe ſavages come to Quebec from Acadia), the point of Levy, which juts out beyond the iſle of Orleans, entirely hides the ſouth channel of the river St Lawrence, as the iſle of Orleans does that on the north; ſo that from thence the port of Quebec appears like a large baſon or bay, land-locked on all ſides.

The firſt object that preſents itſelf on entering the road, is a beautiful caſcade or ſheet of water, about thirty feet broad, and forty high, which appears juſt at the entry of the little channel of the iſle of Orleans, and is ſeen from that long point on the ſouth of the river, which, as I obſerved, hides the iſle of Orleans. This caſcade is called the Fall of Montmorency, and the point, the Point of Levy, in honour of the two ſucceſſive viceroys of New France, viz. Admiral Montmorenci, and his nephew, the Duke of Ventadour. One would naturally conclude, that ſo plentiful a fall of water, which never decreaſes, ſhould proceed from a large river. It is, however, only ſupplied by an inconſiderable brook, which in ſome places is not ancle deep; but it never dries up, and iſſues from a fine lake about twelve leagues diſtant from the fall.

The city lies a league higher, on the ſame ſide, and in the place where the river is narroweſt. But between it and the iſle of Orleans is a baſon, a full league in diameter every way, into which the river St Charles empties itſelf from the northweſt. Quebec ſtands exactly between this river and Cape Diamond, which advances out behind it. The anchorage or road is oppoſite, in twenty-five fathom, good ground. However, when the wind blows hard in north-eaſt, ſhips often drive, but without danger.

When Samuel Champlain founded this city in 1608, the tide ſometimes flowed on the foot of the rock. Since that time the river has, by degrees, retreated, and left dry a large ſpace of ground, on which the lower town is built, and which at preſent is ſufficiently elevated above the water mark, to ſecure it from any fears of an inundation. The firſt thing you meet at landing is an open place of a middling compaſs, and irregular form, with a row of houſes in front tolerably built, having the rock behind them, ſo that they have no great depth. Theſe form a pretty long ſtreet, which takes up all the breadth of the ground, and extends from right to left to two paſſages which lead to the high town. This opening is bounded on the left by a ſmall church, and on the right by two rows of houſes running parallel to each other. There is alſo another range of buildings between the church and the port; and along the ſhore as you go to Cape Diamond, there is a pretty long row of houſes on the edge of a bay, called the bay of Mothers. This port may be regarded as a kind of ſuburb to the lower town.

Between this ſuburb and the latter you aſcend to the upper town by a paſſage ſo ſteep, that they have been obliged to cut ſteps in the rock, ſo that it is only practicable on foot; but as you turn from the lower town to the right hand, there is a way more eaſy, with houſes on each ſide. In the place where theſe two paſſages meet, begins the upper town towards the river; for there is another part of the lower town toward the river St Charles. The firſt building you aſcend from the right hand, is the Epiſcopal palace; the left is ſurrounded with houſes. As you advance twenty paces further, you find yourſelf between two large ſquares. That on the left is the place of arms, adjoining to the fort, which is the reſidence of the governor-general. Oppoſite to it is the convent of Recollects, and part of the remainder of the ſquare is ſurrounded with well built houſes.

In the ſquare on the right hand ſtands the Cathedral Church, which is the only pariſh church in the city. The ſeminary lies on one ſide, in a corner formed by the great river and the river St Charles. Oppoſite the cathedral is the Jeſuits College; and in the ſpace between, ſome handſome buildings. From the place of arms run two ſtreets, croſſed by a third, and which form a large ſquare or iſle, entirely taken up by the church and convent of Recollects. The ſecond ſquare has two deſcents to the river St Charles, one very ſteep, joining to the ſeminary, with but few houſes; the other near the Jeſuits incloſure, which winds very much; has the hoſpital on one ſide about mid-way, and is bordered with ſmall houſes. This goes to the palace, the reſidence of the intendant of the province. On the other ſide the Jeſuits College, near the church, is a pretty long ſtreet, with a convent of Urſuline nuns. As to the reſt, the high town is built on a foundation of rock, partly marble, partly ſlate. It has greatly increaſed within theſe laſt twenty years.

Such is the topography of Quebec, which takes up a conſiderable extent. The houſes are large, and all of ſtone; yet there are reckoned but about ſeven thouſand ſouls. When this capital of New France ſhall be as flouriſhing as that of the Old, (and Paris was once leſs than Quebec is now), what a proſpect will this afford of towns, caſtles, and villas? Below is a noble baſon, filled with veſſels from all parts of the world: Oppoſite to it, the iſle of Orleans, and the ſhores on each ſide of it, adorned with beautiful meadows, verdant hills, and corn fields. On one ſide the river St Charles, winding through a charming vale, crowded with villages; the port beneath, adorned with ſpacious quays and magnificent buildings. When all this happens, you will grant this terrace admirably ſituated. Even at preſent, the view from it is delightful.

Quebec is not regularly fortified; but they have been long at work to render it capable of a ſiege. The town, as it is, is naturally ſtrong. The port is flanked by two baſtions, which at high tides are almoſt even with the water; that is to ſay, they are twenty-five feet high, which is the height the tides flow here at the equinoxes. A little above the baſtion, to the right, is a half baſtion cut out of the rock; and a little higher, nearer the fort, is a battery mounted with twenty-five pieces of cannon. Higher ſtill is a ſquare fort, called the citadel. The ways that communicate between theſe fortifications are extremely rugged. To the left of the port, along the road to the river St Charles, are good batteries of cannon, and ſome mortars. From the angle of the citadel facing the town they have drawn a curtain aſlant, which joins a redoubt pretty ſteep, on which is a windmill fortified. Deſcending from hence, you find, within a muſquet-ſhot, a tower with a baſtion; and, at an equal diſtance, a ſecond. The deſign was, to cover all this part with a counterſcarp, having the ſame angles as the baſtions, and which ſhould end at the extremity of the rock, near the palace of the intendant, where there is already a ſmall redoubt, as there is another on Cape Diamond. I know not why the deſign was not executed. Such was the ſtate of Quebec in 1711, when the Engliſh fitted out a large armament for the reduction of Canada, which miſcarried through the raſhneſs of the Admiral, who, contrary to the advice of his pilot, approaching too near the Seven Iſles, loſt all his largeſt ſhips, and three thouſand men of his beſt troops. Quebec ſtill remains in the ſame condition.

Note 143. A Liſt of the Fleet under the command of Admiral Boſcawen, in the Mediterranean, in 1759, with the killed and wounded on board the Fleet.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
* Namur,	90	Hon. Edward Boſcawen, Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Matthew Buckle.
Prince,	90	Thomas Broderick, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Joſeph Peyton.
* Newark,	80	W. Holburne.
* Warſpight,	74	J Bentley.
Culloden,	74	S. Callis.
* Conqueror,	70	W. Lloyd. †
* Swiftſure,	70	T. Stanhope.
* Edgar,	64	F. W. Drake.
St Albans,	64	E. Vernon.
* Intrepid,	60	E. Pratten.
* America,	60	James Kirk.
Princeſs Louiſa,	60	R. Harland. †
Jerſey,	60	J. Barker.
Guernſey,	50	Lt. M. Kearney, acting. §
Portland,	50	Jervis Mappleſden.
Ambuſcade,	40	Richard Gwynne.
Rainbow,	40	Chr. Baſſet.
* Shannon,	36	C. Meadows.
Active,	36	H. Sawyer.
* Thetis,	32	J. Moutray.
Lyme,	24	Ja. Baker.
Gibraltar,	24	W. M'Cleverty.
Glaſgow,	24	Andrew Wilkinſon.
Sheerneſs,	24	J. Clerke.
Tartar's Prize,	24	T. Baillie.
Favourite,	16	Timothy Edwards.
* Gramont,	16	Philip Affleck.
* Ætna, Fire-	8	Richard Bickerton.
* Salamander, ſhips.	8	Hon. J. L. Gower.

A

Thoſe marked thus * came out with Admiral Boſcawen.
† changed ſhips with each other.
§ her Captain (Milbank) being employed as Ambaſſador to the Emperor of Morocco.

A Liſt of the Killed and Wounded in the Action of Auguſt 18. 1759. in the Mediterranean.

Ships.	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Total.*
Namur, -	13	44	57
Prince, -	none.	none.	
Culloden, -	4	15	19
Warſpight, -	11	40	51
Newark, -	none.	5	5
Swiftſure, -	5	32	37
Conqueror, -	2	6	8
Edgar, in charge of the prize-ſhip Centaur.			
Intrepid, -	6	10	16
St Albans, -	6	2	8
America, -	3	16	19
Jerſey, -	none.	none.	
Guernſey, -	none.	14	14
Portland, -	6	12	18
Total,	56	196	252

Note 144. A Liſt of the French Fleet under M. de la Clue, when ſeen by the Gibraltar on the 17th of July.

Ships.	*Guns.*		*Commanders.*
L'Ocean,	80	Burnt.	M. de la Clue. Capt. M. le C. de Carne
Le Redoutable,	74		M. de S. Aignan.
Le Souveraine,	74	Separated the night of the 18th of Auguſt.	M. de Panat.
Le Guerrier,	74		M. de Rochemore.
Le Centaur,	74	Taken.	M. Sabrant de Gramont.
Le Temeraire,	74		M. de Caſtillon l'ainé.
Le Modeſte,	64		M. de Lac Monvert.
Le Fantaſque,	64	Loſt company coming through the Streights, Aug. 17th, and went to Cadiz.	M. de Caſtillon, cadet.
Le Lion,	64		M. Colbert de Turgis.
Le Triton,	64		M. de Venel.
Le Fier,	50		M. de Marquiſan.
L'Oriflamme,	50		M. de Dabon.
La Chimere,	26		M. de Souchet.
La Minerve,	24		Le Chev. d'Opede.
La Gracieuſe,	24		Le Chev. de Fabry.

Note 145. Tranſlation of a letter from M. de la Clue, (giving an account of his Battle with Admiral Boſcawen) to the Compte de Merie, Ambaſſador of France at the Court of Liſbon, dated Lagos, Auguſt 28. 1759.

"I was not in a condition to write your Excellency, when I diſpatched a domeſtic to inform you of the diſaſter that had befallen the King's ſquadron under my command. I paſſed the Streights in the night between the 16th and 17th of Auguſt with twelve ſhips of the line and three frigates. I was not afraid of meeting with Admiral Boſcawen, though his ſquadron was ſtronger than mine; but by an unaccountable fatality, five of my ſhips and three frigates parted from me, ſo that next morning, at day-break, I found I had only ſeven with me. Fortunately they were the largeſt, viz. the Ocean, the Centaur, the Redoubtable, the Guerrier, the Souveraine, the Temeraire, and the Modeſte. At ſun-riſing we diſcovered eight ſail to windward; I believed them to be my ſhips, and waited for them, keeping as near the wind as poſſible, with very little ſail. In a little time their number encreaſed ſo much, that we counted eighteen. I made no doubt of their being the enemy's fleet, I immediately determined to make all the ſail I could to gain the weather-gage, and made the proper ſignal to my ſhips, but was obliged to wait for the Souveraine, which is a heavy ſailer, and by that means the enemy got up with me ſooner than they would otherwiſe have done. Whilſt the wind blew a briſk gale, they had no advantage over us; but at noon the wind dying away, I found that they ſailed much better than we. At half an hour after two, the Centaur, Captain de Sabran, which was in the rear, was attacked by two of their ſhips, one on the larboard, the other on the ſtarboard ſide, and defended herſelf with uncommon bravery. The Guerrier was attacked ſoon after, then the Ocean and the Souveraine. The heat of the action was with theſe four ſhips, each of which fought both ſides of the ſhip without intermiſſion. Admiral Boſcawen, who came down upon me with all the ſail he could make, came athwart me within gun-ſhot, about four o'clock, and poured a furious broadſide into me, which I returned; and my ſhot were ſo well aimed, that his mizen-maſt was carried away, his main-top-ſail yard came in two upon the deck, the ſprit-ſail yard and the jack-ſtaff were cut away, all his ſails were torn, and he ſheered off to be out of reach of my fire. I was ſtruck at this time with a piece of iron, which made a large wound in my right leg, ſo that I was forced to leave the Comte de Carne to fight the ſhip. Never was ſuch a fire ſeen as my ſquadron kept up. I have all the reaſon in the world to believe that if I had all my ſhips, I ſhould have beat them. The Engliſh Admiral, upon leaving me, fell upon the Centaur, and made the fifth ſhip which ſhe had to engage, ſo that ſhe was forced to ſtrike, after performing prodigies of valour. At eight the engagement ceaſed; the enemy kept the wind under an eaſy ſail.

"I cannot expreſs to your Excellency the valour and courage ſhewn by our ſhips companies, which did not ſlacken one moment. The enemies ſuperiority did not frighten them. This was no doubt owing to the example of the officers, who diſcovered a courage truly heroic. My ſhip fired two thouſand five hundred cannon-ſhot. I judge that we had about one hundred killed on the ſpot, and ſeventy dangerouſly wounded. One Garde Pavillon was killed, and ſeveral others wounded. We employed the night in preparing for a ſecond engagement. The Comte de Panat, who commanded the Souveraine, and M. de Rochemore, captain of the Guerrier, left me in the night, which greatly diminiſhed the force of my ſquadron, and daunted the courage of my people.

" On the 18th, at day-break, the enemy crowded ſail to come up with me. I then judged my ruin unavoidable. Finding myſelf on the coaſt of Portugal, I determined to burn the King's ſhips there, rather than ſurrender them to the enemy. I ran the Ocean aſhore two leagues from Lagos, under the Fort called Almadana, and ſent notice to the Commander of that Fort, who fired three cannon-ſhot at the Engliſh, but they paid no regard to them. The Marquis de St Aignan alſo run his ſhip aſhore; and both of us endeavoured to land our men, but the ſea being rough, this took up a deal of time. M. de Caſtillon, Captain of the Temeraire, and M. de Monvert, Captain of the Modeſte, did not follow my example, but anchored as near the Forts Exavier and Lagres as they could, hoping the Engliſh would reſpect theſe forts; but they paid no regard to them, and came and anchored cloſe by the two French ſhips, which they fought until they ſtruck.

" One of the enemy's ſhips came and anchored behind the Ocean, and fired into her, and into the boats that were carrying the men aſhore. The Comte de Carne, finding he could not get off the ſhip, was forced to ſtrike his colours, and to ſurrender priſoner, with M. Darbaud, and the Chevalier de Glandives, M. de Suffiein, the Chevalier de Damas, and five inferior officers; there were a few ſoldiers with ſome gunners, making in all about ſixty, whom the Engliſh took on board, and ſet fire to the veſſel, which burned in the night.

" I was carried on ſhore, and paſſed the night with the officers and wounded men, without either bread or water. On the 19th the Governor of Lagos ſent to invite me to that place. I was carried thither, and all my people followed me. He gave us all the aſſiſtance that wretched country could afford. Our people had no more than a quarter of a pound of bread a-day, each day, for two days; nor could I procure ſtraw for the ſick and wounded. I and the wounded officers are lodged with the Capuchins. Theſe good fathers take great care of us. I am infinitely obliged to the Corregidor for his civilities.

" We have ſent all our ſhips companies to Cadiz, chiefly by ſea. I remain here with three wounded officers, the Chevalier Beaucour, and my nephew, who ſtays to bear me company. He ſerves me for ſecretary, and preſents his compliments to your Excellency.

" My wounds are in a very good way; but I know not when I ſhall be able to leave this place. I am uneaſy about the domeſtic I ſent,

ſent to you, on account of the difficulties which I hear attend travelling in this country. If you have not ſeen him, I deſire you would cauſe inquiry to be made about him.

Note 146. A Liſt of the Ships left with Vice-Admiral Broderick in the Mediterranean.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Prince,	90	Tho. Broderick, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Joſeph Peyton.
Newark,	80	W. Holburne.
Culloden,	74	J. Barker.
Conqueror,	74	R. Harland.
St Albans,	60	E. Vernon.
Jerſey,	60	Andrew Wilkinſon.
Guernſey,	50	Lt. M. Kearney, acting.
Shannon,	36	C. Meadows.
Glaſgow,	24	Richard Bickerton.
Gramont,	16	Philip Affleck.

Note 147. A Liſt of the Fleet under Sir Edward Hawke, off Breſt, in June 1759.

The Mars to lead with the ſtarboard, and the Hero with the larboard tacks on board.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*	*Diviſions.*
Mars,	74	600	Capt. Young.	Sir Cha. Hardy, V. Adm. of the Blue.
Kingſton,	60	450	Parry.	
Revenge,	64	480	Storr.	
Temple,	70	520	Shirley.	
Union,	90	770	Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Hardy. Capt. Thomas Evans.	
Hercules,	74	600	Porter.	
Dunkirk,	60	450	Digby.	
Monmouth,	64	480	Hon. A. Hervey.	
Dorſetſhire,	70	520	Denis.	Sir Edward Hawke, Ad. of the Blue.
Montague,	60	450	Rowley.	
Belliqueux,	64	500	Saumarez.	
Torbay,	74	700	Hon. A. Keppel.	
Ramillies,	90	880	Adm. Sir Ed. Hawke. Capt. Whitt. Taylor.	
Magnanime,	74	700	Lord Viſc. Howe.	
Achilles,	60	420	Hon. S. Barrington.	
Fame,	74	600	Hon. J. Byron.	
Eſſex,	64	480	Campbell.	

Nottingham,	60	420	Marſhall.	Fra. Geary, R. Adm. of the Blue.
Firme,	60	420	Reynolds.	
Royal George,	100	880	Dorril.	
Reſolution,	74	600	Rear-Admiral Geary. Capt. Speke.	
Chicheſter,	70	520	Willet.	
Anſon,	60	420	Whitwell.	
Bienfaiſant,	64	500	Balfour.	
Hero,	74	600	Hon. G. Edgecumbe	

FRIGATES.

	Ships.	*Guns.*		*Commanders.*
2	Iſis,	50	Capt.	Ed. Wheeler.
1	Colcheſter,	50		L. O'Brien.
3	Chatham,	50		J. Lockhart.
3	Rocheſter,	50		R. Duff.
1	Pallas,	36		M. Clements.
2	Venus,	36		T. Harriſon.
2	Melampe,	36		W. Hotham.
2	Southampton,	36		Ja. Gilchriſt.
1	Thames,	32		T. Colby.
1	Saphire,	32		J. Strachan.
2	Minerva,	32		A. Hood.
3	Coventry,	28		C. Scroop.
3	Acteon,	28		P. H. Ourry.
3	Proſerpine,	fire-ſhips.		F. Banks.
2	Pluto,			Ja. Johnſton.

Note—The Frigates marked 1 belong to Sir Charles Hardy's' Diviſion.
2 Sir Edward Hawke's
3 R. A. Geary's

Note 148. A Liſt of the Squadron detached to Quiberon Bay, 1759.

Ships.	*Guns.*		*Commanders.*
Firm,	50	Commodore	John Reynolds.
Colcheſter,	50	Capt.	Robert Roddam.
Falkland,	50		F. S. Drake.
Melampe,	36		William Hotham.
Pallas,	36		Michael Clements.
Saphire,	32		John Strachan.
Adventure,	32		Matthew Moore.
Acteon,	28		P. H. Ourry.
Coventry,	28		Francis Burſlem.
Succeſs,	24		Robert Carket.
Pluto, fire-ſhip,	16		Ja. Johnſtone.

Note 149. A Liſt of the Squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Rodney, in the Channel, 1759.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Achilles,	60	450	Rear-Admiral Rodney. Capt. Barrington.
Chatham,	50	350	Lockhart.
Deptford,	50	350	John Holwall.
Iſis,	50	350	Edward Wheeler.
Norwich,	50	350	George Darby.
Brilliant,	36	240	Hyde Parker.
Juno,	36	240	J. Phillips.
Veſtal,	32	220	Samuel Hood.
Boreas,	28	200	Hon. R. Boyle.
Unicorn,	28	200	Thomas Graves.
Wolfe,	16	120	Hugh Bromedge.
Furnace,	Bomb-ketches.		Jonathan Faulknor.
Firedrake,			James Orrok.
Baſiliſk,			J. Clerke.
Mortar,			J. Hunt.
Carcaſe,			C. Inglis.
Blaſt,			T. Willis.

HAVRE DE GRACE,

Situated in the Pays de Caux, about 18 leagues from Rouen, and as much from Dieppe, on the point of a large valley, at the mouth of the river Seine, in the Lat. of 49. deg. 30. min. N. and 10 min. to the eaſtward of the meridian of London. It ſtands upon a plain ſpot of ground, full of moraſſes, and croſſed by a great number of creeks, and ditches full of water, which contribute not a little to its ſecurity. This ground was originally gained out of the ſea, and formed from the large quanitites of ſand, gravel, and mud, which the force of the tide and the river conveyed to that place, in a long courſe of time, and by inſenſible degrees. And as it was firſt formed, ſo it ſeems to be daily increaſed by the ſame means; for we are aſſured by a late author*, that about ſeventy or eighty years ago, the ſea at high water came very near that gate of the city which is next the harbour; whereas now the high-water mark is more than 106 fathoms diſtant from it. So that it appears the ſea has gradually given way, and as it were, retired to leave the earth at liberty to enlarge and extend itſelf.

The town of Havre de Grace is fortified by four baſtions. The citadel ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the town, and was built in the year 1628 by order of Cardinal Richlieu. It is a regular ſquare, conſiſting of four baſtions and three half-moons, with a ditch and advanced

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* Piganiol de la Torce, Nouvelle deſcription de la France tom. IX. p. 593.

ditch quite round it; it commands the town, and part of the ſhore which lies on the eaſt-ſide of the Seine.

The Eaſt-India Company ſet up in this town, ſome time ago, a tobacco manufacture, (in the diviſion of St Francis, near the convent of the Capuchins): whether the whole deſign is yet completed we cannot ſay. There were, in the year 1730, ſixty tables, every one of which had a wheel, and ſeven perſons at work upon it. Every wheel prepares ninety pound weight of tobacco a-day. It is pretended that the product of this manufacture, together with the temporary magazines of Caudebec, Honfleur, and Feſcamp, amount yearly to 170,000 livres. The harbour of Havre is within the walls of the town, and can contain more than 300 veſſels at once. It lies northeaſt and ſouth-ſouth-weſt. In the higheſt tides the water riſes within it near twenty feet. The entrance is formed by two jetties of ſtone, the longeſt of which is towards the weſt ſide. The acceſs to the harbour, ſome pretend, would be much eaſier, if they were carried a good deal further into the ſea. It might be alſo enlarged by cutting off a number of houſes, between the entrance to the baſon and citadel, upon a large ſpot of ground which jets into the harbour. This was an obſervation made by the Marſhal de Vauban, and confirmed by ſeveral engineers ſince his time. At the mouth of the harbour, near the tower, are three ſluices, to ſtop the water in the ditches of the town, and let it looſe when there is occaſion for cleaning the harbour; they are commonly called the Sluices du Perry.

The harbour of Havre has a particular advantage, not only over the other ſea-ports of Normandy, but of the whole kingdom, that the water in it does not begin to ebb, at leaſt ſenſibly, till three hours after full tide: inſomuch, that fleets of 120 ſail have often been obſerved to ſail out of it in one tide, even with the wind againſt them. The cauſe of this uncommon effect is generally aſcribed to the Seine, the current whereof, croſſing the mouth of the harbour, comes down with ſuch force, as ſoon as the ſea begins to retire, that it confines the water in the harbour till it has ſpent its ſtrength, which it does not for ordinary in a ſhorter ſpace of time than juſt now mentioned. Be this as it may, the French are very ſenſible that this, and other circumſtances of the harbour, are very favourable to their commerce, and therefore have been at no ſmall expence to keep it in proper order. But after all, it is not an eligible place to anchor in, except in caſes of neceſſity, not only for want of a proper depth of water, but alſo becauſe the flints are apt to cut the cables. This is the account given of the road of Havre de Grace by M. Piganiol de la Torce†. But another late author, and much more accurate, ſpeaks of it as follows: It is of the greater importance, ſays he, to ſpare no expence neceſſary for putting the harbour into a good condition; that all the world knows the road of Havre is very bad; the bottom being of ſuch compoſition, that an anchor can take no ſure hold of it. It is, beſides, full of what the ſailors call high grounds: that is, little banks of ſand, which the river Seine depoſits in the time of low water, ſo that the anchors cannot withſtand the violence of the currents, nor the high-winds, which commonly blow about the new and full moons. The ſhips which happen to be then in this road, are in great danger of being loſt at the mouth of the Seine, or driven againſt the coaſt, becauſe they cannot get into the harbour*.

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† See Nouvelle Deſcription de la France, tom. IX. p. 615.

That part of the harbour we have hitherto deſcribed, is intended for the reception of merchant ſhips: what they call the baſon is reſerved for the King's ſhips of war. Of theſe it can contain 25 or 30; and ſhips of 60 guns can enter it; for in high tides the water riſes in it 18 French feet, which is more than 19 of ours. There is a good ſluice for cleaning this baſon, by means of the water of the town-ditches. A large and magnificent baſon might alſo be formed out of the moraſs which lies behind the convent of the Capuchins; and might eaſily be cleaned by means of the canal of the new river of Harfleur. The late Marſhal de Vauban had a project of this kind, and drew ſome plans to direct the execution of it. At the end of the baſon ſtands the arſenal for the marine. The docks for building the King's ſhips are at the bottom of this arſenal, which is indeed a little one, but in other reſpects very handſome and agreeable. That which is moſt remarkable in it, is the ſtore-houſe of arms, and the chapel. The boards of the marine are alſo kept there, except that of the intendant, and that of the claſſes. There is alſo to be ſeen there the council chamber, the marine ſchool, the ſchool for training the artillery companies, the chamber of conſtruction, the ſtore-houſe for ſails, the apartment for the carvers, and the armourers ſhops, on the end of the arſenal. Next to the diviſion of St Francis is a large building, which is now the reſidence of the comptroller of the marine, and was formerly the Eaſt India Houſe.

As Havre is one of the ſix departments or arſenals general for the whole marine of the kingdom, we meet with every thing that can be expected in a place of that kind.

A very great trade is carried on at this place. Indeed the ſituation of Havre is one of the happieſt for commerce in Europe, and the moſt proper for a temporary magazine of all ſorts of merchandize; as it ſtands on the Seine, by means whereof goods are eaſily conveyed to the centre of the kingdom, from whence they are conveniently diſperſed through all the provinces of France; and its harbour has the peculiar advantage, already mentioned, of remaining full for three hours after high water.

Ever ſince the charter granted by Henry II. in the year 1551, and confirmed by an act of council of the 5th of November 1586, the citizens and inhabitants of Havre have had the privilege of guarding their own town, and defending themſelves. A little way up the Seine from Havre, is the place called La Hoc, which in the old dialect ſignifies a little hill or riſing ground. It ſtands on the point of a ſmall promontory, which jets into the river a little below Harfleur. On this promontory, formerly there were only a few cabins for the accommodation of fiſhermen. Afterward a large magazine was erected

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* Belidor's Architecture Hydraulique, tom. I p. 388. 389.

erected upon the ruins of theſe huts. It has alſo been uſed as a lazaretto, that is, a place where veſſels arriving at Havre, and ſuſpected of infectious diſorders, unloaded their goods and performed quarantine. One might ſee there, ſo late as the beginning of this century, a very beautiful quay of cut ſtone, with large iron rings fixed to it at proper diſtances, for mooring veſſels; but all theſe are now buried a good way down in the ſand. The Hoc is very much expoſed to winds and ſtorms; but when the air is clear, it is very pleaſant to obſerve there the wonderful effects of the tide: When it riſes, you ſee it not only ſtop the waters of the Seine, but alſo drive them back towards their ſource with a frightful noiſe; and when it begins to ebb, the river, following its natural courſe, advances with a ſlow and majeſtic pace, to mix its waters with thoſe of the ocean. But if the wind happens to be a little high, and the ſea is in the leaſt troubled, nothing at all is to be ſeen but high ſurges and waves. There was formerly good anchoring at this place, on an excellent bottom: but it is now become very dangerous, on account of banks of quick-ſands frequently depoſited there by the river. The firſt ſhip of the line which was built at Havre, being a veſſel of 70 guns, called the Rouen, was unhappily loſt there about the middle of laſt century. The pilots who brought her out of the harbour having loſt the wind by their own miſconduct, exerted their utmoſt to get her into the Hoc, in hopes of finding good anchoring ground there: but the ſhip was ſo ſuddenly ſwallowed up by the quick ſands, that they could not ſave her cannon, nor any part of her rich cargo. Only the top of her main-maſt was ſeen above the water for twenty years after. About the year 1538 they built at Havre a ſhip of uncommon ſize, called La Grande Françoiſe, of 2000 tons burthen: Her cables are ſaid to have been as thick as a man's leg, and there was on board a tennis-court and a wind-mill. This veſſel was deſigned for the Eaſt Indies; but in two tides they could get her no farther than the point of the jetties. In ſhort, the ſhip was ſo enormous and unwieldy, that they were obliged to break her down; and the materials ſerved to build the greateſt part of the houſes of the ſuburbs of La Barre.

Note 150. Liſt of the Ships with Sir Edward Hawke on the 20th November 1759.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Royal George,	100	880	Sir Edward Hawke. Capt. Campbell.
Union,	90	770	Sir Charles Hardy. Capt. J. Evans.
Duke,	90	750	T. Graves.
Namur,	90	780	M. Buckle.
Mars,	74	600	James Young, Commodore.
Warſpight,	74	600	Capt. Sir John Bentley.
Hercules,	74	600	W. Forteſcue.
Torbay,	74	700	Hon. Auguſtus Keppel.
Magnanime,	74	700	Lord Viſcount Howe.

Ships

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Reſolution,	74	600	Capt. H. Speke.
Hero,	74	600	Hon. G. Edgecumbe.
Swiftſure,	70	520	Sir. Tho. Stanhope.
Dorſetſhire,	70	520	P. Denis.
Burford,	70	520	J. Gambier.
Chicheſter,	70	520	W. S. Willet.
Temple,	70	520	Hon. W. Shirley.
Revenge,	64	480	J. Storr.
Eſſex,	64	480	L. O'Brien.
Kingſton,	60	420	Tho. Shirley.
Intrepide,	60	420	J. Mapleſden.
Montagu,	60	420	Joſeph Rowley.
Dunkirk,	60	420	R. Digby.
Defiance,	60	420	P. Baird.*

The following Frigates joined Sir Edward Hawke between Uſhant and Belleiſle.

Rocheſter,	50	350	Capt. R. Duff.
Portland,	50	350	M. Arbuthnot.
Falkland,	50	350	Fr. S. Drake.
Chatham,	50	350	J. Lockhart.
Minerva,	32	220	A. Hood.
Venus,	36	240	T. Harriſon.
Vengeance,	28	200	G. Nightingale.
Coventry,	28	200	F. Burſlem.
Maidſtone,	28	200	D. Digges.
Sapphire,	32	220	J. Strachan.

A Liſt of the Reinforcement ſent from England to Sir Edward Hawke.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Sandwich,	90	770	Rear-Admiral Geary. Capt. Rd. Norbury.
Foudroyant,	84	770	Rd. Tyrrell.
Bienfaiſant,	64	500	Geo. Balfour.
America,	60	420	Ja. Kirk.
Anſon,	60	420	Matt. Whitwell.
Firm,	60	420	John Reynolds.
Juno,	32	220	John Phillips.

Ships from Quebec with Vice-Admiral Saunders.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Somerſet,	64	480	Vice-Admiral Saunders. Capt. E. Hughes.
Vanguard,	70	520	R. Swanton.
Devonſhire,	66	500	W. Gordon.

* Was wounded in the hand in the engagement.

A Liſt of the French Squadron which came out of Breſt, November 14. 1759.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Le Soleil Royal,	80	1200	M. de Conflans, Admiral.
Le Tonnant,	80	1000	M. de Beaufremont, Vice-Adm.
Le Formidable,	80	1000	M. de St André du Verger, R-A.
L'Orient,	80	1000	M. de Guebriant, Commodore.
L'Intrepide,	74	815	
Le Glorieux,	74	815	M. Villar de la Broſſe.
Le Theſée,	74	815	M. de Kerſaint.
L'Heros,	74	815	Viſcount de Sanſon.
Le Robuſte,	74	815	
Le Magnifique,	74	815	
Le Juſte,	70	800	
Le Superbe,	70	800	
Le Dauphin Royal,	70	800	
Le Dragon,	64	750	
Le Northumberland,	64	750	
Le Sphinx,	64	750	
Le Solitaire,	64	750	
Le Brilliant,	64	750	
L'Eveillé,	64	750	
Le Bizarre,	64	750	Le Prince Montbazon.
L'Inflexible,	64		
L'Hebé,	40		
La Veſtale,	34		
L'Aigrette,	36		
La Calipſo,	16		

La Prince Noir, a ſmall veſſel to look out.

The above ſhips were all in company when the engagement began, except the Hebé frigate.

VILAINE RIVER.

About ſix leagues from the entrance into the Morbihan gulph of Vannes, is the mouth of the river Vilaine, the moſt conſiderable in Bretagne, except the Loire. It takes its riſe above Argentré, paſſes from thence to Vitrié, Rennes, Belle-Pirepe, Redon, Roche-Bernard, and after receiving a great many ſmaller rivers in its courſe, empties itſelf into the bay of Biſcay. This river ſeparates the biſhopric of Vannes from the country of the Nantois, of which latter the principal town is Nantz. The entrance into the river is narrow, but expands itſelf a little higher up. The depth of water is not for very large ſhips, and the bottom is gravelly. It was in this river that ſome French ſhips of the line and frigates took ſhelter after being defeated by Sir Edward Hawke, November 20. 1759; they threw overboard their guns, and got up the river with much difficulty; but as they took the ground every tide, their backs were broke, and only three ſhips of the line and as many frigates got out again, after being blocked up fourteen months.

Note 151. Copy of a Letter wrote by M. de Conflans, and ſent to the Comte de St Florentine at Paris.

Vannes, in Bretagne, November 22. 1759.

" Purſuant to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's orders, having received a reinforcement of men out of M. Bompart's ſquadron, I ſailed from Breſt the 14th inſtant, with a deſign to give battle to the Britiſh fleet, who had been making their bravadoes all laſt ſummer off our harbour; but was deceived in my expectation; for the enemy, (as I imagine) being informed of our deſign, had abandoned the coaſt. I cruized two days in hopes of their return, but to no purpoſe. At laſt I formed a reſolution to cut off Commodore Duff's ſquadron, conſiſting of 20 ſail of the line, moored in Quiberon Bay. Upon the 20th, in the morning, being a little to the S. W. of Belleiſle, the weather hazy, and a freſh gale at N. W. I ſaw to the windward a fleet of ſhips which I took to be a convoy of victuallers for M. Duff's ſquadron, not judging it poſſible for the enemy's fleet to be ſo near. Nevertheleſs, whatever might happen, I made the ſignal for a line of battle. We were not half formed, when the weather clearing up, we could plainly ſee it was the enemy's fleet, conſiſting of 40 ſail of the line of battle, beſides frigates, advancing in three diviſions, ſo that we were in a manner ſurrounded. I judged it moſt conducive to the good of his Majeſty's ſervice, to avoid hazarding a general engagement at that time, and rather to train on the enemy through the ſhoals and rocks in the entrance of the river Vilaine. At half an hour paſt two in the afternoon, the enemy's van came up with our rear, and were warmly received by Monſ. Verger, who commanded that diviſion; but he and all his officers being killed, there being no leſs than twelve of the enemy's ſhips engaged with him, his ſhip, the Formidable, ſtruck at laſt to Admiral Hawke. The Theſée and Superbe were overſet by a ſquall of wind. At half an hour paſt four, a ſhip of three decks, carrying a flag, which I took to be Monſ. Hawke's, came alongſide the Soleil Royal where I commanded; but he met with ſuch a warm reception, that he was obliged to ſheer off in a little time, though our rigging and ſails were ſo ſhattered, that the ſhip not anſwering the helm, was obliged to run aſhore in the night; as did the Hero in the ſame condition: Nor could we hinder the enemy from burning both ſhips next morning. Meantime the Orient alone drove two of their capital ſhips aſhore upon a ſand-bank called Le Four. Next day we had the misfortune to loſe the Juſte upon a rock in the mouth of the river Loire. The remainder of our fleet got ſafe into Rochfort and the river Vilaine: and as they have not ſuſtained more damage than may be ſoon repaired, I expect, by the junction of M. Bompart's ſquadron, to be ſoon able to give a good account of the enemy, notwithſtanding they have the boldneſs to moor upon our coaſts.

Note 152. Copy of a Letter from Sir Edward Hawke to the Duc d'Aiguillon.

Royal George, December 12. 1759.

"I have the honour of your Grace's letter of the 11th inſtant; in anſwer to which, I beg leave to acquaint you, that Captain Ourry has acted entirely by my orders, and that I approve of what he has done. His manifeſto, of which your Grace has tranſmitted me a copy, is a ſufficient proof of his humanity, and tenderneſs of my orders, which were, not to fire unleſs he was fired upon.

"Without further recollection, I need only have recourſe to my letter to your Grace of the 29th of November, by Lord Howe, with regard to the Heros.—My words are, "I therefore claim theſe officers and men as priſoners, and expect from your Grace's known honour that they will be immediately delivered up to me." The hull and guns were not mentioned; for the firſt I had ſet on fire, and the ſecond I look on as in my own power to recover. Let me further beg your Grace to look over the agreement you ſigned with Lord Howe; Is the artillery ſo much as mentioned in it? No; every article I have ſtrictly obſerved, exchanged ſeamen, releaſed officers, ſoldiers, and militia, on the terms of the cartel, and ſent the Gardes Marines aſhore on parole. I could not help being ſurpriſed that no notice was taken of that agreement of my claims of the Heros' officers and men, and was anſwered,—That matter belonged to another department, not to your Grace's, which occaſioned my writing to you again on that ſubject. I can only farther aſſure your Grace, that had a Captain of a Britiſh man of war under my command, begged quarter and ſurrendered to the French, and afterwards run away with his ſhip, in open breach of the rules of war, I would have immediately delivered up the ſhip with the commander, to have been treated as the forfeiture of his honour deſerved. The ſame I ſhould have expected from the Duc d'Aiguillon, if I did not conſider him as the ſubject of a ſtate in which the will of the Monarch conſtitutes right and wrong.

"I aſſure your Grace, upon my honour, that I never heard of any memorial to be preſented to the Admiralty of England, who have no concern in matters of this kind. By the bounty of the King, Britiſh ſeamen are intitled to every thing ſurrendered by, and taken from, an enemy in war: In their names, and for their benefit, I ſhall endeavour to recover the Heros' guns, as alſo thoſe of the Soleil Royal, which were deſerted and left to our mercy. The delivery of the officers and men is all that depends on the honour of your Court; the artillery are within our reach: our endeavours to take them away being juſtifiable, I was in hopes would not have been interrupted; but ſince your Grace and the Marquis de Broc have thought fit to fire upon my ſhips, I ſhall take as ſevere a revenge as I can, as ſoon as I receive ſupplies from Britain.

" For I came out near eight months ago, only furniſhed with orders to decide the fate of the two nations with M. de Conflans on the open ſea; but when we met, as he did not chuſe to ſtay for me, he has thereby changed the nature of my military operations, and reduced me to the neceſſity (entirely repugnant to my natural diſpoſition) of ſending fire and ſword into that country, from whence your Grace, with forty battalions under your command, by the authenticated inſtructions of the Marſhal de Belleiſle, was to have ſpread the moſt dreadful calamities of war in Great Britain or Ireland. I cannot perſuade myſelf your Grace was ſerious when you termed my enterprize irregular; it was merriment; and I ſhall not hereafter be ſurprized, if, in the ſame gaieté de cœur, I ſhould be accuſed of having acted irregularly in attacking M. de Conflans (after a chace of twenty leagues in the open ſeas) within your own iſlands, and on your own coaſt, and ſetting fire to the Soleil Royal, &c.

" As an individual I honour and reſpect the Duc d'Aiguillon: as a commander of a Britiſh ſquadron, againſt a declared enemy, I ſtrictly obey the orders of the Great King, my Maſter, only following my own judgment, as circumſtances may alter.

I have the honour to be,
Your Grace's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
EDWARD HAWKE.

Note 153. A Liſt of the Squadron (detached by Sir Ed. Hawke) under the command of Commodore Young, to Quiberon Bay, November 23. 1759.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Mars,	74	James Young, Commodore.
Namur,	90	Capt. M. Buckle.
Temple,	70	W. Shirley.
Hercules,	74	J. H. Porter.
Montagu,	60	Joſ. Rowley.
Kingſton,	60	W. Parry.
Portland,	50	M. Arbuthnot.

Note 154. Liſt of the Squadron (detached by Sir Edward Hawke) under the command of Commodore Keppel, to reconnoitre Baſque Road, Nov. 28. 1759.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Torbay,	74	Hon. A. Keppel, Commodore.
Namur,	90	Capt. M. Buckle.

Ships

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Hercules,	74	Capt. J. H. Porter.
Temple,	70	W. Shirley.
Burford,	70	James Gambier.
Chicheſter,	70	W. S. Willet.
Belliqueux,	64	Thomas Saumarez.
Intrepid,	60	Jer. Mapleſden.
Defiance,	60	P. Baird.
Chatham,	50	J. Lockhart.
Venus,	36	Thomas Harriſon.
Minerva,	32	Alexander Hood.

Note 155. A Liſt of the Fleet under Commodore Boys, off Dunkirk, 1759.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Preſton,	50	350	Commodore Boys. Capt. Evans.
Antelope,	50	350	Ja. Webb.
Phœnix,	44	250	Chr. Bethel.
Danae,	40	250	H. Martin.
Liverpool,	32	220	Richard Knight.
Stag,	32	220	H. Angel.
Argo,	28	200	J. B. Tinker.
Tweed,	28	200	W. Paſton.
Huſſar,	28	200	Robert Carket.
Surpriſe,	24	160	J. Antrobus.
Badger,	14	125	Baſil Keith.
Alderney,	12	110	S. Peighin.

Note 156. A Liſt of the Fleet under the command of Sir Piercy Brett, in the Downs, 1759.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Iſis,	50	350	Sir P. Brett. Capt. Wheeler.
Woolwich,	40	240	Deering.
Aurora,	36	240	S. Scot.
Alarm,	32	220	Ruſhworth.
Aquilon,	28	200	Chaloner Ogle.
Tartar,	28	200	John Knight.
Solebay,	24	160	J. Dalrymple.
Deal Caſtle,	24	160	Tindal.

Note

Note 157. Supplies granted for the Year 1760.

I. *For the Navy, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
For 70,000 ſeamen, including 18,356 marines, at L.4 per man per month, for thirteen months, including the ordnance for ſea-ſervice, for 1760,	3,640,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to ſea-officers, for 1760, - -	232,629	5	1
Towards carrying on the works of the hoſpital for ſick and wounded ſeamen, building at Haſler, near Goſport, for 1760, - -	10,000	0	0
Towards carrying on the works of the hoſpital for ſick and wounded ſeamen, building near Plymouth, for 1760, - -	10,000	0	0
Towards purchaſing ground, erecting jetty-heads for careening wharfs, capſtand-houſes, ſtore-houſes, and other accommodations neceſſary for refitting his Majeſty's fleet at Halifax, for 1760,	8,000	0	0
Upon account, towards the ſupport of Greenwich hoſpital, - -	10,000	0	0
For the charge of tranſport-ſervice between January 1. and September 30. 1759, including the expence of victualling his Majeſty's land-forces within the ſaid time, -	501,078	16	6
Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs, of his Majeſty's ſhips, for 1760, -	200,000	0	0
Towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy, - -	1,000,000	0	0
	£.5,611,708	1	7

II. *For the Land-forces, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
For defraying the charge of 57,294 land-forces, including thoſe in Germany, and 4010 invalids, for guards and garriſons, &c. in Great Britain, Guernſey, and Jerſey, for 1760 -	1,383,748	0	10
For maintaining his Majeſty's forces and garriſons in the Plantations, Gibraltar, Guadaloupe, Africa, and the Eaſt Indies, and for proviſions for the garriſons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Cape Breton, Guadaloupe, Senegal, and Gorée, for 1760,	846,168	19	0
Carried forward,	£.2,229,916	19	10

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	2,229,916	19	10
For defraying the charge of four regiments of foot, on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, ſerving in North America, for 1760, - -	25,744	8	8
For the pay of the general, and general ſtaff-officers, and officers of the hoſpitals, for his Majeſty's land-forces, for 1760, - -	34,454	11	4
For defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the ſeveral counties in South Britain, and of the Fencible Men of Argyleſhire, and Lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders in North Britain, for 122 days, from December 25. 1759, to April 25. 1760, both days incluſive, -	102,006	4	8
For the charge of the office of ordnance for land-ſervice, for 1760, - -	230,296	4	6
For defraying the extraordinary expence of ſervices performed by the office of ordnance for land-ſervice, and not provided for, in 1759, -	280,563	16	11
For penſions to the widows of reduced officers of his Majeſty's land-forces and marines, who were married before December 25. 1716, for 1760,	2,042	0	0
For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majeſty's land-forces, and other ſervices incurred, to Nov. 24. 1759, and not provided for,	953,302	15	5½
Upon account, for the reduced officers of his Majeſty's land-forces and marines, for 1760,	35,651	9	0
For allowances to the officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe-guards, and regiment of horſe, reduced, and to the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe-guards, for 1760, - -	2,946	0	0
Upon account, to enable his Majeſty to give a proper compenſation to the reſpective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them in the levying, cloathing, and pay, of the troops raiſed by them, according as the active vigour and ſtrenuous efforts of the reſpective provinces ſhall be thought by his Majeſty to merit,	200,000	0	0
Upon account, to be paid to the Eaſt India Company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force, in their ſettlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion of his Majeſty's forces commanded by Colonel Adlercron, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland, - -	20,000	0	0
Carried forward,	£.4,146,924	10	5½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	4,146,924	10	5½
Upon account, for out-penſioners of Chelſea hoſpital, for 1760, - -	25,000	0	0
For defraying the charge of ſeveral augmentations to his Majeſty's forces, ſince the eſtimate of guards and garriſons for the year 1760 was preſented, from their reſpective commencements to December 24. 1760, -	104,139	17	4
For defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the ſeveral counties in South Britain, from the reſpective times that they were embodied, and of the Fencible men of Argyleſhire, and Lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders, in North Britain, from the commencement of their eſtabliſhment to December 14. 1760,	260,104	16	8
Upon account, for defraying the charge of cloathing for the embodied militia, for 1760, -	30,722	0	0
For reimburſing to the colony of New York, their expences in furniſhing proviſions and ſtores to the troops raiſed by them for his Majeſty's ſervice, for the campaign in 1756, -	29,77[illegible]	7	8
To be employed in maintaining and ſupporting the Britiſh forts and ſettlements upon the coaſt of Africa, - -	10,000	0	0
For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majeſty's land-forces, and other ſervices, incurred from November 24. 1759, to December 24. following, and not provided for, -	420,120	1	0
Upon account, towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the unembodied militia, for the year ending March 25. 1761, -	80,000	0	0
Upon account, to enable his Majeſty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred, for the ſervice of the year 1760; and to take all ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat any enterpriſes or deſigns of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require, -	1,000,000	0	0
For defraying the charge of a regiment of light dragoons, and of an additional company to Lt.-Col. Vaughan's corps, for 1760, -	12,874	15	10
	£.6,122,863	8	11½

III. *For Foreign Subſidies, Pay to Foreign Troops, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
For defraying the charge—of 38,750 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and Count of Buckeburg, together with that of general and ſtaff-officers, actually employed againſt the common enemy, in concert with the King of Pruſſia, from December 25. 1759, to December 24. 1760, both days incluſive, to be iſſued in advance every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Heſſian forces now in the ſervice of Great Britain; the ſaid troops to be muſtered by an Engliſh commiſſary, and the effective ſtate thereof to be aſcertained by the ſignature of the commander in chief of the ſaid forces, - -	447,882	10	5½
—— of an augmentation of 1001 light cavalry, the troops of Hanover, in the pay of Great Britain, for 366 days, from December 25. 1759 to December 24. 1760, both days incluſive,	34,333	8	0
—— of 2120 horſe, and 9900 foot, together with the general and ſtaff-officers, the officers of the hoſpital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 366 days, from December 25. 1759, to December 24. 1760, both days incluſive, together with the ſubſidy for the ſaid time, purſuant to treaty, -	268,874	16	8
—— of an additional corps of 920 horſe and 6072 foot, &c. ditto troops in ditto pay, for 366 days, from January 1. 1760. to December 31. following, both days incluſive, purſuant to treaty, - -	97,850	4	10
—— of an augmentation of four ſquadrons of hunters and huſſars, ditto troops in ditto pay, from December 25. 1759, to December 24. 1760, both days incluſive, -	20,776	5	5
—— of two additional ſquadrons of huſſars, and two companies of chaſſeurs, together with an augmentation to the horſe, dragoons, and foot, ditto troops in ditto pay, for 1760, -	101,096	3	2
—— of an augmentation of five battalions to the King's army in Germany, each battalion conſiſting of one troop of 101 men, and four companies of foot, of 125 men in each company,			
Carried forward,	£.970,813	8	6½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	970,813	8	6½
with a corps of artillery, for 366 days, from December 25. 1759, to December 24. 1760, both days incluſive, -	52,903	19	2
For defraying the charge—of 959 cavalry, and 1454 infantry, the troops of the reigning Duke of Brunſwick, in the pay of Great Britain, purſuant to treaty, -	66,926	3	0¼
—— of an augmentation to ditto troops in ditto pay, purſuant to an ulterior convention, ſigned at Paderborn, March 5. 1760,	23,843	5	11
Upon account, as a preſent ſupply towards defraying the charge of forages, bread, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and of proviſions, wood, ſtraw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingencies of his Majeſty's combined army under the command of Prince Ferdinand,	500,000	0	0
To enable his Majeſty to make good his engagements—with the King of Pruſſia, purſuant to a convention concluded November 9. 1759,	670,000	0	0
——with the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, purſuant to the ſeparate article of the treaty concluded January 17. 1759, and renewed by a treaty concluded November 9. 1759; the ſame to be paid as his Moſt Serene Highneſs ſhall think it moſt convenient, in order to facilitate the means by which he may again fix his reſidence in his own dominions, and give freſh courage to his faithful ſubjects by his preſence, which is ſo much wiſhed for, - -	60,000	0	0
	£.2,344,486	16	7¾

IV. *For diſcharging Sums granted by the preceding Seſſion, replacing Sums borrowed from the Sinking Fund, &c.*

To enable his Majeſty to diſcharge the like ſum raiſed in purſuance of an act of laſt ſeſſion, and charged upon the firſt ſupplies to be granted in this ſeſſion, -	1,000,000	0	0
To replace to the ſinking fund the like ſums paid out of it to make good the deficiencies,—of the duties upon offices and penſions, and upon houſes and windows, July 5. 1759, granted by an act 31ſt George II. -	124,736	7	1½
Carried forward,	£.1,124,736	7	1½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	1,124,736	7	1½
—— of the ſubſidy of poundage upon certain goods imported, and an additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate, July 5. 1759, granted by an act 32d George II. -	84,141	15	8
—— of the duties on glaſs and ſpirituous liquors, Jan. 5. 1759, granted by an act 19th Geo. II.	8,752	6	10
—— of the additional ſtamp duty, duty on licences for retailing wine, duty on coals exported, and ſurplus of the duty on licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors, Jan. 5. 1759, granted by an act 30th George II. -	17,651	9	8½
To make good the deficiency of the grants for the ſervice of 1759, -	75,170	0	3¼
To make good the like ſums iſſued by his Majeſty, purſuant to addreſſes of the Commons,——to Jane Hardinge, widow, as adminiſtratrix of Nicholas Hardinge, Eſq; deceaſed, as a recompence for his pains and ſervices in preparing copies of the Journals of the Commons for the preſs, and in managing and directing the printiug of them, for the uſe of the members of the Houſe, - -	3,000	0	0
—— To Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq; towards defraying the expence of printing the Journals of the Commons from the beginning of the 9th parliament of Great Britain, to the end of the 4th ſeſſion of this preſent parliament, and of making and printing indexes to the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes of the Journals of the Houſe,	2,000	0	0
	£.1,305,451	19	7¼

V. *For matters of Police, extraordinary Services, &c.*

Upon account, towards enabling the principal officers of his Majeſty's ordnance to defray the neceſſary charges and expences of taking down and removing the preſent magazine for gunpowder, and all buildings belonging thereto, ſituated near Greenwich, in Kent, and of erecting a new magazine for gunpowder, and other buildings neceſſary thereto, in ſome more proper and leſs dangerous ſituation, and to enable them to purchaſe lands for that purpoſe,	£.15,000	0	0
Carried forward,	£.15,000	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	15,000	0	0
To enable ditto to pay intereſt at the rate of 4 per cent. per ann. from Auguſt 25. 1759, to April 25. 1760, for the ſum of L.23.800 : 11 : 11, remaining in his Majeſty's office of ordnance, upon the ſaid 25th of April, and not paid into the hands of the Deputy Remembrancer of Exchequer, as directed by an act of laſt ſeſſion for making compenſation for lands and hereditaments, purchaſed for his Majeſty's ſervice, at Chatham, Portſmouth, and Plymouth, by reaſon of doubts and difficulties which have ariſen touching the execution of the ſaid act.	624	13	7
Towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling hoſpital to continue to carry into execution the good purpoſes for which they were incorporated, -	5,000	0	0
Upon account, towards enabling ditto to maintain, educate, and bind apprentice, ſuch children as were admitted into the hoſpital on or before February 8. 1760, -	44,157	10	0
Upon account, towards enabling ditto to maintain and educate ſuch children as were admitted into the hoſpital between February 8, and March 26. 1760, -	3,127	10	0
The preceding three articles to be iſſued and paid without fee or reward, or any deduction whatever.			
To be applied towards the improving, widening, and enlarging the paſſage over and through London bridge, -	15,000	0	0
Upon account, for ſupporting and maintaining the ſettlement of Nova Scotia, for 1760, -	11,785	6	10
Upon account, for defraying the charges incurred by ſupporting and maintaining ditto ſettlement, in 1758, and not provided for, -	5,851	4	9
Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from June 24. 1759, to June 24. 1760, - -	4,057	10	0
For defraying the extraordinary charges of his Majeſty's mint in the Tower of London, in 1759,	11,940	13	10
Upon account, for paying and diſcharging ſo much of the debts, with the neceſſary expences attending the payment of the ſame, claimed and			
Carried forward,	£.116,554	9	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	116,554	9	0
ſuſtained upon the lands and eſtate which became forfeited to the Crown by the attainder of John Drummond, taking upon himſelf the title of Lord John Drummond, brother to James Drummond, taking upon himſelf the title of Duke of Perth, as ſhall be remaining unſatisfied, and not already provided for,	2,500	0	0
Total for matters of police, extraordinary ſervices, &c.	119,054	9	0
Total for the navy, &c -	£.5,611,708	1	7.
Total for the land-forces, &c. -	6,122,863	8	11½
Total for foreign ſubſidies, pay to foreign troops, &c.	2,344,486	16	7¾
Total for diſcharging ſums granted by the preceding ſeſſion, replacing ſums borrowed from the ſinking fund, &c.	1,305,451	19	7¼
Total of the ſupplies granted for the year 1760,	£.15,503,564	15	9½

Note 158. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships in the Eaſt Indies, under the command of Rear-Admiral Stevens, 1760; with the Land-Forces at the Siege of Pondicherry, various Returns, &c.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Norfolk,	74	Charles Stevens, Rear-Admiral of the Red. Capt. Rd. Kempenfelt.
Lenox,	74	Sam. Corniſh, Rear-Admiral of the White. Capt. Rob. Jocelyn.
Grafton,	68	Hyde Parker.
Elizabeth,	64	Rd. Tiddeman.
Duc d'Aquitaine,	64	Sir Wm. Hewit, Bt.
Weymouth,	60	Richard Collins.
Sunderland,	60	Hon. James Colvill.
York,	60	Rich. Hughes.
Tiger,	60	J. S. Somerſet.
Panther,	60	Philip Affleck.
America,	60	Robert Haldane,

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Medway,	60	Capt. J. B. Tinker.
Falmouth,	50	Wm. Brereton.
Newcaſtle,	50	Digby Dent.
Saliſbury,	50	Sir William Baird, Bt.
Chatham,	50	Thomas Lynn.

FRIGATES.

South Sea Caſtle,	40	W. Newſon.
Liverpool,	28	Rich. Knight.
Queenborough,	20	Daniel.

A Liſt of his Majeſty's Land Forces at the Siege of Pondicherry.

Regiments.		*Commandants.*
79th,	—	Lieutenant-Colonel Wm Draper.
84th,	—	———————— Eyre Coote.
89th,	—	———————— S. L. Morris.
96th,	—	———————— Hon. Geo. Monſon.

PONDICHERRY. See Note 57. Vol. I.

Articles propoſed to Colonel Coote by the Chief of the Jeſuits; to which no anſwer was returned.

The ſuperior council of Pondicherry, authoriſed by the Count de Lally, Lieutenant-General of the armies of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and his Commiſſary in India, to treat for the ſaid town and its inhabitants, preſent the following articles to Colonel Coote, Commander of his Britannic Majeſty's troops on the coaſt of Coromandel.

ARTICLE 1. Upon the reduction of the place, its inhabitants ſhall not in any wiſe be injured; their houſes ſhall be preſerved, and they ſhall retain their effects and merchandiſe, with liberty of choice to convey them wherever they ſhall think proper, or to continue their dwelling in ſaid town, as new ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty: and they ſhall be treated as the old ſubjects have uſually been treated: accordingly, thoſe who have heretofore had poſſeſſion or advantages, ſhall not be deprived of them.

ART. 2. They ſhall be maintained in the exerciſe of the Roman Catholic religion, in the ſame manner as has been practiſed under the French government. The churches and houſes of eccleſiaſtics and religious perſons ſhall be preſerved, together with every thing thereunto belonging, whether they be ſituated without or within the town. The miſſionaries ſhall have the liberty of paſſing from place to place, and ſhall find, under the Engliſh flag, the ſame protection as under the French flag.

Art. 3. Not only the buildings and houſes belonging to private perſons, whether laymen, eccleſiaſtics, or religious perſons, ſhall be left in the condition they are; but alſo the buildings belonging to the company, as well as the fort, the warehouſes, and walls of the town, with all the fortifications, until the date of theſe laſt; that is to ſay, every thing of this kind belonging to the Company, ſhall be decided by the two reſpective Courts.

Art. 4. The papers of the regiſtry and notary-office, on which depends the fortunes of the inhabitants, ſhall be ſent to France, without any obſtacle, by ſuch conveyance as they ſhall think fit who are now charged with them, and in whoſe poſſeſſion they ſhall in the mean time remain.

Art. 5. The treatment herein before ſpecified in the firſt article for the inhabitants of Pondicherry, ſhall be extended to all the members of the council, Company's agents, officers ſettled in the ſaid town, and all others, who have been, or now are, in the ſervice of the Company; and ſo in like manner to the merchants, whether Armenians, or of any other nation, ſettled heretofore in Pondicherry for their trade.

Art. 6. The Creoles, or natives of Mauritius and of Bourbon, amounting in number to forty-one, including five officers, as well thoſe who are in health as thoſe who have been wounded, or are invalids, having ſerved as volunteers, and not being ſoldiers, ſhall have the liberty of returning home by the firſt good opportunity that they may find.

Art. 7. Safeguards ſhall be granted to prevent diſorder.

Art. 8. All the foregoing articles ſhall be executed agreeable to good faith.

Prisoners.

The garriſon, including the artillery, volunteers, officers, rank and file, and ſtaff, - - - -	1487
Civil liſt, including governor, council, and inhabitants, -	381
People found not in the above liſts, - - -	254
Total,	2122

Return of the Braſs and Iron Ordnance, carriages, powder, ſhot, and ſmall arms, found on the works of Pondicherry, Town, Citadel, and Artillery-park.

Braſs-ordnance, ſerviceable,	81	Iron-ordnance, ſerviceable,	436
Ditto, unſerviceable, -	2	Ditto, unſerviceable,	48
Howitzers, - -	13	Howitzers, -	2
Mortars, - -	82	Mortars, - -	7

Carriages

Carriages of different ſorts,	362
Do. unſerviceable,	58
Mortar-beds, wood,	46
Ditto, iron,	7
Lead-ſhot of different ſorts,	60294
Shells & hand granadoes,	22599
Grape-ſhot,	1095
Powder in barrels of 200 lb. each. Serviceable 207 barrels. Do. in barrels of 100 lb. each. Serviceable 1488½ barrels,	lb. 230580
Barrels unſerviceable,	56
Powder in cartridges of different ſorts,	lb. 40330
Excluſive of ſmall-arms ammunition.	
Ammunition fixed for	
Wall-pieces,	2907
Muſkets,	368640
Carabines,	98980
Piſtols,	46830
Gingalls,	20700
Muſkets new, with bayonets,	1550
Muſkets without bayonets,	325
Do. with locks moſtly bad,	2351
Do. unſerviceable, between 7000 and	8000
Engliſh wall-pieces, good,	18
Ditto bad,	8

French wall-pieces, good,	190
Gingall pieces, old,	73
Carabines,	35
Fuzees long, new,	120
Ditto old,	50
Ditto ſhort,	30
Piſtols, new pairs,	6000
Ditto, old pairs,	310
Hangers, new,	3200
Sabres, new,	1000
Broad-ſwords and ſabres mixed,	195
Bayonets, new,	3000
Ditto old,	2000
Poleaxes,	1200
Cartouch boxes,	3000
Ditto old,	2000
Flints, 20 hogſheads.	
Muſket-balls, 6 barrels,	
Ditto 80 kegs.	
Iron ramrods,	12000
Copper drums,	15
Wood ditto,	17
Eſpontoons, old,	28
Cartridge-boxes, different ſizes,	20,860
A ſmall quantity of fixed ammunition.	
Ladles of different ſizes,	265
Spunges ditto, moſtly old,	230
Lead aprons, different ſizes,	360
Wadhooks, ditto,	50
Grates for heating ſhot,	2

With a large quantity of muſket-ſlings, buff-belts, armourers, ſmiths and carpenters tools, locks, and other lumber.

Note 159. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships on the Leeward Iſland Station, in 1760.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Dublin,	74	600	Commodore Sir James Douglas, Knight. Capt. Edward Gaſcoigne.
Foudroyant,	84	750	R. Duff.
Buckingham,	70	520	P. Parker.
Temple,	70	520	L. O'Brien.
Raiſonable,	64	500	M. Shuldham.
Bienfaiſant,	64	600	George Balfour.
Belliqueux,	64	500	T. Saumarez.
Naſſau,	64	520	James Sayer,

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Lancaſter,	66	540	Capt. R. Man.
Montagu,	60	420	Joſ Rowley.
Lyon,	60	420	Ed. Le Cras.

FRIGATES.

Emerald,	28	200	T. Cornewall.
Echo,	32	220	J. Laforey.
Creſcent,	28	200	T. Collingwood.
Griffin,	28	200	T. Taylor.
Levant,	28	200	W. Tucker.
Amazon,	24	180	William Norton.
Arundel,	20	160	C. Middleton.
Antigua,	12	100	James Innes.

Note 160. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships on the Jamaica Station, under the command of Rear-Admiral Holmes, in 1760, and of the French Fleet which he attacked.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Cambridge,	80	750	Rear-Admiral Holmes. Capt. Gooſtrey.
Edinburgh,	64	480	W. Langdon.
Defiance,	60	420	P. Baird.
Hampſhire,	50	350	C. Norbury.
Harwich,	50	350	H. Marſh.
Centurion,	50	350	James Galbraith.
Enterprize,	40	250	Alex. Innes.
Renown,	32	220	Geo. Mackenzie.
Boreas,	28	200	S. Uvedale.
Cerberus,	28	200	Ch. Webber.
Trent,	28	200	J. Lindſay.
Lively,	20	160	Hon. F. Maitland.
Merlin,			P. Carteret.
Port Royal,			Ar. Uſher.
Port Antonio,			

A Liſt of the French Fleet attacked by Admiral Holmes.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*	*Fate.*
Sirene,	32	280	Com. M'Cartie,	taken.
Duc de Choiſeul,	32	180	Capt. Bellevan,	eſcaped to Port au Paix.
Prince Edward,	32	180	Dubois,	burnt to leeward of do.
Fleur de Lys,	32	160	Digarty,	do. in Freſh-water bay.
Valeur,	20	160	Talbot,	taken.

Note 161. A Liſt of the Sea and Land Forces employed on the Expedition againſt Canada in 1760.

FLEET.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*	
Penzance,	40	W. Gough.	5 row.gallies, one 24 pounder in each.
Diana,	32	A. Schomberg.	4 ditto, one 22 ditto.
Porcupine,	16	J. Macartney.	40 tranſports.
Gaſpee,	8		26 boats.

LAND FORCES.

A detachment of troops from the garriſon of Quebec, conſiſting of the grenadiers of the ten battalions in garriſon, a draught from each battalion, rangers and artillery, making in all -	2600
The above to be joined by the 22d and 40th regiments from Louiſburg, under Lord Rollo, - -	1200
	3800

To be commanded by Brigadier-General Murray, and to advance againſt Montreal by means of the river St Lawrence.

An army under Colonel Haviland, to advance by Lakes George and Champlain, to attack the French poſt at Iſle aux Noix; and having reduced it, to advance againſt Montreal. It was compoſed of

REGULARS.

1ſt, or Royal Regiment, four companies, - -	300
17th regiment, - - - -	600
27th ditto, - - -	600

PROVINCIALS.

1 battalion,	Newhampſhire,	Col. Goffe, -	250
1 ditto,	Rhode Iſland,	Harris, -	250
1 and 2d ditto,	Maſſachuſets,	Ruggles,	1000
3d ditto,		Willard,	
4th ditto,		Whitcomb,	
5th ditto,		Thomas,	

RANGERS.

1 company, - -	Capt. Rogers,	250
1 - - -	Tate,	
1 - - -	Ja. Rogers,	
1 - - -	Brewer,	
1 - - - -	Johnſon,	

Carried forward, 3250

Brought forward,	3250
Indians.	
1 company, Captain Solomon,	50
A detachment of the Royal Regiment of Artillery,	100
Total of the corps under Colonel Haviland,	3400

Embarked on the 11th of Auguſt in

80 whale-boats,
330 ſmall boats,
3 row gallies, with one gun each,
1 radeau carrying ſix twenty-four pounders, and
1 brigantine.

The army under the Commander in Chief was compoſed of

42d, Royal Highlanders,	1ſt battalion - -	500
ditto,	2d ditto, - - -	450
46th regiment,	- - - - - -	500
55th ditto,	- - - - - -	500
60th ditto,	4th ditto, - -	500
77th ditto,	8 companies, - -	600
80th ditto,	light infantry, - -	500
Grenadiers of the army commanded by Colonel Maſſey,		600
Light infantry of ditto,	Lieut.-Colonel Amherſt,	600
Rangers, Captain Ogden's Waite's	companies, - -	146
	Total regulars,	5063

Colonel	Schuyler's,	New Jerſey,	Provincials, -	5079
	Le Roux,	New York,		
	Woodhull,			
	Corſa,			
	Lyman,	Connecticut,		
	Worſter,			
	Fitche,			
	Whiting,			

Total,	10,142
A corps of Indians under Sir William Johnſon, Bart. -	706

Major-General Amherſt, Commander in Chief.
Brigadier-General Gage.
Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Gladwin.
Quarter-Maſter-General, Lieutenant-Colonel John Bradſtreet.
Commander of the Artillery, Colonel George Williamſon.
Commander of the armed veſſels under General Amherſt, Captain Joſhua Loring of the Royal Navy.

French Troops comprehended in the Capitulation of Canada.

Regiment of La Reine, 2d battalion,		4011
——— La Sarre, ditto,		
——— Royal Rouſillon, ditto,		
——— Languedoc,		
——— Guyenne,		
——— Bearn,		
——— Berry, 2d and 3d battalions,		
Two battalions of de la Marine, or colony troops,		
Canada Militia,	64 companies in the government of Quebec,	7976
	19 ditto, Trois Rivieres, - -	1115
	87 ditto, Montreal, - -	7331
	Total,	20,433

Note 162. Liſt of the different Squadrons of his Majeſty's Ships employed in North America in 1760.

Squadron commanded by Lord Colvill.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Northumberland,	70	Commodore Lord Colvill. Capt. William Adams.
Alcide,	64	T. Hankerſon.
Trident,	64	Julian Legge.
Pembroke,	60	J. Wheelock.
Prince of Orange,	60	S. Wallis.
Richmond,	32	J. Elphinſton.
Eurus,	20	N. Bateman.
Porcupine,	16	J. Macartney.
Race Horſe,		Geo. Miller.

This ſquadron wintered in America.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Devonſhire,	66	Capt. Geo. Darby.
Norwich,	50	Wm. M'Cleverty.
Greyhound,	24	T. Francis.
Lizard,	28	Ja. Drake.

Theſe four ſhips convoyed the trade at different times from England to America, and afterwards cruized there.

The following Squadron was ſent out with Stores, and proceeded immediately for Quebec, under the command of Commodore Swanton.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Vanguard,	70	520	Commodore Swanton.
Kingſton,	60	420	Capt. W. Parry.
Rocheſter,	50	350	T. Burnet.
Falkland,	50	350	F. S. Drake.
Sutherland,	50	350	B. Clive.
Penzance,	44	250	W. Gough.
Diana,	36	240	A. Schomberg.
Vengeance,	28	200	G. Nightingale.
Loweſtoffe,	28	200	Joſ. Deane.

The following Squadron, under the command of Captain Byron, was ſent out with ſome Engineers, and a Company of Miners, to blow up the fortifications of Louiſburg.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Fame,	74	Capt. Hon. J. Byron.
Dorſetſhire,	70	John Campbell.
Achilles,	60	Hon. J. S. Barrington.
Repulſe,	32	J. C. Allen.
Scarborough,	20	J. Stott.

Note 163. A Deſcription of Canada, of the city of Montreal, of La Galette, and Trois Rivieres; the Terms on which Canada ſurrendered; a Liſt of the Forces ſent againſt Montreal, under the commands of Major-General Sir Jeffrey Amherſt, Brigadier-General Murray, and Colonel Haviland.

CANADA.

The French comprehended under the name of Canada a very large territory, taking into their claim part of New Scotland, New England, and New York; to the weſt, as far as the Pacific ocean; and to the ſouthward, extending it to the Gulph of Mexico. The country now denominated Canada, and which is formed into a Britiſh government, is about five hundred miles long, from the north-eaſt to the ſouth-weſt, and upwards of two hundred in breadth. It is bounded on the north by New Britain, on the eaſt by New Scotland, New England, and New York; on the ſouth by the Apalachian, or Cherokee mountains; and on the weſt by lands inhabited by the Indians. Quebec, which is the capital, is ſeated near the centre, in N. Lat. 46. 45. W. Lon. 69. 48.

The winter, for ſix months of the year, is extremely ſevere, the ſnow deep, and, what contributes to give the people of Europe a worſe notion of the country than it deſerves, this ſeaſon comes on before the ſhips ſail for Europe, and that ſo ſuddenly, that in two or three days the rivers are full of vaſt ſhoals of ice. All the beauties of nature are hid, and nothing is to be ſeen but ſnow. Land and water appear the ſame, and the trees are covered with icicles. As ſoon as the froſt ſets in, the whole inhabitants turn out, and mark the roads from one town to another; which they do by fixing long poles in the ſnow, to direct travellers, who travel about the country with great eaſe and expedition in a ſledge drawn by one horſe. The horſe is ſhod on purpoſe for this work, having one prong in the fore-part, and two in the hind part of his ſhoes, to prevent his ſliding or falling in going up or down hill. The only care of the perſon who drives the ſledge is, to prevent its being overturned, or going with too great velocity down hill; which they are ſo very dexterous at, that ſeldom any accident happens. The whole ſtock of proviſions needed during the winter, ſuch as beef, mutton, and fowl of all ſorts, are killed as ſoon as the froſt is ſet in. The two former are hung up in the garrets, and a piece, as needed, ſawn off, and put into cold ſpring water for a few minutes, when it thaws, and becomes as fit to roaſt or boil as the day it was hung up. The poultry are laid in caſks, amongſt ſnow, and taken out when wanted; and, by taking the ſame precaution as with the beef, they become fit for uſe: in the ſame manner do they preſerve roots.

During winter the cold is ſo intenſe, that the inhabitants have their rooms warmed by funnels from their kitchen-fire, beſides a good fire in the room: Nor is there any ſtirring abroad, without being wrapped up in fur and flannel; and, in ſpite of all theſe precautions, not a winter paſſes without the loſs of limbs by the benumbing cold. The weather is ſomewhat milder when the wind gets into the ſouth or eaſt; yet during that time there is always ſuch a prodigious fall of ſnow, that you cannot ſee ten paces before you. When the wind blows from the weſt, the cold is ſo piercing, that it almoſt peels the ſkin off the face. In ſhort, during this terrible ſeaſon, which is attended with the pureſt ſky imaginable, the cold is ſo ſharp and intenſe, that even the bears avoid ſtirring out of their dens.

The moſt probable cauſes of this ſeverity of weather are, the long continuance of the ſnow upon the ground, the great number of mountains, foreſts, rivers, lakes, the natural humidity of the ſoil, the vaſt quantities of ice on the northern ocean, and the high ſituation of lands of this tract; though Canada is ſituated under the ſame latitudes as the moſt temperate climates of Europe. It has been obſerved, that for ſome years paſt the winters have gradually abated of their ſeverity; and probably the weather will continue to grow milder, in proportion as the country is cleared of its vaſt quantity of woods, and as it begins to be cultivated, drained, and peopled. There is a chain of mountains running eaſt and weſt, more than four hundred leagues from Tadouſac, as far as Lake Superior, which is probably the cauſe of ſuch extraordinary quantities of ſnow as fall in this country.

The fineneſs of their ſummers makes ample amends for the ſeverity of their winters; the heat is ſo great, that they ſow and reap in four months; and the mildneſs of the autumn is ſuch, during which there is a moſt beautiful and uninterrupted ſerenity, that the like is rarely ſeen in the fineſt countries of Europe.

The ſoil in many parts is both pleaſing and fertile, producing, with very little labour, wheat, barley, rye, with many other ſorts of grain, fruits and vegetables. Tobacco has been planted, which is uſed by the meaner ſort of people; but, from not being properly manufactured, is wretched inſipid ſtuff, and unfit for ſale. The iſle of Orleans near Quebec, and the lands upon the river St Lawrence and other rivers, are remarkable for the richneſs of their ſoil. The meadow-grounds in Canada, which are well watered, yield excellent graſs, and feed vaſt numbers of great and ſmall cattle.

In this country are unbounded foreſts, not planted by the hands of men, and in all appearance as old as the world itſelf. They form many magnificent proſpects, and produce a vaſt variety of ſpecies of trees, among which are, two ſorts of pines, four of fir, two of cedar, two of oak, the male and female maple, three ſorts of aſh, three of walnut, vaſt numbers of beech trees, white wood, white and red elms and poplars, with many others. The Indians hollow the red elms into canoes, ſome of which, made out of one piece, will contain twenty people. About November the bears and wild cats take their habitations in hollow elms, and remain there till April. Here are likewiſe found the alder, cheſnut, hazel, black and white thorn, apple, pear, plumb, and cherry trees; the vinegar tree, the fruit of which, infuſed in water, produces an acid equal to vinegar; an aquatic plant, called alaco, the fruit of which may be made into a confection: Turkey corn, French beans, gourds; capillaire, which grows like fern, and is found in great plenty in the woods. The merchants of Quebec exported great quantities of its ſyrup annually to France; melons, the hop-plant, &c. From the maple a ſap is extracted of an exceeding pleaſing taſte, and makes a very wholeſome drink in fevers. This liquor is drawn by cutting a gaſh in the tree two inches deep, and about a foot long. At the lower end of this wound, is fixed a ſmall trough, made of reed or cane, ſix inches long, with a veſſel placed underneath to receive the ſap. Some trees yield five or ſix bottles of this liquor a-day, of which the Americans make a ſugar of a grey ſandy colour, but ſo hard and ſolid as not to be eaſily broken. This ſugar is an excellent pectoral. In the ſame manner do they bleed the ſpruce fir, (but the inciſion does not require to be ſo long or ſo deep), whence a fragrant balſam is extracted, known by the name of the Canada balſam, leſs heating than balſam capivi, and of infinite benefit taken internally, in ulcerations of the lungs, as well as externally applied to bruiſes or green wounds. The time of drawing the ſap from both theſe trees is from the middle of February to the middle of April. An excellent liquor is brewed from the tops of the ſpruce fir, mixed with molaſſes, which is the common drink in moſt parts of America, and is deemed an excellent antiſcorbutic.

Near Quebec is a fine lead mine; and in ſome of the mountains we are told, ſilver has been found; though we have not heard any great advantage made of it as yet. Near to Trois Rivieres are iron mines, and a foundery, which has turned out to be very profitable, though not wrought to a ſufficient extent. The country alſo abounds with coals.

The principal rivers in Canada are, Outtavais, St John's, Sequenay, Deſpaires, Trois Rivieres, and many others of leſſer note, all which fall into the great river St Lawrence. By means of it, the great lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, diſembogue themſelves into the Atlantic ocean. The navigation of the river St Lawrence, from its entrance to Quebec, is not ſo difficult as was repreſented by the French, for political reaſons; ſhips of the greateſt burthen can go up to the capital; but with reſpect to the upper part, from Quebec to Montreal, though there was water enough for veſſels not drawing more than eleven feet, yet the navigation is difficult and perplexing; and in tacking from one ſhore to another, obſtructions are frequently met with, and which, according to the Canadians, are often moved from one part of the river to another, by the immenſe floats of ice that roll up and down the currents at the breaking up of the winters; and as the currents are extremely rapid in moſt places, veſſels ſhould be well provided with ſufficient ground-tackle. There are no cataracts between the capital and Montreal, as ſome writers have advanced, except a ſtrong ripple between Jaques Cartier and Chambaud, called the rapids of Richlieu, where, at high water, though the channel runs ſerpentine, there is a ſufficient depth for a forty-gun ſhip. In the navigation from Montreal upwards, frequent interruptions are met with, particularly between that iſland and lake St Francis; but the others, between the lake and Iſle Royale, are more frightful than dangerous. Sloops cannot work higher up than Montreal, nor come farther down from lake Ontario than Iſle Royale; but the intermediate difficulties may be ſurmounted by flat-bottomed boats or canoes. Upon the whole this is a moſt valuable river, and, except at its very entrance, free from thoſe fogs ſo peculiar to the coaſts of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland.

The lower part of the country, from the mouth of the river St Lawrence, is wild and uncultivated, and on the ſouth ſide covered with impenetrable woods, moſtly of pine and dwarf ſpruce, with ſtupendous rocks and barren mountains, which form a moſt diſmal proſpect; while the north for ſeveral leagues, is low, marſhy, and covered with ſtrong reeds, and ruſhy graſs, with cloſe foreſts appearing at ſome diſtance. The firſt ſettlement, after clearing the frontiers of Nova Scotia, is St Barnaby, on the ſouth ſhore, about thirty leagues within the gulph, where the ſight is entertained with the proſpect of an open, ſeemingly fertile, civilized country; and the numerous pariſhes from thence upwards, though ſome ſpots are barren, are in general fertile, open and well cultivated, producing corn, flax, and vegetables, ſtocked with horned cattle, ſheep, ſwine, poultry, and horſes, and exceedingly well watered by innumerable rivers and rivulets, which empty themſelves into the river St Lawrence, and are plentifully ſtored with ſalmon, eels, and other fiſh peculiar to theſe waters. The north ſhore does not make ſo promiſing an appearance; the firſt ſettlements being the King's farms at Mal bay, near the river Sequenay, and haven of Tadouſac. Where the lands have undergone cultivation, the ſoil is kind; but the country eaſt and north-eaſt of theſe farms, remains in its original ſtate, with lofty and ſteep banks to the river. The lands on the ſouth ſide alſo riſe gradually high and ſteep, after paſſing the woody iſland of Anticoſti, with trees and underwoods on the ſides of the declivities, and continue ſo for the moſt part, on both coaſts, all the way upwards. From Mal bay to Cape Tourmente, not leſs than thirty miles, is mountainous and barren; but then the eye is agreeably ſurpriſed with a pleaſant ſettlement, called St Paul's, where, and from which pariſh upwards, the country is in general clear, fertile, and well improved, in like manner as the lands on the ſouth coaſt, and interſected by numberleſs ſtreams and rivers that run into the river St Lawrence. However, neither coaſt is uniformly fruitful; there are ſeveral exceptionable tracts on both ſides; and in many pariſhes ſmall foreſts are met with perhaps deſignedly left for fuel, ſhelter, or other purpoſes. The lands on the coaſts, from Montreal to lake Francis, are very woody, with a cold and ſpungy ſoil; but from this lake to lake Ontario, north and ſouth, the ground is much better, producing variety of excellent timber for ſhip building, good graſs, and little or no underwood. The French had no ſettlements farther weſt than the Cedars, about half way between Lake Ontario and Lake St Francis: the country round the former, and on the principal rivers flowing into it, being inhabited by the Iroquois, whoſe chief employment, when not at war, is hunting and fiſhing.

This country affords plenty of all domeſtic animals, ſo that proviſions are remarkably cheap, and they have beſides ſtags, elks, deer, and roebucks, bears, foxes, martins, wild cats, ferrets, weazels, ſquirrels, hares, rabbits, carcajou, carbibou, porcupine, &c. Their birds are, eagles two ſorts, hawks many kinds, partridges three ſorts, ſnipes, woodcocks, ravens, owls, bats, ſwallows, larks, ſparrows, wild-ducks, twenty-two ſorts, ſwans, wild turkies, moor-hens, cranes, teal, wild-geeſe, buſtards, &c. &c. and prodigious flocks of pigeons, which are a bird of paſſage.

The rivers, pools, and lakes, afford numberleſs beavers and others, the ſkins of which is the chief article of their commerce.

The ſea, rivers, and lakes, do not come ſhort of the land in abundance; for here are found, ſmall whales, cod-fiſh, great and ſmall, ſword-fiſh, flatten, ſea-cow, ſea-wolf, three ſorts, porpoiſes, ſalmon, tunny, ſhad, lampreys, ſmelt, ſea-eel, mackerel, ſoles, herrings, lencornet, goberque, ſturgeon, ſea-plaice, trout, ſalmon-trout, turtle, chaoraſou, turbots, gilt head, pilchards, anchovies, achigau, haddock, hallibut, pike, perch, ſprats, thornback, a particular ſort of tench, conger, roach, carp, gulfiſh, and gudgeons. The ſhell-fiſh are lobſters, crabs, oyſters, cockles, winkels, and muſcles.—The natural hiſtory of the beaver, ſea-cow, and ſea-wolf, and chouraſou is remarkably curious.

This colony has hitherto raiſed no ſtaple-commodity to anſwer any conſiderable demand. At preſent their trade with the Indians produces all the returns for the European market, which conſiſt chiefly of the furs of beavers, foxes, and racoons, with deer-ſkins, and all the branches of the peltry. Theſe, with what corn and timber they ſend to the Weſt Indies, furniſh ſufficient to render life eaſy and agreeable in a plentiful country. But much more might be done to render this extenſive colony more beneficial to Great Britain. The fur trade might be carried on to a greater extent, by means of the lakes; from the corn it produces, and from the quality of ſeveral trees, great returns might be expected: but the moſt advantageous would be the fiſhery both for cod and whales, with which the coaſt abounds, and as nature has been ſo bountiful in giving the harbours of Miramichi, Chaleur, Gaſpe, Tadouſac, Chaudiere, &c. theſe mines, if properly worked, might be made a great ſource of wealth.

MONTREAL.

This city is ſixty leagues above Quebec, on the river St Laurence. It is ſituated on the iſland of Montreal, which is ſix leagues and a half in length from eaſt to weſt, and near three leagues over in the broadeſt part, and was formerly called Ville Marie. This is the ſecond place in Canada for extent, buildings, and ſtrength, and beſides poſſeſſing the advantage of a leſs rigorous climate, for delightfulneſs of ſituation, is infinitely preferable to Quebec. It ſtands on the ſide of a hill, ſloping down to the ſouth, with many agreeable villas upon it, which, with the iſland of St Helen, and the river, (which is here about two miles broad), form a moſt charming landſcape. Though the city is not very broad from north to ſouth, it covers a great length of ground from eaſt to weſt, and is nearly as large and populous as Quebec. The ſtreets are regular, forming an oblong ſquare; the houſes well built, and in particular the public buildings, which far exceed thoſe of the capital in beauty and commodiouſneſs; the reſidence of the Knights Hoſpitallers being extremely magnificent. There are ſeveral gardens within the walls, in which, however, the proprietors have conſulted uſe, more than elegance; particularly thoſe of the Siſters of the Congregation, the Nunnery Hoſpital, the Recollets, Jeſuits Seminary, and Governor. Beſides theſe, there are many other gardens and beautiful plantations without the gates; as the garden of the General Hoſpital, and the improvements of Mr Liniere, which exceed all the reſt, and are at an agreeable diſtance on the north ſide of the town. The three churches and religious houſes are plain, and contain no paintings, nor any thing remarkably curious, but carry the appearance of the utmoſt neatneſs and ſimplicity. The city has ſix or ſeven gates, large and ſmall; but its fortifications are mean and inconſiderable, being encompaſſed by a ſlight wall of maſonry, ſufficient only to overawe or prevent a ſurpriſe from the numerous tribes of Indians with whom they are ſurrounded, and who reſorted in vaſt bodies to the annual fair held here, which continued from the beginning of June to the latter end of Auguſt, when many ſolemnities were obſerved, and the Governor aſſiſted, and guards were placed to preſerve good order, in ſuch a concourſe of different ſavage nations, all of whom are extremely fond of ſpirituous liquors, and, when drunk, commit great exceſſes. The fortifications were by no means capable of ſuſtaining a regular attack; and though the garriſon in 1760 conſiſted of eight battalions of regular troops, a numerous militia, and a great body of ſavages, M. Vaudreuil, and Chevalier de Levis, ſubmitted without firing a gun. There are no guns mounted on the wall, only a dry ditch ſurrounds it, about ſeven feet deep, encompaſſed with a regular glacis. On the inſide of the town is a cavalier, on an artificial eminence, with a parapet of logs or ſquared timbers, and ſix guns, called the citadel. Such is the ſtrength of Montreal, the number of whoſe inhabitants may be between five and ſix thouſand, extremely gay and well dreſſed. By the ſituation of the place, the inhabitants are extremely well ſupplied with all kinds of river fiſh, ſome of which are unknown to Europeans, being peculiar to the lakes and rivers of this country. They have likewiſe plenty of black cattle, horſes, hogs, and poultry. The neighbouring ſhores ſupply them with a great variety of game in the different ſeaſons, and the iſland abounds with well-taſted ſoft ſprings, which form a multitude of pleaſant rivulets.

The ſoil of the iſland is exceedingly rich and good, producing all kinds of European fruits and vegetables in great abundance, with variety of garden fruits. The ſouth ſide is the moſt inhabited, of courſe beſt cultivated. And beſides the ſettlements, which are numerous, the iſland is adorned with villas, for the retirement of the more wealthy merchants during the ſummer ſeaſon. No Indians are ſettled here: nor are they fond of ſettling on iſlands, from an hereditary diſtruſt, leſt they ſhould be cut off by the Europeans, Since this place has been in the poſſeſſion of England, it has ſuffered much by fires the houſes being moſtly built of wood.

The city now drives a conſiderable trade in furs, &c. Veſſels of two hundred tons can come up to the city.

When all Canada was ceded to Great Britain by France, by the treaty of peace in 1762, his Majeſty was pleaſed, the 7th of October 1763, to form the greateſt part of its former territory, and ſome additions from his other provinces, into one government, under the name of the government of Quebec, and is bounded as follows:

The government of Quebec is bounded on the Labrador coaſt by the river St John, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river through the Lake St John to the ſouth end of Lake Nipiſſim; from whence the ſaid line, croſſing the river St Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in 45 deg. of N. Lat. paſſes along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themſelves into the ſaid river St Lawrence, from thoſe which fall into the ſea; and alſo along the north coaſt of the Bay de Chaleur, and the coaſt of the Gulph of St Lawrence to Cape Roſieres, and from thence croſſing the mouth of the river St Lawrence by the weſt end of the Iſland Anticoſti, terminates at the aforeſaid river St John.

TROIS RIVIERES.

On the north ſhore of the river St Lawrence, about mid-way between the capital and Montreal, is Trois Rivieres. It is ſituated in a moſt agreeable manner, being built on a ſandy declivity; but the whole extent of the barren ground is no more than that which will be juſt ſufficient to contain the place when it becomes tolerably large, which is not its caſe at preſent. Excepting this ſingle diſadvantage, it is ſurrounded with every thing that can render a city delightful and opulent. A river half a league in breadth runs cloſe under it.— Beyond that, you have a proſpect of a moſt beautiful country, the fields of which are extremely fertile and well cultivated. A little below, on the ſame ſide with the town, the river St Lawrence receives into it a very fine river, divided into three branches, from whence it takes the name of Trois Rivieres.

The town does not contain above ſeven or eight hundred inhabitants; but from its ſituation for trade with the Indians, and if the mines in its neighbourhood were wrought to advantage, it would ſoon become a very conſiderable place; but though it was, and always has been a ſeat of a government of the ſame name ſince the firſt planting of Canada, it is no more than a ſtraggling village.

FORT LEVIS, OR LA GALETTE.

Fort Levis, built on Iſle Royale, a ſmall iſland in the river St Lawrence, forty-four miles from Lake Ontario, and eighty-two from Montreal. All round the iſland, except at two places, twenty yards wide each, for boats, is a ſtrong abattis of branches of trees, running near twenty feet into the river. Within this is a covered way. The fort itſelf is built of logs, faſcines, and earth, irregular, but well calculated for commanding the navigation of the river; it is ſurrounded by a ditch, partly wet, which has a ſtockade in the middle, running all round the fort.

Bay de Chaleur, or the Bay of Heat,

A very conſiderable Bay or Frith in the Gulph of St Lawrence, on the coaſt of Nova Scotia, called by the French Acadia, and was in the diviſion of Gaſpée. Although on our territory, the French had erected a very conſiderable ſettlement here, from which they carried on a very advantageous fiſhery. From the great depth of the bay, the place was ſcarcely known; but the ſuccours of the French miniſtry deſtined for the relief of Canada in 1760, arriving in the river St Lawrence after Lord Colvill with his ſquadron had entered it, theſe ſhips were conſtrained to put into this bay, where they were diſcovered by ſome Indians, who gave intelligence of them to Governor Whitmore at Louiſburg, where Commodore Byron then was with a ſquadron of King's ſhips. From the novelty of the ſight the Indians magnified them into ſhips of the line, which induced Captain Byron to go in ſearch of them; and he effectually deſtroyed the frigates and ſtore-ſhips and ſettlement, as hath already been related in our Journal for 1760. This bay now divides the governments of Quebec and Nova Scotia, the north ſhore being in the former, and the ſouth in the latter.

Articles of Capitulation between his Excellency General Amherſt, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's troops and forces in North America, and his Excellency the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Grand Croix of the royal and military order of St Louis, Governor and Lieutenant-General for the King in Canada.

Article I. Twenty-four hours after the ſigning of the preſent capitulation, the Engliſh General ſhall cauſe the troops of his Britannic Majeſty to take poſſeſſion of the gates of the town of Montreal, and the Engliſh garriſon ſhall not come into the place till after the French troops ſhall have evacuated it.

Ans. The whole garriſon of Montreal muſt lay down their arms, and ſhall not ſerve during the preſent war. Immediately after the ſigning of the preſent capitulation, the King's troops ſhall take poſſeſſion of the gates, and ſhall poſt the guards neceſſary to preſerve good order in the town.

Art. 2. The troops, and the militia, who are in garriſon in the town of Montreal, ſhall go out by the gate of   with all the honours of war, ſix pieces of cannon, and one mortar, which ſhall be put on board the veſſel where the Marquis de Vaudreuil ſhall embark, with ten rounds for each piece.

Ans. The ſame ſhall be granted to the garriſon of Trois Rivieres, as to the honours of war.

Art. 3. The troops and militia who are in garriſon in the fort of Jacques Cartier, and in the iſland of St Helen, and other forts, ſhall be treated in the ſame manner, and ſhall have the ſame honours; and theſe troops ſhall go to Montreal, or Trois Rivieres, or Quebec, to be there embarked for the firſt ſea-port in France by the ſhorteſt way. The troops who are in our poſts, ſituated on our frontiers, on the ſide of Acadia, at Detroit, Michilimakinac, and other poſts, ſhall enjoy the ſame honours, and be treated in the ſame manner.

Ans. All theſe troops are not to ſerve during the preſent war, and ſhall likewiſe lay down their arms. The reſt is granted.

Art. 4. The militia, after being come out of the above towns, forts, and poſts, ſhall return to their homes, without being moleſted, on any pretence whatever, on account of their having carried arms.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 5. The troops who keep the field, ſhall raiſe their camp, and march, drums beating, with their arms, baggage, and artillery, to join the garriſon of Montreal, and ſhall be treated in every reſpect the ſame.

Ans. Theſe troops, as well as the others, muſt lay down their arms.

Art. 6. The ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, and of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ſoldiers, militia, or ſeamen, who ſhall have deſerted or left the ſervice of their ſovereign, and carried arms in North America, ſhall be, on both ſides, pardoned for their crime; they ſhall be, reſpectively, returned to their country; if not, each ſhall remain where he is, without being ſought after or moleſted.

Ans. Refuſed.

Art. 7. The magazines, the artillery, firelocks, ſabres, ammunition of war, and in general, every thing that belongs to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as well in the towns of Montreal and Trois Rivieres, as in the forts and poſts mentioned in Art. 3. ſhall be delivered up, according to exact inventories, to the commiſſaries who ſhall be appointed to receive the ſame in the name of his Britannic Majeſty. Duplicates of the ſaid inventories ſhall be given to the Marquis de Vaudreuil.

Ans. This is every thing that can be aſked on this article.

Art. 8. The officers, ſoldiers, militia, ſeamen, and even the Indians, detained on account of their wounds, or ſickneſs, as well in the hoſpital as in private houſes, ſhall enjoy the privileges of the cartel, and be treated accordingly.

Ans. The ſick and wounded ſhall be treated the ſame as our own people.

Art. 9. The Engliſh general ſhall engage to ſend back to their own homes the Indians and Moraigans who make part of his armies, immediately after the ſigning of the preſent capitulation. And in the mean time, in order to prevent all diſorders on the part of thoſe who may not be gone away, the ſaid general ſhall give ſafeguards to ſuch perſons as ſhall deſire them, as well in the town as in the country.

Ans. The firſt part refuſed. There never have been any cruelties committed by the Indians of our army, and good order ſhall be preſerved.

Art. 10. His Britannic Majeſty's general ſhall be anſwerable for all diſorders on the part of his troops, and ſhall oblige them to pay the damages they may do, as well in the town as in the country.

Ans. Anſwered by the preceding article.

Art. 11. The Engliſh general ſhall not oblige the Marquis de Vaudreuil to leave the town of Montreal before the
and no perſon ſhall be lodged in his houſe till he is gone. The Chevalier de Levis, commander of the land-forces, the principal officers and majors of the land-forces and of the colony-troops, the engineers, officers of the artillery, and commiſſary of war, ſhall alſo remain at Montreal to the ſaid day, and ſhall keep their lodgings there. The ſame ſhall be obſerved with regard to M. Bigot intendant, the commiſſaries of marines, and writers, whom the ſaid M. Bigot ſhall have occaſion for; and no perſon ſhall be lodged at the intendant's houſe before he ſhall be gone.

Ans. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, and all theſe gentlemen, ſhall be maſters of their houſes, and ſhall embark when the King's ſhips ſhall be ready to ſail for Europe; and all poſſible conveniencies ſhall be granted them.

Art. 12. The moſt convenient veſſel that can be found ſhall be appointed to carry the Marquis de Vaudreuil, by the ſtraighteſt paſſage, to the firſt ſea-port in France. The neceſſary accommodation ſhall be made for him the Marquis de Vaudreuil, M. de Rigaud, governor of Montreal, and ſuite of this general. This veſſel ſhall be properly victualled at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty; and the Marquis de Vaudreuil ſhall take with him his papers, without their being examined; and his equipages, plate, baggage, and alſo thoſe of his ſuite.

Ans. Granted, except the archives which ſhall be neceſſary for the government of the country.

Art. 13. If before or after the embarkation of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, news of peace ſhould arrive, and that, by the treaty, Canada ſhould remain to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the Marquis de Vaudreuil ſhall return to Quebec or Montreal, every thing ſhall return to its former ſtate under the dominion of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the preſent capitulation ſhall become null and of no effect.

Ans. Whatever the King may have done on this ſubject ſhall be obeyed.

Art. 14. Two ſhips ſhall be appointed to carry to France the Chevalier de Levis, the principal officers, and the ſtaff of the land-forces, the engineers, officers of artillery, and their ſuite. Theſe veſſels ſhall likewiſe be victualled, and the neceſſary accommodations provided in them. The ſaid officers ſhall take with them their papers, without being examined, and alſo their equipages and baggage.—Such of the ſaid officers as ſhall be married, ſhall have the liberty to take with them their wives and children, who ſhall alſo be victualled.

Ans. Granted, except that the Marquis de Vaudreuil, and all the officers, of whatever rank they may be, ſhall faithfully deliver up to us all the charts and plans of the country.

ART. 15. A veſſel ſhall alſo be appointed for the paſſage of M. Bigot the intendant, with his ſuite; in which veſſel the proper accommodation ſhall be made for him, and the perſons he ſhall take with him. He ſhall likewiſe embark with him his papers, which ſhall not be examined, his equipages, plate, and baggage, and thoſe of his ſuite. This veſſel ſhall alſo be victualled as before mentioned.

ANS. Granted, with the ſame reſerve as in the preceding article.

ART. 16. The Engliſh general ſhall alſo order the neceſſary and moſt convenient veſſels to carry to France M. de Longueuil, governor of Trois Rivieres, the ſtaff of the colony, and the commiſſary of the marine: they ſhall embark therein their family, ſervants, baggage, and equipages; and they ſhall be properly victualled during the paſſage, at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 17. The officers and ſoldiers, as well of the land-forces as of the colony, and alſo the marine officers and ſeamen who are in the colony, ſhall be likewiſe embarked for France, and ſufficient and convenient veſſels ſhall be appointed for them. The land and ſea officers who ſhall be married, ſhall take with them their families, and all of them ſhall have liberty to embark their ſervants and baggage. As to the ſoldiers and ſeamen, thoſe who are married ſhall take with them their wives and children, and all of them ſhall embark with their havreſacks and baggage. Theſe veſſels ſhall be properly and ſufficiently victualled at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 18. The officers, ſoldiers, and all the followers of the troops, who ſhall have their baggage in the fields, may ſend for it before they depart, without any hindrance or moleſtation.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 19. An hoſpital-ſhip ſhall be provided by the Engliſh general, for ſuch of the wounded and ſick officers, ſoldiers and ſeamen, as ſhall be in a condition to be carried to France, and ſhall likewiſe be victualled at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty. It ſhall be the ſame with regard to the other wounded and ſick officers, ſoldiers and ſailors, as ſoon as they ſhall be recovered. They ſhall be at liberty to carry with them their wives, children, ſervants, and baggage; and the ſaid ſoldiers and ſailors ſhall not be ſolicited nor forced to enter into the ſervice of his Britannic Majeſty.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 20. A commiſſary and one of the King's writers ſhall be left to take care of the hoſpitals, and of whatever may relate to the ſervice of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 21. The Engliſh general ſhall alſo provide ſhips for carrying to France the officers of the ſupreme council, of juſtice, police, admiralty, and all other officers having commiſſions or brevets from his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, for them, their families, ſervants, and equipages, as well as for the other officers; and they ſhall likewiſe be victualled at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty. They ſhall, however, be at liberty to ſtay in the colony, if they think proper, to ſettle their affairs, or to withdraw to France whenever they think fit.

Ans. Granted: but if they have papers relating to the government of the country, they are to be delivered to us.

Art. 22. If there are any military officers whoſe affairs ſhould require their preſence in the colony till next year, they ſhall have liberty to ſtay in it, after having obtained the permiſſion of the Marquis de Vaudreuil for that purpoſe, and without being reputed priſoners of war.

Ans. All thoſe whoſe private affairs ſhall require their ſtay in the country, and who ſhall have the Marquis de Vaudreuil's leave for ſo doing, ſhall be allowed to remain till their affairs are ſettled.

Art. 23. The commiſſary for the King's proviſions ſhall be at liberty to ſtay in Canada till next year, in order to be enabled to anſwer the debts he has contracted in the colony, on account of what he has furniſhed; but if he ſhould prefer to go to France this year, he ſhall be obliged to leave, till next year, a perſon to tranſact his buſineſs. This private perſon ſhall preſerve, and have liberty to carry off all his papers, without being inſpected. His clerks ſhall have leave to ſtay in the colony, or to go to France; and in this laſt caſe, a paſſage and ſubſiſtence ſhall be allowed them on board the ſhips of his Britannic Majeſty, for them, their families, and their baggage.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 24. The proviſions, and other kind of ſtores, which ſhall be found in the magazines of the commiſſary, as well in the towns of Montreal and of Trois Rivieres, as in the country, ſhall be preſerved to him; the ſaid proviſions belonging to him, and not to the King; and he ſhall be at liberty to ſell them to the French or Engliſh.

Ans. Every thing that is actually in the magazines deſtined for the uſe of the troops, is to be delivered to the Engliſh commiſſary, for the King's forces.

Art. 25. A paſſage to France ſhall likewiſe be granted, on board of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips, as well as victuals, to ſuch officers of the India Company as ſhall be willing to go thither; and they ſhall take with them their families, ſervants, and baggage. The chief agent of the ſaid company, in caſe he ſhould chooſe to go to France, ſhall be allowed to leave ſuch perſon as he ſhall think proper till next year, to ſettle the affairs of the ſaid company, and to recover ſuch ſums as are due to them. The ſaid chief agent ſhall keep poſſeſſion of all the papers belonging to the ſaid company, and they ſhall not be liable to inſpection.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 26. The ſaid company ſhall be maintained in the property of the Ecarlatines and Caſtors which they may have in the town of Montreal; they ſhall not be touched under any pretence whatever; and the neceſſary facilities ſhall be given to the chief agent, to ſend, this year, his Caſtors to France, on board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips, paying the freight on the ſame footing as the Engliſh would pay it.

Ans. Granted, with regard to what may belong to the Company, or to private perſons; but if his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has any ſhare in it, that muſt become the property of the King.

Art. 27. The free exerciſe of the Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman religion, ſhall ſubſiſt entire, in ſuch manner that all the ſtates and people of the towns and countries, places and diſtant poſts, ſhall continue to aſſemble in the churches, and to frequent the ſacraments as heretofore, without being moleſted in any manner directly or indirectly. Theſe people ſhall be obliged, by the Engliſh government, to pay to the prieſts the tithes and all the taxes they were uſed to pay under the government of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Ans. Granted, as to the free exerciſe of their religion. The obligation of paying the tithes to the prieſts will depend on the King's pleaſure.

Art. 28. The chapter, prieſts, curates, and miſſionaries, ſhall continue, with an entire liberty, their exerciſe and functions of their cures, in the pariſhes of the towns and countries.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 29. The grand vicars named by the chapter to adminiſter to the dioceſe during the vacancy of the epiſcopal ſee, ſhall have liberty to dwell in the towns or country pariſhes, as they ſhall think proper. They ſhall at all times be free to viſit the different pariſhes of the dioceſe with the ordinary ceremonies, and exerciſe all the juriſdiction they exerciſed under the French dominion. They ſhall enjoy the ſame rights in caſe of death of the future biſhop, of which mention will be made in the following article.

Ans. Granted, except what regards the following article.

Art. 30. If by the treaty of peace, Canada ſhould remain in the power of his Britannic Majeſty, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall continue to name the biſhop of the colony, who ſhall always be of the Roman communion, and under whoſe authority the people ſhall exerciſe the Roman religion.

Ans. Refuſed.

Art. 31. The biſhop ſhall, in caſe of need, eſtabliſh new pariſhes, and provide for the rebuilding of his cathedral, and his epiſcopal palace; and in the mean time, he ſhall have the liberty to dwell in the towns or pariſhes, as he ſhall judge proper. He ſhall be at liberty to viſit his dioceſe with the ordinary ceremonies, and to exerciſe all the juriſdiction which his predeceſſor exerciſed under the French dominion, ſave that an oath of fidelity, or a promiſe to do nothing contrary to his Britannic Majeſty's ſervice, may be required of him,

Ans. This article is compriſed under the foregoing.

Art. 32. The communities of nuns ſhall be preſerved in their conſtitutions and privileges. They ſhall continue to obſerve their rules. They ſhall be exempted from lodging any military, and it ſhall be forbid to trouble them in their religious exerciſes, or to enter their monaſteries: Safeguards ſhall even be given them if they deſire them.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 33. The preceding article ſhall likewiſe be executed with regard to the communities of Jeſuits and Recolets, and of the houſe of the prieſts of St Sulpice at Montreal. Theſe laſt, and the Jeſuits, ſhall preſerve their right to nominate to certain curacies and miſſions, as heretofore.

Ans. Refuſed, till the King's pleaſure be known.

Art. 34. All the communities, and all the prieſts, ſhall preſerve their moveables, the property and revenues of the ſeignories, and other eſtates which they poſſeſs in the colony, of what nature ſoever they be: and the ſame eſtates ſhall be preſerved in their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 35. If the canons, prieſts, miſſionaries, the prieſts of the ſeminary of the foreign miſſions, and of St Sulpice, as well as the Jeſuits and the Recolets, chuſe to go to France, a paſſage ſhall be granted them in his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips: and they ſhall all have leave to ſell, in whole or in part, the eſtates and moveables which they poſſeſs in their colonies, either to the French or to the Engliſh, without the leaſt hindrance or obſtacle from the Britiſh government.— They may take with them, or ſend to France, the produce, of what nature ſoever it be, of the ſaid goods ſold, paying the freight, as mentioned in art. 26. And ſuch of the ſaid prieſts who chuſe to go this year, ſhall be victualled during the paſſage at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty; and ſhall take with them their baggage.

Ans. They ſhall be maſters to diſpoſe of their eſtates, and to ſend the produce thereof, as well as their perſons, and all that belongs to them, to France.

Art. 36. If, by the treaty of peace, Canada remains to his Britannic Majeſty, all the French, Canadians, Acadians, merchants, and other perſons, who chuſe to retire to France, ſhall have leave ſo to do from the Engliſh general, who ſhall procure them a paſſage. And, nevertheleſs, if, from this time to that deciſion, any French or Canadian merchants, or other perſons, ſhall deſire to go to France, they ſhall likewiſe have leave from the Engliſh general. Both the one and the other ſhall take with them their families, ſervants, and baggage.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 37. The lords of manors, the military and civil officers, the Canadians, as well in the towns as in the country, the French ſettled or trading in the whole extent of the colony of Canada, and all other perſons whatſoever, ſhall preſerve the entire peaceable property and poſſeſſion of their goods, noble and ignoble, moveable and immoveable, merchandiſes, furs, and other effects, even their ſhips; they ſhall not be touched, nor the leaſt damage done to them, on any pretence whatſoever: They ſhall have liberty to keep, let, or ſell them, as well to the French as to the Engliſh, to take away the produce

duce of them, in bills of exchange, furs, ſpecie, or other returns, whenever they ſhall judge proper to go to France, paying their freight, as in article 26.: They ſhall alſo have the furs which are in the poſts above, and which belong to them, and may be on the way to Montreal. And for this purpoſe they ſhall have leave to ſend, this year, or the next, canoes, fitted out to fetch ſuch of the ſaid furs as ſhall have remained in thoſe poſts.

Ans. Granted, as in article 26.

Art. 38. All the people who have left Acadia, and who ſhall be found in Canada, including the frontiers of Canada on the ſide of Acadia, ſhall have the ſame treatment as the Canadians, and ſhall enjoy the ſame privileges.

Ans. The King is to diſpoſe of his ancient ſubjects: in the mean time they ſhall enjoy the ſame privileges as the Canadians.

Art. 39. None of the Canadians, Acadians, or French, who are now in Canada, and on the frontiers of the colony, on the ſide of Acadia, Detroit, Michilimakinac, and other places and poſts of the countries above, the married and unmarried ſoldiers remaining in Canada, ſhall be carried or tranſported into the Engliſh colonies, or to Old England, and they ſhall not be troubled for having carried arms.

Ans. Granted, except with regard to the Canadians.

Art. 40. The ſavages or Indian allies of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall be maintained in the lands they inhabit, if they chuſe to remain there; they ſhall not be moleſted on any pretence whatſoever, for having carried arms, and ſerved his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. They ſhall have, as well as the French, liberty of religion, and ſhall keep their miſſionaries. The actual vicars general, and the biſhop, when the epiſcopal ſee ſhall be filled, ſhall have leave to ſend to them new miſſionaries, when they ſhall judge it neceſſary.

Ans. Granted, except the laſt article, which has already been refuſed.

Art. 41. The French, Canadians, and Acadians, of what ſtate and condition ſoever, who ſhall remain in the colony, ſhall not be forced to take arms againſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty or his allies, directly or indirectly, on any occaſion whatſoever: The Britiſh government ſhall only require of them an exact neutrality.

Ans. They become ſubjects of the King.

Art. 42. The French and Canadians ſhall continue to be governed according to the cuſtom of Paris, and the laws and uſages eſtabliſhed for this country, and they ſhall not be ſubject to any other impoſts than thoſe which were eſtabliſhed under the French dominions.

Ans. Anſwered by the preceding articles, and particularly by the laſt.

Art. 43. The papers of the government ſhall remain, without exception, in the power of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, and ſhall go to France with him: Theſe papers ſhall not be examined on any pretence whatſoever.

Ans. Granted, with the reſerve already made.

Art. 44. The papers of the intendancy of the offices of comptroller of the marine, of the ancient and new treaſurers, of the King's magazines, of the office of the revenues, and forges of St Maurice, ſhall remain in the power of M. Bigot, the intendant, and they ſhall be embarked for France in the ſame veſſel with him: Theſe papers ſhall not be examined.

Ans. The ſame as to this article.

Art. 45. The regiſters, and other papers of the ſupreme council of Quebec, of the *prevoſte*, and Admiralty of the ſaid city; thoſe of the royal juriſdictions of Trois Rivieres, and of Montreal; thoſe of the Siegneurial juriſdictions of the colony; the minutes of the acts of the notaries of the towns and of the countries; and, in general, the acts and other papers that may ſerve to prove the eſtates and fortunes of the citizens, ſhall remain in the colony, in the rolls of the juriſdictions on which theſe papers depend.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 46. The inhabitants and merchants ſhall enjoy all the privileges of trade, under the ſame favours and conditions granted to the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, as well in the countries above as in the interior of the colony.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 47. The negroes and Panis of both ſexes ſhall remain, in their quality of ſlaves, in the poſſeſſion of the French and Canadians to whom they belong; they ſhall be at liberty to keep them in their ſervice in the colony, or to ſell them; and they may alſo continue to bring them up in the Roman religion.

Ans. Granted: except thoſe who ſhall have been made priſoners.

Art. 48. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, the general and ſtaff-officers of the land-forces, the governors and ſtaff-officers of the different places of the colony, the military and civil officers, and all other perſons who ſhall leave the colony, or who are already abſent, ſhall have leave to name and appoint attornies to act for them, and in their name, in the adminiſtration of their effects, moveable and immoveble, until the peace. And if, by the treaty between the two crowns, Canada does not return under the French dominion, theſe officers or other perſons, or attornies for them, ſhall have leave to ſell their manors, houſes, and other eſtates, their moveables, and effects, and to carry away, or ſend to France, the produce, either in bills of exchange, ſpecie, furs, or other returns, as is mentioned in Art. 37.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 49. The inhabitants and other perſons who ſhall have ſuffered any damage in their goods, moveable, or immoveable, which remained at Quebec, under the faith of the capitulation of that city, may make their repreſentations to the Britiſh government, who ſhall render them due juſtice, againſt the perſon to whom it ſhall belong.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 50. and laſt. The preſent capitulation ſhall be inviolably executed in all its articles, and *bona fide* on both ſides, notwithſtanding any infraction and any other pretence with regard to the preceding capitulations, and without making uſe of repriſals.

Ans. Granted.

P. S. Art. 51. The Engliſh General ſhall engage, in caſe any Indians remain after the ſurrender of this town, to prevent their coming into the towns; and that they do not in any manner inſult the ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Ans. Care ſhall be taken that the Indians do not inſult any of the ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Art. 52. The troops and other ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty who are to go to France, ſhall be embarked, at lateſt, fifteen days after the ſigning of the preſent capitulation.

Ans. Anſwered by Art. 11.

Art. 53. The troops and other ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty who are to go to France, ſhall remain lodged and encamped in the town of Montreal, and other poſts which they now occupy, till they ſhall be embarked for their departure: paſſports, however, ſhall be granted to thoſe who ſhall want them for the different places of the colony, to take care of their affairs.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 54. All the officers and ſoldiers of the troops in the ſervice of France who are priſoners in New England, and who were taken in Canada, ſhall be ſent back, as ſoon as poſſible, to France, where their ranſom or exchange ſhall be treated of, agreeable to the cartel; and if any of theſe officers have affairs in Canada, they ſhall have leave to come there.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 55. As to the officers of the militia; the militia, and the Acadians, who are priſoners in New England, they ſhall be ſent back to their countries.

Done at Montreal, September 8. 1760.

Vaudreuil.

Art. 55. Granted, except what regards the Acadians.

Done in the Camp before Montreal, September 8. 1760.

Jeef. Amherst.

Note 164. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Fleet in the Mediterranean, under the command of Vice-Admiral Saunders.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Neptune,	90	770	Charles Saunders, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Broderick Hartwell.
Shrewſbury,	74	600	H. Palliſer.
Hercules,	74	600	J. H. Porter.
Thunderer,	74	600	C. Proby.
Somerſet,	64	480	E. Hughes.
Modeſte,	64	500	Hon. R. B. Walſingham.

[1760]

A Liſt of the Squadron that was to have eſcorted the Troops from England to Belleiſle.

Ships.		*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Valiant,		74	Hon. Auguſtus Keppel, Commodore. Capt. Adam Duncan.
Royal William,		84	Hugh Pigot.
Dragon,		74	Hon. A. Hervey.
Temeraire,		74	Matt. Barton.
Swiftſure,		70	Sir Thomas Stanhope.
Eſſex,		64	Alexander Schomberg.
Lynn,		44	Walter Stirling.
Venus,		36	Thomas Harriſon.
Brilliant,		36	James Loggie.
Stag,		32	Henry Angel.
Minerva,		32	Alexander Hood.
Juno,		32	John P. Towry.
Blaſt,	Bomb-Ketches.	8	Thomas Willis.
Firedrake,		8	James Orrock.
Infernal,		8	James Mackenzie.
Furnace,		8	James Chaplin.
Baſiliſk,		8	John Clarke.
Veſuvius,	Fire-ſhips.	8	James Chadds.
Lightning,		8	Joſeph Norwood.
Salamander,		8	

A

A Liſt of the General and Staff Officers, and Land-Forces ſent on the Expedition againſt Belleiſle.

Major-General Kingſley, Commander in Chief of the Land-Forces.
Colonel { John Crawford, / Hon. William Keppel, } Major-Generals.
Lieutenant-Colonel { Robert D. Horne Elphinſtone, / John Reid, } Brigadier-Generals.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hall, Adjutant-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Draper, Quarter-Maſter-General.

Regiments.	*Colonels.*	*Commanding-Officers.*	*Effective Men.*
16th, Light Dragoons,	Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne,	Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne,	400
3d Battalion 1ſt Regiment of Guards,	John Lord Viſcount Ligonier,	Col. Keppel,	700
1ſt Battalion, Royals,	Lieut.-Gen. St Clair,	Lieut.-Col. Horne Elphinſtone,	700
9th,	Maj.-Gen. Whitmore,	Lieut.-Col. Philips,	900
16th,	Lieut.-Gen. Handaſyde,	Lieut.-Col. Gabbet,	700
19th,	Maj.-Gen. Lord George Beauclerk,	Lieut.-Col. Douglas,	900
21ſt, Royal North-Britiſh Fuzileers,	Maj.-Gen. William Earl of Panmure,	Lieut.-Col. Maxwell,	900
30th,	Maj.-Gen. John Earl of Loudoun,	Lieut.-Col. Jennings,	900
34th,	Maj.-Gen. Thomas Earl of Effingham,	Lieut.-Col. Reid,	900
36th,	Lieut.-Gen. Lord Robert Manners,	Lieut.-Col. Remmington,	900
85th, 1ſt Battalion Royal Volunteers,	Col. John Crawford,	Lt.-Col. William Ld. Viſ. Pulteney,	700
Detachment of Royal Regiment of Artillery,			400
			9000

Note

Note 168. Supplies granted for the Year 1761.

I. *For the Navy, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
For 70,000 ſeamen, including 18,355 marines, at L.4 per man per month, for thirteen months, including the ordnance for ſea-ſervice, for 1761,	3,640,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to ſea-officers, for 1761, -	258,624	7	10
Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs, of his Majeſty's ſhips, for 1761, -	200,000	0	0
For completing the works of the hoſpital for ſick and wounded ſeamen, at Haſlar, near Goſport,	7,130	0	0
Towards carrying on the works of the hoſpital for ſick and wounded ſeamen, building near Plymouth, for 1761, - -	10,000	0	0
For the charge of tranſport-ſervice between October 1. 1759, and September 30. 1760, including the expence of victualling his Majeſty's land-forces within the ſaid time, -	479,035	19	2
Towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy, - - -	1,000,000	0	0
To enable his Majeſty to diſcharge ſuch exchequer-bills as were made out by virtue of an act paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for diſcharging navy-debts, and towards naval ſervices, for 1760, and charged upon the firſt aids to be granted this ſeſſion; to diſcharge ſuch bills made out before December 11. 1760, - -	1,232,000	0	0
——— made out ſince December 10. 1760,	268,000	0	0
	£.7,094,790	7	0

II. *For the Land-forces, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
For defraying the charge of 64,971 land-forces, including thoſe in Germany, and 4008 invalids for guards and garriſons, &c. in Great Britain, Guernſey, and Jerſey, for 1761,	1,576,985	10	7
For maintaining his Majeſty's forces and garriſons in the Plantations, Gibraltar, Guadaloupe, Africa, and the Eaſt Indies, and for proviſions for the garriſons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Quebec, Guadaloupe, Senegal, and Gorée, for 1761, -	843,756	12	9
Carried forward,	£.2,420,742	3	4

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	2,420,742	3	4
For defraying the charge of three regiments of foot, on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, ſerving in North America, for 1761, . -	22,179	0	0
For the pay of the general, and general ſtaff-officers, and officers of the hoſpitals, for his Majeſty's land-forces, for 1761, -	72,896	14	2
For defraying the charge of the difference between the pay of Major-General Anſtruther's regiment of foot on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment, and the ſum paid by Ireland for ſaid regiment, from December 25. 1760, to December 24. 1761, both days incluſive, being 365 days; and of ſeveral augmentations to his Majeſty's forces, ſince the eſtimates for 1761 were preſented to parliament, from the reſpective times of the commencement of their eſtabliſhment, to December 24. 1761, incluſive, - -	22,361	11	8
For defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the ſeveral counties in South Britain, and of the Fencible men of Argyleſhire, and of Lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders, in North Britain, for 122 days, from December 25. 1760, to April 25. 1761, both days incluſive,	140,358	19	4
—— For ditto, in addition to the ſum in the preceding article, from December 25. 1760, to December 24. 1761, both days incluſive, being 365 days, - - -	298,668	9	10
Upon account, for defraying the charge of cloathing for the embodied militia, for 1761,	56,568	15	2
Upon account, towards defraying the charge of the pay of the militia of England when unembodied, and of the cloathing of the part of the ſaid militia now unembodied, for one year, beginning March 25. 1761, - -	70,000	0	0
For the charge of the office of ordnance for land-ſervice, for 1761, - -	302,267	9	2
For defraying the extraordinary expence of ſervices performed by ditto, and not provided for, in 1760, - - -	426,449	4	9
For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majeſty's land-forces, and other ſervices incurred, to November 19. 1760, and not provided for, - - -	1,167,903	12	6
—— From November 20. 1760, to December 24. following, and not provided for, -	993,844	4	4¾
T 2 Carried forward,	£.5,994,240	4	3¾

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	5,994,240	4	3¾
Upon account, for the reduced officers of his Majeſty's land-forces and marines, for 1761,	34,854	9	2
For allowances to the officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe-guards, and regiment of horſe, reduced, and to the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe-guards, for 1761, - -	2,973	19	2
For penſions to the widows of ſuch reduced officers of his Majeſty's land-forces and marines, as were married to them before Dec. 25. 1716, for 1761, - - -	1,922	0	0
Upon account, for outpenſioners of Chelſea hoſpital, for 1761, - -	18,360	2	11
Upon account, to enable his Majeſty to give a proper compenſation to the reſpective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them in the levying, cloathing, and pay of the troops raiſed by them, according as the active vigour and ſtrenuous efforts of the reſpective provinces ſhall be thought by his Majeſty to merit, - -	200,000	0	0
Upon account, towards enabling the Eaſt India Company to defray the expences of a military force in their ſettlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of Colonel Aldercron's battalion, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland, - - -	20,000	0	0
To be employed in maintaining and ſupporting the fort at Annamaboo, and the other Britiſh forts and ſettlements upon the coaſt of Africa,	13,000	0	0
Upon account to enable his Majeſty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred, for the ſervice of the year 1761; and to take all ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat any enterprizes or deſigns of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require, - -	1,000,000	0	0
	£.7,285,350	15	6¾

III. *For Foreign Subſidies, Pay to Foreign Troops, &c.*

For defraying the charge—of 39,773 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and Count of Buckeburg, together with that of general and ſtaff officers, actually employed againſt the common enemy, in concert with the King

	£.	s.	d.
King of Pruſſia, from December 25. 1760 to December 24. 1761, both days incluſive, to be iſſued in advance every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Heſſian forces now in the ſervice of Great Britain; the ſaid body of troops to be muſtered by an Engliſh commiſſary, and the effective ſtate thereof to be aſcertained by the ſignature of the commander in chief of the ſaid forces, -	463,874	19	1¼
—— of 2120 horſe, and 9900 foot, together with the general and ſtaff-officers, the officers of the hoſpital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 365 days, from December 25. 1760, to December 24. 1761, both days incluſive, together with the ſubſidy for the ſaid time, purſuant to treaty, -	268,360	8	8
—— of an additional corps of 1576 horſe, and 8808 foot, &c. ditto troops in ditto pay, for 365 days, from January 1. 1761, to December 31. 1761, both days incluſive, purſuant to treaty, - -	147,071	5	2
—— of 1205 cavalry, and 2208 infantry, the troops of the reigning Duke of Brunſwick, in the pay of Great Britain, for 365 days, from December 25. 1760, to December 24. 1761, both days incluſive, together with the ſubſidy for the ſaid time, purſuant to treaty,	57,798	16	0
—— of five battalions ſerving with his Majeſty's army in Germany, each battalion conſiſting of one troop of 101 men, and four companies of foot, of 125 men in each company, with a corps of artillery, for 365 days, from December 25. 1760, to December 24, 1761, both days incluſive,	25,504	6	8
Upon account, towards defraying the charges of forage, bread, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and of proviſions, wood, ſtraw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingencies of his Majeſty's combined army, under the command of Prince Ferdinand, -	1,000,000	0	0
To make good a deficiency in the ſum voted laſt ſeſſion, for the charge of the troops at Brunſwick, to December 24. 1760, .	2,569	10	0
For diſcharging the extraordinary expences not provided for, of bread, forage, and fire-wood,			
Carried forward,	£.1,965,179	5	7¼

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	1,965,179	5	7¼
furniſhed by the chancery of war of Hanover, in the year 1757 and 1758, to the Heſſian and Pruſſian forces acting in the army of Germany,	336,479	14	1½
To enable his Majeſty to make good his engagements with the King of Pruſſia, purſuant to a convention concluded December 12. 1760,	670,000	0	0
Upon account, towards aſſiſting his Majeſty to grant a reaſonable ſuccour, in money, to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, purſuant to treaty,	120,000	0	0
	£.3,091,658	19	8¾

IV. *For diſcharging Sums granted by the preceding Seſſion, replacing Sums borrowed from the ſinking fund, &c.*

To enable his Majeſty to diſcharge the like ſum raiſed in purſuance of an act of laſt ſeſſion, and charged upon the firſt aids to be granted in this ſeſſion, - -	1,000,000	0	0
To replace to the ſinking fund the like ſums paid out of it to make good the deficiencies,—of the duties upon offices and penſions, and upon houſes and windows, July 5. 1760, granted by an act 31ſt George II. -	72,011	6	11
—— of the duties on malt, July 5. 1760, granted by an act 33d George II. -	49,424	0	0
—— of the ſubſidy of poundage upon certain goods imported, and an additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate, January 5. 1760, granted by an act 32d George II. -	5,969	12	9½
To make good the deficiency of the grants for the ſervice of the year 1760, -	89,510	12	11
	£.1,216,615	12	7½

V. *For matters of Police, extraordinary Services, &c.*

Upon account, for ſupporting and maintaining the ſettlement of his Majeſty's colony of Nova Scotia, for 1761, -	10,595	12	9
Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Georgia, from June 24. 1760, to June 24. 1761, -	4,057	10	0
Carried forward,	£.14,653	2	9

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	14,653	2	9
Upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling hoſpital to maintain and educate ſuch children as were received into the hoſpital on or before March 25. 1760, from December 31. 1760. excluſive to December 31. 1761 incluſive, to be iſſued without fee or deduction, -	44,197	10	0
For defraying the charges of his Majeſty's mints, and the coinage of gold and ſilver, and thereby to encourage the bringing in of gold and ſilver to be coined, a revenue not exceeding L.15,000 per ann. for ſeven years, from March 1. 1761, and until the end of the firſt ſeſſion then next enſuing, -	15,000	0	0
To be applied towards the improving, widening, and enlarging the paſſage over and through London bridge, -	15,000	0	0
Upon account, for paying and diſcharging the debts, and wadſet-ſums, &c. claimed and ſuſtained on the forfeited eſtate of Simon Lord Lovat, - -	38,553	12	1¾
Total for matters of police, extraordinary ſervices, &c.	127,404	4	10¾
Total for the navy, &c -	7,094,790	7	0
Total for the land-forces, &c. -	7,285,350	15	6¾
Total for foreign ſubſidies, pay to foreign troops, &c.	3,091,658	19	8¾
Total for diſcharging ſums granted by the preceding ſeſſion, replacing ſums borrowed from the ſinking fund, &c.	1,216,915	12	7½
Total of the ſupplies granted for the year 1761,	£.18,816,119	19	9¾

Note 169. Strong inſtances of the Court of Spain's partiality to the French.

1. At the port of St Lucar, about ſeven leagues from Cadiz, there were eleven ſail of Engliſh veſſels in the harbour, who ſailed out with Spaniſh pilots on board; and at the mouth of that river, between the two necks of land, and in ſhoal water, they were followed by a French privateer, taken and brought back. Great application was made by the late Sir Benjamin Keene, our ambaſſador at the court of Madrid; but to no purpoſe; they were deemed good prizes, although taken within land.

2. The next was the affair of the Antigallican, and her prize the Duc de Penthievre, and the treatment our ambaſſador received on that occaſion; both left us little room to doubt of the inſolence, as well as injuſtice, of the court of Madrid.

3. His Majeſty's ſhip Experiment was chaſed off the coaſt of Spain by the Telemachus privateer, of near double her force; but by the gallant behaviour of Captain Strachan and his crew, the French were almoſt cut to pieces; when the Telemachus ſtruck. Captain Strachan ſtood afterwards for the Spaniſh coaſt, and ſent his boat, with his maſter and four men, aſhore, to land ſome of the priſoners, and bring him off ſome neceſſaries; but the boat was immediately detained, and the officer and crew thrown into priſon; the governor alledging that the French ſhip was an illegal capture, though ſhe came off from the land where ſhe lay at anchor, and purſued, and at firſt engaged the Experiment.

4. About June 1760, the Saltaſh ſloop of war chaſed on ſhore a French row-boat, a few leagues to the eaſtward of Almeria Bay; and ſome time after ſhe took a French row-boat of Mahon, and put a midſhipman and fourteen men on board; and ſome time in the following month, came to an anchor in that bay. The Spaniards detained her, and made the men priſoners; upon which the captain of the Saltaſh, finding his prize not come out, ſent his boat, with his maſter and five men, to know the reaſon; who, on coming aſhore, were threatened by the Spaniſh ſoldiers to be fired on, unleſs they hauled their boat aſhore, to a port a quarter of a mile from thence; which they refuſed to do, inſiſting, as Britiſh ſubjects, they had a right to the Spaniſh protection: whereupon they ſeized the boat's crew, (as well as the prize), and put them in the common priſon, where the maſter was ſtruck and abuſed by the common ſoldiers, and all the reſt uſed with great cruelty, and refuſed the uſe of pen, ink, and paper. So the Saltaſh was obliged to depart, and leave nineteen men behind. The maſter of a Catalan bark was ſent to priſon for carrying a meſſage from one of the priſoners to Gibraltar.

5. On the 4th of April 1761, the Speedwell cutter was chaſed into the harbour of Vigo by the Achilles, a French man of war, which there made a prize of her. Lieutenant James Allen, who commanded her, was tried at Spithead, for loſing his Majeſty's cutter, and honourably acquitted: but the Court declared their opinion, that ſhe was an illegal prize, and taken contrary to the law of nations.

6. At Cadiz there were many French privateers, manned and fitted out by the Spaniards, built under the windows of the governor's houſe, where they lay, and, in his ſight, when any Britiſh veſſel ſailed out of the harbour, would follow inſtantly, and bring her in; though, on the contrary, if any French ſhip ſhould ſail out, no Engliſh ſhip of war dared to follow her, or ſail out of the harbour in leſs than twenty-four hours; and the garriſon guns were always ready to protect a French ſhip.

7. At one time, at Vigo, there were upwards of thirty French row-boats; in which thirty boats there were not above thirty Frenchmen, one in each boat; the reſt of the crews were all Spaniards; and theſe were fitted out by the Spaniards there, and at St Jean de Luz.

8. At Cabaretta, a ſmall town on the Spaniſh coaſt in the gut of Gibraltar, where there is a caſtle and ſome few guns, there was always a fleet of French row-boats at anchor under theſe guns, with very few Frenchmen on board, moſtly Spaniards and Genoeſe, and fitted out by Spaniards, who, in a piratical manner, watched and ſeized all Britiſh veſſels which paſſed without convoy, or happened to be becalmed. This was greatly detrimental to our garriſon at Gibraltar, as many of thoſe veſſels were bound there with proviſions.

9. Algeziras, a Spaniſh port oppoſite to Gibraltar, was a receptacle and aſylum for thoſe piratical French row-boats. A Britiſh veſſel was brought in there by a French privateer, taken cloſe in with the Spaniſh ſhore. Sir Edward Hawke with his fleet then lay in Gibraltar Bay, and ſent to the Spaniſh governor to demand the reſtoration of that ſhip; which the governor haughtily refuſed; but Admiral Hawke, with a true Britiſh ſpirit, ſent his boats, manned and armed, to cut out the Engliſh ſhip, ſo unjuſtly taken: which they bravely effected from under their batteries, and carried her to Gibraltar. The Spaniards fired all the time, and killed and wounded a hundred and fifty of the Britiſh. Of this flagrant violation of their neutrality and law of nations, Lord Tyrawley, the then governor of Gibraltar, and Sir Edward Hawke, remonſtrated in the ſtrongeſt terms to the court of Madrid, by means of Sir Benjamin Keene, our ambaſſador there; but to no effect.

10. Nothing ſhewed the inclination of the court of Madrid more than her conduct during our negociation for peace this year: for M. Buſſy propoſed ſome matters relative to Spain, while he in fact was only envoy from France. Nothing could be more unprecedented or alarming than this proceeding, as it was altogether new, to ſee a propoſal for accommodating diſputes that ſubſiſted among friends, coming through the channel of an open and declared enemy; and the more ſo, as Spain had at the time an ambaſſador in London. This proceeding as ſtrongly marked the inſincerity of France, as it did the partiality of Spain; and as the Spaniſh miniſter at the court of London avowed that M. Buſſy acted with the authority of the court of Madrid, ſoon after the negociation broke off, and Meſſ. Stanley and Buſſy, the reſpective envoys, were recalled*.

Note

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* Of the partiality of Spain to France we have already given ſtriking inſtances; but to theſe we beg leave to add the following:

The Admiral Durell privateer of Jerſey, commanded by Capt. Thomas Blampied, ſailed on a cruize the 6th of June 1761; and on the 23d, being near Cape Pinas, chaſed a ſnow, which was then about three or four miles from the coaſt of

Note 170. Heads of the Family-Convention of the Houſe of Bourbon.

Verſailles, December 24. The treaty of friendſhip and union, which the King concluded with the King of Spain on the 15th of Auguſt 1761, under the denomination of a Family-convention, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 8th of September following, is to be printed, agreeable to the intention of their Majeſties: meanwhile it has been thought proper to publiſh the following faithful abſtract of it.

The preamble ſets forth the motives for concluding the treaty, and the objects of it. The motives are, the ties of blood between the two kings, and the ſentiments they entertain for each other. The object of it is, to give ſtability and permanency to thoſe duties which naturally

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Spain. During the chace, they ſaw two or three launches, ſuppoſed to be Spaniards, going to the ſaid veſſel, who being got on board, and there being very little wind, towed her into ſhoal water, where ſhe took the ground. The privateer then ſent a boat armed, to examine and take poſſeſſion of the ſaid ſnow, which had no colours out, nor any body on board, and found her to be the Enterprize of Southampton, bound to Quebec, with a cargo worth about three thouſand pounds ſterling, that had been taken by a Bayonne privateer. In the meantime, the Admiral Durell being come up, got the prize off, and took her in tow; but in the night they found that the rudder was broke, which obliged them to put into a Spaniſh port called Lanrea, to repair the damage. Both veſſels had Engliſh colours out, till the Spaniards came on board, who turned thoſe of the ſnow Union downwards, and thoſe of the privateer they twiſted round the enſign ſtaff. Captain Blampied then went aſhore, in order to apply to the Britiſh conſul at Suchon, a town about two leagues off. When he was gone, all his crew, except a Lieutenant and two boys, were ſeized by a party of Spaniſh ſoldiers, commanded by an officer, beating, abuſing, cutting and wounding the ſaid privateer's crew, tying their hands behind them, and in that manner were conveyed to priſon. There they were put, ſome in the ſtocks, others in irons, without any reaſon being alledged to them for ſuch inhumanity. To complete their unhappy ſituation, they had the news of their captain being found murdered on the road, with his handkerchief round his neck, twiſted ſo hard with a ſtick, ſo as to throttle him to death. The lieutenant was then aſked if the privateer had a legal commiſſion, which he producing, the crew were ſet at liberty, and told they might go again on board their privateer, provided the guns were unloaded, and all their powder brought on ſhore, to which they ſubmitted; and applying to the Spaniſh Magiſtrate for the captain's papers and effects, he made anſwer from day to day, that they ſhould be reſtored, as did alſo the French conſul; but they found no manner of truth in their promiſe or performance. Whereupon the lieutenant having no credit, and his proviſions running ſhort, he determined, with the conſent of his officers and crew, to ſail from thence, which he did on the 4th of July, at four o'clock in the morning, leaving the retaken ſnow in the cuſtody of the Spaniards, who had ſeized her under the pretence that it did not appear to what nation or power ſhe belonged, whether Engliſh, Spaniſh, or French. In their paſſage from Spain to Jerſey, the privateer ſaw a great many veſſels, which they did not chace or examine, for want of their powder; and on their arrival they emitted a declaration to the above effect before the Royal Court of Jerſey.

naturally flow from affinity and friendſhip, and to eſtabliſh a ſolemn and laſting monument of that reciprocal intereſt which ought to be the baſis of the deſires of the two monarchs, and of the proſperity of their Royal families.

The treaty itſelf contains twenty-eight articles.

1. Both Kings will, for the future, look upon every power as their enemy, that becomes the enemy of either.

2. Their Majeſties reciprocally guaranty all their dominions, in whatever part of the world they be ſituated; but they expreſsly ſtipulate, that this guaranty ſhall extend only to thoſe dominions, reſpectively, of which the two crowns ſhall be in poſſeſſion, the moment they are at peace with all the world.

3. The two kings extend their guaranty to the King of the Two Sicilies, and the infant Duke of Parma, on condition that theſe two princes guaranty the dominions of their Moſt Chriſtian and Catholic Majeſties.

4. Though this mutual inviolable guaranty is to be ſupported with all the force of the two kings, their Majeſties have thought proper to fix the ſuccours which are to be firſt furniſhed.

5. 6. 7. Theſe articles determine the quality and quantity of theſe firſt ſuccours, which the power required engages to furniſh the power requiring. Theſe ſuccours conſiſt of ſhips and frigates of war, and of land-forces, both horſe and foot. Their number is determined, and the poſts and ſtations to which they are to repair.

8. The war in which France ſhall be involved in conſequence of her engagements by the treaty of Weſtphalia, or other alliances with the princes and ſtates of Germany and the North, are excepted from the caſes in which Spain is bound to furniſh ſuccours to France, unleſs ſome maritime power take part in thoſe wars, or France be attacked by land in their own country.

9. The potentate requiring may ſend one or more commiſſaries, to ſee whether the potentate required hath aſſembled the ſtipulated ſuccours within the limited time.

10. 11. The potentate required ſhall be at liberty to make only one repreſentation on the uſe to be made of the ſuccours furniſhed to the potentate requiring. This, however, is to be underſtood only of caſes where an enterpriſe is to be carried into immediate execution; and not of ordinary caſes, where the power that is to furniſh the ſuccours is obliged only to hold them in readineſs in that part of his dominions which the power requiring ſhall appoint.

12. 13. The demand of ſuccours ſhall be held a ſufficient proof, on one hand, of the neceſſity of receiving them, and, on the other, of the obligation to give them. The furniſhing of them ſhall not, therefore, be evaded under any pretext; and, without entering into any diſcuſſion, the ſtipulated number of ſhips and land-forces ſhall, three months after requiſition, be conſidered as belonging to the potentate requiring.

14. 15. The charges of the ſaid ſhips and troops ſhall be defrayed by the power to which they are ſent; and the power who ſends them

ſhall hold ready other ſhips to replace thoſe which may be loſt by accidents of the ſeas, or of war; and alſo the neceſſary recruits and preparations for the land-forces.

16. The ſuccours above ſtipulated ſhall be conſidered as the leaſt that either of the two monarchs ſhall be at liberty to furniſh to the other. But as it is their intention, that a war declared againſt either ſhall be regarded as perſonal by the other, they agree, that when they happen to be both engaged in war againſt the ſame enemy or enemies, they will wage it jointly with their whole forces; and that in ſuch caſes, they will enter into a particular convention, ſuited to circumſtances, and ſettle, as well the reſpective and reciprocal efforts to be made, as their political and military plans of operations, which ſhall be executed by common conſent, and with perfect agreement.

17. 18. The two powers reciprocally and formally engage, not to liſten to, nor make any propoſals of peace to their common enemies, but by mutual conſent; and, in time of peace, as well as in time of war, to conſider the intereſt of the allied crown as their own; to compenſate their reſpective loſſes and advantages, and to act as if the two monarchies formed only one and the ſame power.

19. 20. The King of Spain contracts for the King of the Two Sicilies, the engagements of this treaty, and promiſes to cauſe it to be ratified by that prince; provided that the proportion of the ſuccours to be furniſhed by his Sicilian Majeſty ſhall be ſettled in proportion to his power. The three monarchs engage to ſupport, on all occaſions, the dignity and rights of their houſe, and thoſe of all the princes deſcended from it.

21. 22. No other power but thoſe of the auguſt houſe of Bourbon, ſhall be inſerted or admitted to accede to the preſent treaty. Their reſpective ſubjects and dominions ſhall participate in the connection and advantages ſettled between the ſovereigns; and ſhall not do or undertake any thing contrary to the good underſtanding ſubſiſting between them.

23. The Droit d'Aubaine ſhall be aboliſhed in favour of the ſubjects of their Catholic and Sicilian Majeſties, who ſhall enjoy in France the ſame privileges as the natives. The French ſhall likewiſe be treated in Spain and the Two Sicilies as the natural born ſubjects of theſe two monarchies.

24. The ſubjects of the three ſovereigns ſhall enjoy, in their reſpective dominions in Europe, the ſame privileges and exemptions as the natives.

25. Notice ſhall be given to the powers with whom the three contracting monarchs have already concluded, or ſhall hereafter conclude, treaties of commerce, that the treatment of the French in Spain and the Two Sicilies, of the Spaniards in France and the Two Sicilies, and of the Sicilians in France and Spain, ſhall not be cited, nor ſerve as precedent; it being the intention of their Moſt Chriſtian, Catholic, and Sicilian Majeſties, that no other nation ſhall participate in the advantages of their reſpective ſubjects.

26. The contracting parties ſhall reciprocally diſcloſe to each other their alliances and negotiations, eſpecially when they have reference to their common intereſts; and their miniſters, at all the courts of Europe, ſhall live in the greateſt harmony and mutual confidence.

27. This article contains only a ſtipulation concerning the ceremonial to be obſerved between the miniſters of France and Spain, with regard to precedency at foreign Courts.

28. This contains a promiſe to ratify the treaty.

Such is, in ſubſtance, the treaty in queſtion. No ſeparate or ſecret article is added to it. The ſtipulation of it cannot prejudice any other power. The object of the reciprocal guaranty is only thoſe dominions of which the contracting powers ſhall be in poſſeſſion at the epoch of a general peace. In ſhort, all the conditions and clauſes of this treaty, in which England is neither named, nor even deſigned, have not the leaſt connection with the origin, the object, or the events of the preſent war.

The King of Spain, to give a public teſtimony of the ſatisfaction he received from the concluſion of this family convention, has created the Duke de Choiſeul, who laboured with ſo much zeal to accompliſh this great work, a grandee of Spain, and a knight of the golden fleece.

Note 170. Tranſlation of a Note delivered to the Earl of Egremont by the Count de Fuentes, Dec. 25. 1761.

The Count de Fuentes, the Catholic King's ambaſſador to his Britannic Majeſty, has juſt received a courier from his court, by whom he is informed, that my Lord Briſtol, his Britannic Majeſty's ambaſſador at the Court of Madrid, has ſaid to his Excellency Mr Wall, Miniſter of State, That he had orders to demand a poſitive and categorical anſwer to this queſtion, viz. "If Spain thinks of allying herſelf with France againſt England?" and to declare, at the ſame time, that he ſhould take a refuſal to his demand for an aggreſſion, and declaration of war; and that he ſhould, in conſequence, be obliged to retire from the Court of Spain. The above Miniſter of State anſwered him, That ſuch a ſtep could only be ſuggeſted by the ſpirit of haughtineſs and of diſcord, which, for the misfortune of mankind, ſtill reigns but too much in the Britiſh government; that it was in that very moment that the war was declared, and the King's dignity violently attacked; that he might retire how and when he ſhould think proper.

The Count de Fuentes is, in conſequence, ordered to leave the Court and the dominions of England; and to declare to the Britiſh King, to the Engliſh nation, and to the whole univerſe, That the horrors into which the Spaniſh and Engliſh nations are going to plunge themſelves, muſt be attributed only to the pride, and to the unmeaſurable ambition of him who has held the reins of the government, and who appears ſtill to hold them, although by another hand: That if his Catholic Majeſty excuſed himſelf from anſwering on the treaty in queſtion between his Catholic Majeſty and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, which is believed to have been ſigned the 15th of Auguſt, and wherein it is pretended there are conditions relative to England, he had very good reaſons: Firſt, the King's dignity required him to manifeſt his juſt reſentment of the little management, or, to ſpeak more properly, of the inſulting manner, with which all the affairs of Spain have been treated during Mr Pitt's adminiſtration, who, finding himſelf convinced of the juſtice which ſupported the King in his pretenſions, his ordinary and laſt anſwer was, That he would not relax in any thing till the tower of London was taken ſword in hand.

Beſides, his Majeſty was much ſhocked to hear the haughty and imperious tone with which the contents of the treaty were demanded of him. If the reſpect due to Royal Majeſty had been regarded, explanations might have been had without any difficulty: The miniſters of Spain might have ſaid frankly to thoſe of England, what the Count de Fuentes, by the King's expreſs order, declares publicly, viz. That the ſaid treaty is only a convention between the family of Bourbon, wherein there is nothing which has the leaſt relation to the preſent war: That there is in it an article for the mutual guaranty of the dominions of the two ſovereigns; but it is ſpecified therein, that that guaranty is not to be underſtood but of the dominions which ſhall remain to France after the preſent war ſhall be ended: That although his Catholic Majeſty might have reaſon to think himſelf offended by the irregular manner in which the memorial was returned to M. Buſſy Miniſter of France, which he had preſented for terminating the differences of Spain and England, at the ſame time with the war between this laſt and France; he has however diſſembled, and, from an effect of his love of peace, cauſed a memorial to be delivered to my Lord Briſtol, wherein it is evidently demonſtrated, that the ſtep of France which put the Miniſter Pitt into ſo bad humour, did not at all offend either the laws of neutrality, or the ſincerity of the two Sovereigns: That further, from a freſh proof of his pacific ſpirit, the King of Spain wrote to the King of France, his couſin, that if the union of intereſt in any manner retarded the peace with England, he conſented to ſeparate himſelf from it, not to put any obſtacle to ſo great a happineſs. But it was ſoon ſeen, that this was only a pretence on the part of the Engliſh miniſter: for that of France continuing his negotiation without making any mention of Spain, and propoſing conditions very advantageous and honourable for England, the Miniſter Pitt, to the great aſtoniſhment of the univerſe, rejected them with diſdain, and ſhewed at the ſame time his ill-will againſt Spain, to the ſcandal of the ſame Britiſh council; and unfortunately he has ſucceeded but too far in his pernicious deſign.

This declaration made the Count de Fuentes deſire his Excellency my Lord Egremont to preſent his moſt humble reſpects to his Britannic Majeſty, and to obtain for him paſſports, and all other facilities, for him, his family, and all his retinue, to go out of the dominions of Great Britain without any trouble, and to go by the ſhort paſſage of the ſea which ſeparates them from the continent.

Note

Note 171. Tranſlation of the Anſwer delivered to the Count de Fuentes by the Earl of Egremont, Dec. 31. 1761.

The Earl of Egremont, his Britannic Majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate, having received from his Excellency the Count de Fuentes, ambaſſador for the Catholic King at the Court of London, a paper, in which, beſides the notification of his recall, and the demand of the neceſſary paſſports to go out of the King's dominions, he has thought proper to enter into what has juſt paſſed between the two Courts, with a view to make that of London appear as the ſource of all the misfortunes which may enſue from the rupture which has happened: in order that nobody may be miſled by the declaration which his Excellency has been pleaſed to make to the King, to the Engliſh nation, and the whole univerſe; notwithſtanding the inſinuation, as void of foundation as decency, of the ſpirit of haughtineſs and of diſcord, which, his Excellency pretends, reigns in the Britiſh government, to the misfortune of mankind; and notwithſtanding the irregularity and indecency of appealing to the Engliſh nation, as if it could be ſeparated from its King, for whom the moſt determined ſentiments of love, of duty, and of confidence, are engraved in the hearts of all his ſubjects; the ſaid Earl of Egremont, by his Majeſty's order, laying aſide, in this anſwer, all ſpirit of declamation and of harſhneſs, avoiding every offenſive word which might hurt the dignity of ſovereigns, without ſtooping to invectives againſt private perſons, will confine himſelf to facts with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs; and it is from this repreſentation of facts that he appeals to all Europe, and to the whole univerſe, for the purity of the King's intentions, and for the ſincerity of the wiſhes his Majeſty has not ceaſed to make, as well as for the moderation he has always ſhewed, though in vain, for the maintenance of friendſhip and good underſtanding between the Britiſh and Spaniſh nations.

The King having received undoubted information, that the Court of Madrid had ſecretly contracted engagements with that of Verſailles, which the miniſters of France laboured to repreſent in all the Courts of Europe as inoffenſive to Great Britain, and combining theſe appearances with the ſtep which the Court of Spain had, a little time before, taken towards his Majeſty, in avowing its conſent (though that avowal had been followed by apologies) to the memorial preſented the 23d of July, by the Sieur de Buſſy, miniſter-plenipotentiary of the Moſt Chriſtian King, to the King's ſecretary of ſtate; and his Majeſty having afterwards received intelligence, ſcarce admitting of a doubt, of troops marching, and of military preparations making in all the ports of Spain, judged that his dignity, as well as his prudence, required him to order his ambaſſador at the Court of Madrid, by a diſpatch dated the 28th of October, to demand, in terms the moſt meaſured however, and the moſt amicable, a communication of the treaty recently concluded between the Courts of Madrid and Verſailles,

ſailles, or at leaſt of the articles which might relate to the intereſts of Great Britain; and in order to avoid every thing which could be thought to imply the leaſt ſlight of the dignity, or even the delicacy of his Catholic Majeſty, the Earl of Briſtol was authoriſed to content himſelf with aſſurances, in caſe the Catholic King offered to give any, that the ſaid engagements did not contain any thing that was contrary to the friendſhip which ſubſiſted between the two crowns, or that was prejudicial to the intereſts of Great Britain, ſuppoſing any difficulty was made of ſhewing the treaty. The King could not give a leſs equivocal proof of his dependence on the good faith of the Catholic King, than in ſhewing him an unbounded confidence in ſo important an affair, and which ſo eſſentially intereſted his own dignity, the good of his kingdoms, and the happineſs of his people.

How great, then, was the King's ſurpriſe, when, inſtead of receiving the juſt ſatisfaction which he had a right to expect, he learned from his ambaſſador, that, having addreſſed himſelf to the miniſter of Spain for that purpoſe, he could only draw from him a refuſal to give a ſatisfactory anſwer to his Majeſty's juſt requiſition, which he had accompanied with terms that breathed nothing but haughtineſs, animoſity, and menace; and which ſeemed ſo ſtrongly to verify the ſuſpicions of the unamicable diſpoſition of the Court of Spain, that nothing leſs than his Majeſty's moderation, and his reſolution taken to make all the efforts poſſible to avoid the misfortunes inſeparable from a rupture, could determine him to make a laſt trial, by giving orders to his ambaſſador to addreſs himſelf to the miniſter of Spain, to deſire him to inform him of the intentions of the Court of Madrid towards that of Great Britain in this conjuncture, if they had taken engagements, or formed the deſign to join the King's enemies in the preſent war, or to depart in any manner from the neutrality they had hitherto obſerved; and to make that miniſter ſenſible, that if they perſiſted in refuſing all ſatisfaction to demands ſo juſt, ſo neceſſary, and ſo intereſting, the King could not but conſider ſuch a refuſal as the moſt authentic avowal, that Spain had taken her part, and that there only remained for his Majeſty to take the meaſures which his royal prudence ſhould dictate, for the honour and dignity of his crown, and for the proſperity and protection of his people; and to recall his ambaſſador.

Unhappily for the public tranquillity, for the intereſt of the two nations, and for the good of mankind, this laſt ſtep was as fruitleſs as the preceding ones; the Spaniſh miniſter, keeping no further meaſures, anſwered drily, "That it was in that very moment that the war was declared, and the King's dignity attacked; and that the Earl of Briſtol might retire how and when he ſhould think proper."

And in order to ſet in its true light the declaration, "That if the reſpect due to his Catholic Majeſty had been regarded, explanations might have been had without any difficulty; and that the miniſters of Spain might have ſaid frankly, as Monſieur de Fuentes, by the King's expreſs order, declares publicly, that the ſaid treaty is only

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a convention between the family of Bourbon, wherein there is nothing which has the leaſt relation to the preſent war; and that the guaranty which is therein ſpecified, is not to be underſtood but of the dominions which ſhall remain to France after the war:" It is declared, that very far from thinking of being wanting to the reſpect acknowledged to be due to crowned heads, the inſtructions given to the Earl of Briſtol have always been, to make the requiſitions on the ſubject of the engagements between the Courts of Madrid and Verſailles, with all the decency, and all the attention poſſible; and the demand of a categorical anſwer was not made, till after repeated, and moſt ſtinging refuſals to give the leaſt ſatisfaction, and at the laſt extremity; therefore, if the Court of Spain ever had the deſign to give this ſo neceſſary ſatisfaction, they had not the leaſt reaſon that ought to have engaged them to defer it to the moment when it could no longer be of uſe. But, fortunately, the terms in which the declaration is conceived, ſpare us the regret of not having received it ſooner; for it appears at the firſt ſight, that the anſwer is not at all conformable to the demand.

We wanted to be informed, "If the Court of Spain intended to "join the French, our enemies, to make war on Great Britain, or "to depart from their neutrality?" whereas the anſwer concerns one treaty only, which is ſaid to be on the 15th of Auguſt, carefully avoiding to ſay the leaſt word that could explain, in any manner, the intentions of Spain towards Great Britain, or the further engagements they may have contracted on the preſent criſis.

After a deduction, as exact as faithful, of what has paſſed between the two Courts, it is left to the impartial public to decide, which of the two has always been inclined to peace, and which was determined on war.

As to the reſt, the Earl of Egremont has the honour to acquaint his Excellency the Count de Fuentes, by the King's order, that the neceſſary paſſports for him ſhall be expedited, and that they will not fail to procure him all poſſible facilities for his paſſage to that port which he ſhall think moſt convenient.

Note 172. The Earl of Briſtol's Correſpondence with his Majeſty's Miniſters relative to the Rupture with Spain.

Theſe papers contain a ſeries of the moſt material tranſactions between the two Courts, from the time that M. Buſſy preſented the memorial in the name of his Catholic Majeſty, to that when the Earl of Briſtol left the Court of Madrid, and war was declared with Spain.

They begin with a letter of inſtructions from Mr Pitt to the Earl of Briſtol on that unlooked-for event, in which the ſecretary remarks, that the engagements between the crowns of France and Spain were, by the French miniſter, avowed to be previous to the overtures of peace by France, and conſequently were from that time as *diſingenuouſly* ſuppreſſed, as they were in the moment *inſolently* produced:

That the memorial relative to the diſputes between England and Spain was ſo offenſive, that the King's ſervants were unanimouſly of opinion utterly to reject it: That nothing could equal the King's ſurpriſe and regret at a tranſaction ſo unprecedented, as that of an attempt to mingle the diſputes of a neutral power with the negotiations now carrying on with France; and that, in caſe the Spaniſh miniſter ſhall avow, that this ſtrange piece has really been authoriſed by the Court of Madrid, then his Excellency is enjoined to remonſtrate with *energy* and *firmneſs* againſt the unexampled irregularity of ſuch a proceeding on the part of Spain; and to aſſure M. Wall, that as, on the one hand, his Majeſty will by no means add any new facilities, from the conſideration of an union of councils, or of preſent or future conjunctions between France and Spain; ſo neither, on the other hand, will his Majeſty's equity and moderation ceaſe to diſpoſe his Royal mind to the ſame reaſonable terms of accommodation with Spain, as the King, excited by inclination, and determined by ſyſtem, has, through the courſe of this negotiation, invariably declared himſelf ready to embrace.—Then follows the anſwer to be given to three points in diſpute: Firſt, concerning the reſtitution of prizes made againſt the flag of Spain, or in violation of the territory of that kingdom; it ſuffices to ſay, that the courts here inſtituted to take cogniſance of all matters of ſuch a nature, are always open to the parties who think fit to ſeek redreſs in due courſe of juſtice; and it is ſuperfluous to obſerve, that the miniſters of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty are not a tribunal to which Great Britain allows an appeal.

Next, as to the ſtale and inadmiſſible pretenſions of the Biſcayans and Guipuſcoans to fiſh at Newfoundland, let M. Wall clearly underſtand, that this is a matter held ſacred; and that no conceſſion on the part of his Majeſty, ſo deſtructive to this true and capital intereſt of Great Britain, will be made to Spain, however abetted and ſupported: And it is ſtill hoped, that prudence as well as juſtice, will induce that Court no longer to expect, as the price of an union which it is at leaſt as much her intereſt as ours to maintain inviolate, a ſacrifice which can never be granted.

Theſe clear and diſtinct anſwers being given, Mr Pitt continues his inſtructions, &c. as follows: After the above memorial, and the intimation therein, little ſhort of a declaration of war in reverſion, and that not at a diſtance, held out *in terrorem* on the part of France and Spain, M. Wall cannot wonder, that your Excellency is ordered by his Majeſty, as you hereby are, to deſire again, in this conjuncture, a proper explanation with regard to the naval armaments that have been ſo long preparing in the various ports of Spain: and his Excellency cannot but himſelf be ſenſible how ſtrongly the King is called upon, in the order of things, and from the indiſpenſable motives of what he owes to his Crown and people, to expect that the Court of Madrid will come to ſome explicit and categorical eclairciſſement, with regard to the deſtination of her fleets, as well as with reſpect to her diſpoſitions to maintain and cultivate friendſhip and good correſpondence with Great Britain: And this meaſure is become the more highly neceſſary, as the emiſſaries and partizans of France here are not a little active, in endeavouring to infuſe, particularly into people's minds in the city, for purpoſes too obvious to mention, that a rupture with Spain in conjunction with France is approaching.

Although, in the courſe of this inſtruction to your Excellency, I could not, with ſuch an inſolent memorial from France before me, but proceed on the ſuppoſition, that, inſidious as that Court is, ſhe could not dare to commit in ſuch a manner the name of his Catholic Majeſty, without being authoriſed thereto; I muſt not, however, conceal from your Excellency, that 'tis thought poſſible here that the Court of France, though not wholly unauthoriſed, may, with her uſual artifice in negotiation, have put much exaggeration into this matter; and, in caſe, upon entering into remonſtrance on this affair, you ſhall perceive a diſpoſition in M. Wall to explain away and diſavow the authoriſation of Spain to this offenſive tranſaction of France, and to come to a categorical and ſatisfactory declaration relative to the final intentions of Spain, your Excellency will, with your uſual addreſs, adapt yourſelf to ſo deſirable a circumſtance, and will open to the Court of Madrid as handſome a retreat as may be, in caſe you perceive from the Spaniſh miniſter that they ſincerely wiſh to find one, and to remove, by an effectual ſatisfaction, the unfavourable impreſſions which this memorial of the Court of France has juſtly and unavoidably made on the mind of his Majeſty.

In this diſpatch, which bears date July 28. 1761, was incloſed the memorial already mentioned; Mr Pitt's letter to M. Buſſy, when he returned it, with two ſupplemental memorials *of a moſt extraordinary nature*, as Mr Pitt expreſſes it, which the public has not yet ſeen; the receipt of all which the Earl of Briſtol acknowledges, and, in conſequence of the inſtructions contained therein, his Excellency had no leſs than five conferences with the Spaniſh miniſter, in which he had urged all that he received in commiſſion with great force of argument; the anſwers to which are as follow:

M. Wall owned, that he had been informed of all that had paſſed at the Court of London on the ſubject of the memorial in queſtion, and that in conſequence of a propoſal made by the Court of Verſailles to the King his maſter, his Majeſty had conſented to guaranty the intended peace between France and England; and, at the ſame time, to accept of France's expreſs offer of endeavouring to accommodate the diſputes ſubſiſting between England and Spain; but, in aſſenting to this, his Excellency declared that his Catholic Majeſty had no deſign of offending the Britiſh Court, and was not a little ſurpriſed that it could be productive of ſuch an effect; that, as to England's declaration of adding no new facilities to Spain, in conſideration of any intimation or threatenings whatever, the Catholic King could not but applaud thoſe ſentiments in his Majeſty, which he felt ſo ſtrongly within himſelf; adding, that the Court of London was certainly at liberty to reject any propoſals coming from the French miniſtry, but that the King of Spain no doubt had an equal right to communicate whatever meaſures he thought conducive to his intereſts, to the Moſt Chriſtian King, his Majeſty's friend, ally, and near relation.

M. Wall purſued his diſcourſe, by acquainting the Earl with France's having ſpontaneouſly offered, (in caſe the diſputes of Great Britain and Spain ſhould, at any time hereafter, occaſion a rupture between the two Courts), to unite her forces with thoſe of Spain, to prevent the Engliſh encroachments in America; an offer which the Spaniſh monarch had received with great cordiality.

General Wall then aſked, whether it was poſſible to be imagined in England, that the Catholic King could ſeek to provoke the Court of London at a time when the Britiſh nation was in the moſt flouriſhing and moſt exalted ſituation it had ever known? Aſſuring the Earl, on the contrary, that the Catholic King, both before and at preſent, eſteemed, as well as valued, the frequent profeſſions he had made of his Majeſty's deſire to adjuſt our mutual differences amicably; but, he perceived, that the terms on which thoſe diſputes were ſought to be accommodated, occaſioned the difficulty. The Catholic King, he ſaid, did not think England would look upon the French miniſters as a tribunal to which the Court of London would make an appeal, nor meant it as ſuch, when the firſt article of grievances was conveyed through that channel. As to the ſecond, the claim of the Guipuſcoans and Biſcayans to fiſh for bacallao; it was what Spain had always inſiſted upon, and never receded from by any treaty †: And laſtly, concerning England's evacuating all the uſurped ſettlements on the logwood coaſts, it had never been offered, but upon ſuch conditions as were inconſiſtent with the dignity of the Spaniſh crown to accept: ſince the Court of London would only conſent, that, previous to her ſending orders to thoſe unjuſt ſettlers to remove, the Catholic King ſhould be compelled to make known to the Engliſh, in what manner the logwood was to be aſſured to the King's ſubjects, notwithſtanding the Spaniſh Monarch had repeatedly given his royal word, a method ſhould be found out for that purpoſe; and that, till it was adjuſted, in what manner Great Britain ſhould enjoy that privilege, the Engliſh cutters of logwood ſhould continue, without interruption, or moleſtation of any kind, to carry on their commerce upon the footing they at preſent exerciſe it. His Catholic Majeſty only aſking, that, for his own royal decorum, the uſurped eſtabliſhments ſhould be relinquiſhed by the Engliſh, to prove that good faith we piqued ourſelves upon, and to convince Spain, we did not maintain thoſe forcible poſſeſſions, as pledges, which ſooner or later we imagined would compel the court of Madrid to grant us our own terms, and in the meantime to increaſe (which the Britiſh ſubjects did daily) the incroachments upon the coaſts of Honduras.

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† In a paper which M. Wall communicated to the Earl, by way of anſwer to all the Earl had urged, are the following ſhrewd remarks on the two laſt articles.—Concerning the liberty of the Biſcayners and Guipoſcoans to fiſh for bacallao, an abſolute negative, ſays he, is given to that right by England, though it is well proved: And with reſpect to evacuating the eſtabliſhments, it is only offered upon terms inadmiſſible with the Catholic King's decorum, that, before doing it, he ſhould aſſure to the Engliſh the logwood. Hard proceeding certainly, for one to confeſs, that he is gone into the houſe of another to take away his jewels; and to ſay, "I will go out again, but firſt you ſhall engage to give me what I want to take." And ſtill harder, when ſet in oppoſition with the bacallao; for the Spaniards want that for their food, as the Engliſh want the logwood for their fabrics; — the Engliſh would by force take away the logwood, and hinder by force the from taking away the bacallao. One would think that the Engliſh might with reluctance to produce ſuch a pretenſion.

With regard to the naval armaments of Spain, the deſtination of her fleets, and the diſpoſitions of his court to maintain friendſhip and to cultivate a good correſpondence with his Britannic Majeſty, M. Wall ſaid, firſt, as to the naval preparations of Spain, that ſince the acceſſion of his preſent Catholic Majeſty, including both the ſhips of the line and frigates, the whole number did not exceed that of twenty: that 2dly, with regard to their deſtination, ſome were frequently paſſing between Spain and Naples; others were intended to convoy the homeward or outward bound flotas, aſſogues, or regiſter ſhips; and the remainder were to ſerve as a check upon the Barbary corſairs, and to defend their coaſts, or ſmaller veſſels, from inſults. And, in relation to the third queſtion, his Catholic Majeſty's diſpoſition and profeſſions had invariably been the ſame, and were ever meant to cement and cultivate the friendſhip ſo happily ſubſiſting between the two courts.

For the greater exactneſs in this buſineſs, it was mutually agreed between the Earl of Briſtol and M. Wall, to deliver each other in writing the heads of the principal arguments made uſe of by both, in the frequent conferences they had on this occaſion. Theſe papers are inſerted: and then follows another letter from the Earl of Briſtol, dated Segovia, September 14. in which his Excellency informs Mr Pitt, That the governor of Sanroque had inquired into the behaviour of the inhabitants of Tariffa, and had given ſuch effectual orders reſpecting their illegal protection of the French row-boats, as would effectually prevent any further remonſtrances on that head; that the Spaniſh miniſter had complained of ſome additional works carrying on at Gibraltar, and that he had aſked, whether Great Britain could ſeriouſly entertain any apprehenſions of a rupture between the Courts, adding, "That the Catholic King had at no time been "more intent on cultivating a good correſpondence with his Majeſty "than at preſent." This letter did not come to hand till October 5. the day on which Mr Pitt reſigned the ſeals.

In another letter, his Excellency informs Mr Pitt of the ſafe arrival of the flota, in the bay of Cadiz, on board of which he ſays there is little more than 330,000l. upon the Catholic King's account, and this paltry ſum, the produce of the royal revenue for two years, owing to want of management in the viceroys and governors, and to the knavery of the aſſeſſors, and collectors, who are the principal people concerned in defrauding the King of his dues.

Another letter from his Excellency, dated September 28. exhibits a complaint made by the Spaniſh Court againſt the Engliſh logwood cutters, who had begun to fortify themſelves at Rio Tinto, or the river Wallis, and about the Laguna Azul; and an intimation from M. Wall, that if thoſe ſettlers were ordered to withdraw, no kind of moleſtation whatever ſhould be given to any of the Engliſh logwood cutters, either on the coaſt of Honduras, or the bay of Campeachy, till a convention ſhould be concluded, by which this long conteſted buſineſs ſhould be finally adjuſted. M. Wall, the Earl adds, was the more preſſing on this occaſion, in order to put a ſtop to the repeated intimations of the French emiſſaries, who were continually repreſenting to the court of Spain the indignity of entering into any negotiations with a power, who avowedly withheld from his Catholic Majeſty ſeveral illegal ſettlements in his territories. This the Earl ſeems to wiſh was complied with, as he has no reaſon to ſuſpect the ſincerity of M. Wall, and as, at the ſame time that it would ſilence the clamours of the French party, it would facilitate the Court of Spain's coming to a ſpeedy adjuſtment with England.

In the next letter, dated Segovia, Oct. 5. his Excellency acknowledges the receipt of a diſpatch notifying his Majeſty's marriage, &c. In this letter, the Earl writes, that M. Wall had expreſſed his concern that the hopes of peace were now more remote than ever, as Mr Stanley and M. Buſſy were ſoon to return to their reſpective Courts. He adds, that the prevailing opinion in Spain was, that France had made as great conceſſions as could be expected: that if Great Britain was ſo ſtrenuous in favour of the King of Pruſſia, it was equally laudable in France not to deſert the Empreſs Queen; and that to inſiſt on ſupporting the former with our whole force, while the latter was only to be aſſiſted with twenty-four thouſand men by France, was almoſt equivalent to the abandoning the houſe of Auſtria.

The next letter in this collection is that in which the Earl of Egremont, the new ſecretary, opens his correſpondence with the Earl of Briſtol. In this moſt ſecret letter, which is dated October 28. his Lordſhip expreſſes his Majeſty's particular ſatisfaction at that part of his Excellency's letter of the 14th paſt, wherein mention is made, *that the Catholic King had at no time been more intent on cultivating a good correſpondence with his Majeſty than at preſent;* and highly approves the aſſurances which his Excellency had given M. Wall, that no additional works had been begun at Gibraltar, as upon inquiry his Lordſhip finds, that no orders had been iſſued with regard to the fortifications of that place. His Lordſhip at the ſame time aſſures his Excellency, that the friendly intimation of M. Wall, to evacuate the moſt recent ſettlements on the coaſts of Honduras, was conſidered by his Majeſty as a happy preſage of a ſpeedy and amicable concluſion of all diſputes ſubſiſting between the two crowns; with this additional declaration on the part of his Majeſty, that he continues to have nothing more at heart than to cultivate the moſt cordial friendſhip with the Catholic King; truſting, however to find this diſpoſition reciprocal on the part of Spain. "Theſe being the King's ſentiments," ſays his Lordſhip, "his Majeſty cannot imagine that the court of "Spain ſhould think it unreaſonable to deſire a communication of

" the treaty acknowledged to have been lately concluded between the
" Courts of Madrid and Verſailles," &c.; adding as a reaſon, that the honour of his Majeſty's crown, and the intereſt of his people, equally call for an explanation on this head, before he can, conſiſtent with his dignity, proceed in any negotiation with Spain; becauſe no fair or candid diſcuſſion of the rights or differences of the two courts can take place, while Spain, informed as ſhe is of the full extent of all his Majeſty's alliances and connections, maintains a ſuſpicious and unfriendly reſerve with regard to a treaty recently concluded with his Majeſty's declared and inveterate enemy, by whom it is openly and induſtriouſly aſſerted throughout Europe, that the purport thereof is hoſtile to Great Britain. Lord Egremont, in this letter, does not forget to acquaint the Earl, that, in his firſt conference with the Count de Fuentes, he had explained this matter fully; but that this miniſter had avoided entering into it, and ſeemed to wiſh that it might be paſſed through another channel. He therefore inforces it as the King's pleaſure, that his Excellency ſhould uſe the moſt preſſing inſtance to M. Wall, to obtain ſuch communication as is already mentioned; but at the ſame time recommends it to be done in the moſt polite and friendly terms; " giving, at the ſame time, the Spaniſh
" miniſter the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that this obſtacle once removed,
" his Majeſty is moſt ſincerely and cordially diſpoſed to enter into an
" amicable diſcuſſion of other matters in diſpute; little doubting
" but that a confirmed reciprocal confidence would naturally point
" out expedients to ſave the honour of both kings, adjuſt things to
" mutual ſatisfaction, and eſtabliſh a harmony as permanent as ad-
" vantageous to both courts."

To the ſecret and preciſe inſtructions contained in this excellent letter, his Lordſhip adds this moſt intereſting and ſpirited declaration: That, in order to prevent any perverſe impreſſions, which Mr Pitt's retiring from public buſineſs at this juncture might occaſion, it is proper that I ſhould aſſure your Excellency, that the meaſures of government will ſuffer no relaxation on that account; on the contrary, I may venture to promiſe, that the idea ſuggeſted by ſome malevolent perſons at home, and perhaps induſtriouſly propagated abroad, of the whole ſpirit of the war ſubſiding with him, inſtead of diſcouraging, will only tend to animate the preſent miniſtry to a more vigorous exertion of their powers, to avoid every poſſible imputation of indeciſion or indolence which ignorant prejudice might ſuggeſt: and the example of the ſpirit of the late meaſures will be a ſpur to his Majeſty's ſervants to perſevere, and to ſtretch every nerve of this country, towards forcing the enemy to come into a ſafe, honourable, and above all, a laſting peace. I further have the pleaſure to inform your Excellency, that the moſt perfect harmony, mutual confidence and unanimity, now reign in his Majeſty's councils, with a thorough determination to puſh the war with ſuch vigour, as will, it is hoped, under the hand of providence, procure ſtill farther ſucceſſes to the juſt cauſe for which this country drew the ſword. The King at the ſame time continues to be diſpoſed, with equal moderation, to put an end to the dreadful calamities of war, the moment the enemy will liſten to ſuch terms of peace as ſhall be conſiſtent with his Majeſty's honour, in ſome degree adequate to the ſucceſſes of his arms, and calculated, by promiſing permanency, to preſerve mankind from the various diſtreſſes and miſeries which have been ſo fatally experienced during the courſe of this cruel and bloody war.

To this diſpatch were added, two letters from his Lordſhip to his Excellency, both of the ſame date with the diſpatch; the firſt, *ſecret* and *confidential*, informing the Earl, for his private direction, that in caſe he ſhould find inſuperable objections to the deſired communication, but in lieu thereof the moſt ſolemn aſſurances, upon the Royal word ſignified in writing, of the innocency of the treaty in queſtion with reſpect to the King's intereſts, his Excellency was not totally to reject the alternative, but to take it *ad referendum*, to be tranſmitted to the Britiſh court. The ſecond letter, *ſeparate* and *ſecret*, enjoined his Excellency to penetrate, as far as he could, his Catholic Majeſty's real views, the prevailing temper and ſentiments of his principal miniſters, the order and regulation of the ſea and land-forces, the ſtate of public credit and the finances, and the diſpoſition of the court to depart in any manner from the neutrality, by openly or ſecretly aſſiſting the King's enemies; but, in doing this, to avoid the leaſt mark of offenſive diffidence.

In a letter from his Excellency to Mr Pitt, dated October 12. he juſt mentions his having received a letter from General Parſlow at Gibraltar, concerning the works carrying on there, which conſiſted only in ſome neceſſary repairs and conveniencies for the garriſon, which he had reported to M. Wall, requeſting him to acquaint his Catholic Majeſty with that very authentic contradiction of what had been maliciouſly conveyed to his court.

The next paper in this collection, is a letter from his Excellency to the Earl of Egremont, dated November 2. in which he informs his Lordſhip of the haughty language now held by the court of Spain, ſo different from all the former profeſſions and declarations of the Spaniſh ſecretary of ſtate, that his Excellency could not help expreſſing his uneaſineſs, by deſiring to know whether there were any grounds for the rumour ſo generally propagated, of an approaching rupture between Great Britain and Spain, grounded upon a treaty ſaid to be lately concluded between the courts of Madrid and Verſailles; and if it were poſſible, after all that had paſſed, that ſuch a treaty could be concluded, then he deſired to be told of what nature it was, whether offenſive, or ſingly defenſive; what were its views, and what its conditions? But, inſtead of anſwering directly to theſe queſtions, ſays his Excellency, General Wall began, by declaiming againſt the conduct of England, as unwarrantable, as his Catholic Majeſty never could obtain an anſwer from the Britiſh miniſtry to any paper ſent hither, either by his own ambaſſador, or his Britannic Majeſty's; alledging, that we were intoxicated with our ſucceſſes, and aimed at ruining the French power, in order more eaſily to cruſh that of Spain; and, having worked up his anger to a degree his Excellency had never ſeen before, he added, that ſince his Catholic Majeſty's dominions were to be overwhelmed, he would himſelf be the firſt man to adviſe his maſter, at leaſt to have them ſeized with arms in his ſubjects hand, and not to continue the paſſive victim he had hitherto been ſuppoſed to be in the eyes of the world. When the General's warmth was a little abated, his Excellency mildly renewed his former queſtions; but, inſtead of giving any ſatisfactory anſwer, he fell again into an uncommon warmth, inſiſting that we had ſet the Spaniſh power at defiance; that we had attacked and plundered their veſſels, inſulted their coaſts, violated our neutrality, encroached upon the territorial juriſdiction of the King's dominions in America, by illegally ſeizing logwood, erecting freſh ſettlements in the bay of Honduras, and had withheld from his ſubjects the right which they had long enjoyed of fiſhing upon the banks of Newfoundland for bacallao. He added, that he had indeed given his Royal maſter hopes that juſtice would be granted to atone for theſe repeated grievances, and therefore wanted to know where, when, and how it was to be expected? His Excellency, notwithſtanding this ſecond digreſſion, did not depart from his former queſtion, and at length received for anſwer, that he [M. Wall] had no orders to acquaint him with any meaſures but what he had formerly communicated.

Finding no ground to be gained by further inquiries at this time, his Excellency took his leave, and, after paying his court as uſual to his Catholic Majeſty, he returned in about an hour, and, under pretence of ſhewing attention to General Wall, which he always paid before he ſent off a meſſenger to England, to know if he had any commands thither, he took occaſion to renew the former topic of converſation, which was only productive of a repetition of former grievances, with this additional intimation, that the court of France was determined to publiſh to the world the mortifying terms ſhe had conſented to for the ſake of peace, and to expoſe the arbitrary and unreaſonable demands of Great Britain, whoſe unbounded ambition had fruſtrated his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's good intentions, in yielding ſo much from motives of humanity.

His Excellency thought he had liſtened ſufficiently to all theſe accuſations; and therefore, having recollected himſelf by a ſhort abſence, he begun by anſwering the charge to all that complicated heap of grievances which the Spaniſh miniſter ſeemed purpoſely to have thrown out to divert his Excellency from perſevering in the purſuit of getting his curioſity gratified; and, after having expoſed the weakneſs of all thoſe ſpecious arguments which the General had made uſe of, he concluded his diſcourſe with repeating his inſtances for information concerning the treaty; but the moſt he could obtain was, "That his Catholic Majeſty had judged it expedient to renew his "family compact with the moſt Chriſtian King."

His Excellency concludes this diſpatch with aſſigning what he thinks the cauſe of this very different language from the Spaniſh court, *the ſafe arrival of all the wealth that was expected from Spaniſh America*;

America; the progreſs of the French army in the King's electoral dominions; and the ſucceſs that had attended the Auſtrian operations in Sileſia; adding, that he had long obſerved the jealouſy of Spain at the Britiſh conqueſts, and was convinced that the conſciouſneſs of their naval inferiority was the only motive that inclined them to maintain harmony and friendſhip with Great Britain.

To this diſpatch, which was received November the 14th, the Earl of Egremont returned an anſwer on the 19th, in which he expreſſes his Majeſty's aſtoniſhment at the abrupt and unprovoked tranſition of the Spaniſh ſecretary of ſtate from the moſt cordial and conciliatory tone of friendly profeſſion, and amicable adjuſtment, to the moſt peremptory and haughty ſtyle of menace and hoſtility; and the rather, as the Count de Fuentes had, the very day before his Excellency's diſpatches arrived, repeated the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of the friendly diſpoſitions of the King his maſter, and of his ſteady purpoſe to maintain the ſtricteſt amity with the court of Great Britain. It were, continues his Lordſhip, both tedious and uſeleſs to enter minutely into the anſwers ſo obvious to be given to the offenſive digreſſions by which M. Wall determinately evaded giving any ſatisfaction to your Excellency's moſt reaſonable demand with regard to the treaty lately concluded with France. A few obſervations will therefore ſuffice on the order of your diſpatch.

As to the aſſertion, That his Catholic Majeſty never could obtain an anſwer from the Britiſh miniſtry to any memorial, or paper, &c. a propoſition ſo notoriouſly groundleſs, conſidering the ample materials in your Excellency's hands, ſcarce deſerves a ſerious anſwer; and as to the language held relative to the negotiation with France, and our unbounded ambition and thirſt of conqueſt, as it conſiſts of mere abuſive aſſertions, without the leaſt ſhew of argument, it deſerves nothing but plain contradiction.

The intemperate and raſh advice which the Spaniſh miniſter talked of propoſing to the King his maſter, gives his Majeſty the greater concern, as M. Wall cannot but know with what particular delicacy our plans of military operations have been concerted, in order to avoid all hoſtilities towards objects that might give the leaſt jealouſy or umbrage to the Court of Spain. His unjuſt ſuggeſtions muſt therefore be looked upon as a mere pretext, that in caſe the court of Spain ſhould have meditated hoſtilities againſt England, the court of London might appear as the ſource of all the misfortunes that may enſue from the rupture.

The *vague* declamation, by which the Spaniſh ſecretary eluded a ſecond time an anſwer to the queſtion you ſo properly perſevered in urging, has ſo unpromiſing an aſpect as to give the King very little reaſon to hope for good effects from further patience and forbearance: It is therefore his Majeſty's expreſs command, that your Excellency demand of the Spaniſh ſecretary of ſtate an immediate, clear, and categorical anſwer to that queſtion; but, at the ſame time that you cannot be too firm and explicit, you will be particularly cautious not to uſe the leaſt harſhneſs in your manner, or mix any thing in your converſation which can have the leaſt tendency to indiſpoſe or irritate him; that whatever the conſequences may be, his Majeſty may have the conſolation of appealing to all the world for the rectitude and purity of his intentions, and for the moderation obſerved in endeavouring to prevent a rupture, by every ſtep which his honour and dignity could permit.

To this public letter was added one *moſt ſecret*, of the ſame date, in which his Lordſhip ſignifies the King's pleaſure to his Excellency, in caſe he could not ſucceed agreeable to his inſtructions, to come from Madrid forthwith, without taking leave, and to repair to Liſbon, where he would find a ſhip of war ready to receive him; a refuſal of the ſatisfaction on the queſtion demanded, or of diſavowing any intentions of taking part with the enemy, being to be looked upon as an aggreſſion on the part of Spain, and as an abſolute declaration of war.

Another letter that accompanied theſe, *ſeparate and diſtinct*, directed his Excellency, *if little or no hopes of ſucceeding remained*, to take the moſt ſecret and expeditious manner of giving immediate notice to Major-General Parſlow at Gibraltar, and to all his Majeſty's conſuls in Spain and Portugal, of the critical ſituation of our affairs with Spain, and likewiſe to make the ſame communication to Sir Charles Saunders; and if *all hopes were at an end*, and his Excellency's departure from Madrid was inevitable, then to ſend off a letter to Admiral Saunders, and another to Commodore Keppel, acquainting them with this final reſolution; and leſt his Excellency ſhould have reaſon to apprehend that the meſſengers with theſe letters ſhould be intercepted in the dominions of Spain, he is himſelf directed to ſet out immediately for the frontiers of Portugal, and from thence to diſpatch duplicates of his letters, &c. leaving a perſon at Madrid to take care of his private affairs.

The next letter in this collection is dated Eſcurial, November 9. in which the Earl of Briſtol gives an account of the military preparations on the part of Spain, particularly that two men of war were ordered from Cadiz, the one to convoy the aſſogues, and the other to protect ſome Dutch tranſports with ammunition and ſtores for Carthagena and America. Eleven ſhips of the line, he adds, lie at Ferrol, rigged, manned, and ready to put to ſea, with two frigates, one of which is bound to the South Seas, with ball, powder, and implements of war; that two ſhips of war, with two large barks under convoy, having three thouſand five hundred barrels of gunpowder, one thouſand five hundred bomb ſhells, five hundred cheſts of arms, and a conſiderable quantity of other warlike ſtores, were ſailed from Barcelona to the Weſt Indies; and that five battalions of different regiments, making in all about three thouſand ſix hundred men, were waiting at Cadiz for final orders to embark for America.

By another letter, dated Madrid, November 16. his Excellency acknowledges the receipt of the ſecretary's diſpatches of the 28th of October; and adds, that the military preparations of Spain are far from ſlackening; that one thouſand five hundred men had entered the town of Ferrol, with a deſign ſoon to embark for the Weſt Indies; that a regiment of foot was gone to Majorca, and another had orders to hold itſelf in readineſs to be ſent to the ſame iſland; and that in the Weſt Indies they had nineteen ſhips of war, and not fewer than ſixteen frigates to attend them.

His Excellency's letter, dated Eſcurial, December 14. is more important, he having entered minutely into every argument ſuggeſted by the Britiſh ſecretary: "And though," ſays his Excellency, "I dare "not flatter myſelf with having gained any ground upon the Spaniſh "miniſter, yet I never before obſerved M. Wall liſten with greater "attention to my diſcourſe. When he anſwered me, it was without "warmth; when he applied to me, it was friendly, and after long "reaſonings on both ſides, we parted with reciprocal proteſtations "to each other of our earneſt deſire to continue in peace." On this favourable opportunity, his Excellency urged the inſeparable connection of intereſt that unites the two crowns, and which could not fail of ſoon producing a good effect, notwithſtanding the mean artifices of France to ſow diſſenſions with a view to drain the royal coffers, without any real regard to the retentions of Spain.

The next paper in this collection is, the tranſlation of a paper delivered by the Count de Fuentes to the Earl of Egremont, being an anſwer to a memorial delivered by the Earl of Briſtol to the court of Spain. This is followed by a letter from Lord Egremont to his Excellency, dated December 22. diſclaiming any knowledge of a ſeizure, which it was reported in the city that Admiral Holmes had made of ſome Spaniſh barks, laden with ſugar, at Monte Chriſti, expreſſing his Majeſty's concern upon hearing it, and adding aſſurances, that if the fact proved true, not a moment ſhould be loſt in taking ſuch ſteps as ſhould ſatisfy his Catholic Majeſty, with regard to the unjuſtifiable and unauthoriſed conduct of any of his Majeſty's ſervants upon this occaſion, in order to prevent any malicious uſe which might be made of this unlucky event.

The next letter that follows, is dated Madrid December 11. 1761. which gives the firſt account of the Earl's final reſolution of leaving the court of Spain, and ſetting forth the difficulties attending the execution of his Majeſty's orders in ſending the letters to the proper officers by land and ſea, for the better ſecurity of his Majeſty's ſubjects. He adds, that he was denied poſt-horſes; that he was ſurrounded with ſpies; that the roads were almoſt impaſſable between Spain and Portugal; that he was himſelf ſo ill, as to be unable to travel; but that he had tried a method which he does not chuſe to mention, to convey the neceſſary intelligence to Admiral Saunders, General Parſlow, and the conſuls; and that M. Porter, ſeeing how ill his Excellency was, had promiſed to ſet out for Liſbon, by whom the letters he had then ready ſhould be forwarded.

Having thus given at large the inſtructions which the Earl of Briſtol received from time to time from the court of Great Baitain, relative to his conduct with the Spaniſh miniſtry; it remains only to ſhew in what manner his Excellency executed his commiſſion; and the treatment he met with on this memorable occaſion.

What paſſed at the firſt conference with the Spaniſh miniſter, after his Excellency had received final orders to inſiſt on a categorical anſwer, or to retire from the Spaniſh Court, is contained in a letter to Lord Egremont, dated Madrid, Dec. 7. 1761, the ſubſtance of which is as follows: The meſſenger, Porter, having arrived at Madrid on the 5th, at night, his Excellency the Earl of Briſtol acquainted M. Wall, the next morning, that he had received diſpatches from England of the laſt importance; and M. Wall being confined to his room by an accident that had happened to his foot, appointed one o'clock for a conference in his own apartment. At this conference the Earl began by acquainting the Spaniſh miniſter with the aſtoniſhment and concern which the unprovoked tranſition in his language, ſo diametrically oppoſite to the pleaſing aſſurances he had formerly received, had occaſioned at the Britiſh Court, and the rather as the Count de Fuentes had but juſt given the Engliſh miniſtry the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of the King his maſter's ſteady reſolution to maintain the ſtricteſt amity with Great Britain; that, notwithſtanding theſe aſſurances, his Britannic Majeſty, equally attentive to his own dignity, and the intereſt of his ſubjects, was determined religiouſly to adhere to all his ſolemn declarations; that Spain had done injuſtice to the purity of the King's intentions, ſince his Majeſty had been particularly delicate in cauſing ſuch military plans to be concerted, as were not, in the leaſt, likely to give umbrage to Spain; and that in all the Royal Councils, every thing had likewiſe been avoided that would tend to an interruption of a friendly intelligence between the two Courts. His Excellency proceeded to renew his former inquiries about the treaty lately concluded between the Courts of Madrid and Verſailles; and, finally, to aſk a categorical anſwer relative to the intentions of Spain with regard to Great Britain, but with that moderation as could not but expreſs the King's deſire to obtain ſuch an anſwer as might contribute to the continuation of that amicable intercourſe which it was equally the intereſt of both Courts to maintain; adding, however, that this deſire did not proceed from any timidity, or apprehenſion on the King's ſide, but from the rectitude and humanity of his Royal mind.

It was impoſſible to liſten with more obliging attention than M. Wall did to all his Excellency ſaid; when his Excellency appealed to him on any point, he anſwered friendly; when he reaſoned, he reaſoned candidly and minutely; and acknowledged the caution that had been obſerved in attacking thoſe poſſeſſions belonging to our enemies that had any connection with the Spaniſh territory; but concluded, that the copy he delivered to his Excellency of his § diſpatch to the Count of Fuentes, (at the Britiſh Court), was the only anſwer he could give about the treaty in queſtion.

His Lordſhip obſerves, that at this viſit he had only dwelt in general terms on the intentions of Spain towards England; and his motives for acting in this manner were, that he perceived M. Wall's *tone to be of a conciliating nature*, that he *flattered himſelf* from thence, that he might obtain the categorical anſwer he was ordered to demand; that he had obſerved for ſome time before, the ſtyle of the Spaniſh miniſtry to be gradually ſoftening; and that all that ſudden wrath and paſſion which he had diſcovered, had ariſen on the notice of a change which had happened in the Engliſh adminiſtration, having been occaſioned by the meaſures propoſed to be taken againſt the Spaniſh Court.

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§ This was by way of memorial. See page 319.

His Excellency, proceeds, in his letter of the 9th, to give an account of his ſecond conference with the Spaniſh miniſter, on the ſame ſubject. At this conference, which was on the 8th of December, the Spaniſh miniſter ſaid, he had received his Catholic Majeſty's commands, to inform him, that, with regard to the treaty, and the intentions of Spain, M. Wall's diſpatch to the Count of Fuentes was the only anſwer the Catholic King judged it expedient to give. But, at laſt, having declared frankly that the Britiſh Court expected to have a categorical anſwer to the following queſtions: Whether the Catholic King intended to join the French, our enemies, or purpoſed acting hoſtilely? or would, in any manner, depart from his neutrality? adding, that Spain's refuſal of this ſatisfaction, would be deemed an aggreſſion, and a declaration of war; the ſurpriſe of M. Wall is not to be expreſſed. He only brought out theſe words, "What is to follow? you have then orders to withdraw from hence?" Being anſwered in the affirmative, he ſaid, the categorical anſwer required was ſuch an attack upon the Catholic King's dignity, that it was impoſſible for him to give advice to his Sovereign upon ſo delicate a ſubject; but being preſſed, for the ſake of humanity, as the ruin of thouſands of thouſands, and the diſtreſs of nations were now depending, not to let any raſh or precipitate meaſure be taken, M. Wall deſired, for greater preciſion, that what the Britiſh miniſter was ordered to demand, might be put into writing; his Excellency therefore wrote down the following ſhort ſentences: Whether the Court of Madrid intends to join the French, our enemies, to act hoſtilely againſt Great Britain, or to depart, in any manner, from its neutrality? A categorical anſwer is expected to theſe queſtions; otherwiſe a refuſal to comply will be looked upon as an aggreſſion on the part of Spain, and a declaration of war." It was not till the 10th of December that his Excellency received the Spaniſh miniſter's letter, in which it was ſaid, "That the ſpirit of haughtineſs and of diſcord, which dictated this "inconſiderate ſtep, and which, for the misfortune of mankind, ſtill "reigns ſo much in the Britiſh government, is what made, in the "ſame inſtant, the declaration of war, and attacked the King's dig-"nity. Your Excellency may think of retiring when, and in the "manner moſt convenient to you; which is the only anſwer that, "without detaining you, his Majeſty has ordered me to give you." With this letter a friendly note of a private nature was incloſed, in which M. Wall hopes for the honour of ſeeing his Excellency, and of confirming to him, by word of mouth, the eſteem and reſpect with which he was his Lordſhip's obedient ſervant: but, notwithſtanding, when his Lordſhip, at his departure, applied for poſt-horſes to facilitate his journey out of Spain, an order for that purpoſe was refuſed; ſpies were every where planted about his houſe; and, in ſhort, he found himſelf ſo cloſely guarded, that though he was ill of a fever, he thought it beſt to riſk all, even at the hazard of his life, in order to quit the dominions of that unfriendly monarch. Such was the treatment of the Britiſh miniſter at the Court of Madrid, when it was no longer in the power of that court to treat under the maſk of deceit and treachery. The breach with England had, no doubt, been long determined; but the time was not yet come when the declaration was to be made. Under the character of friends, they, upon every occaſion of diſpute, decided in favour of our enemies; but not yet being in a condition to repel force by force, they choſe this notable way of manifeſting their intentions, till the preparations they were making ſhould enable them to act without reſerve.

The manifeſto ſo often alluded to, which was diſpatched by the Spaniſh miniſtry to the Count de Fuentes, and by him delivered to the Court of London, with the paper delivered by the Earl of Briſtol to M. Wall, November 18. which occaſioned it, both follow at large, that the reader may judge on what ſide that ſpirit of haughtineſs is moſt manifeſt, with which the Spaniſh miniſtry have charged the Britiſh councils.

Tranſlation of a Paper delivered by the Earl of Briſtol, November 18. 1761.

The King has learned, with particular ſatisfaction, the juſtice of his Catholic Majeſty, in giving orders for the reſtitution of the ſhip the Speedwell; and his Majeſty is equally ſenſible of the moderation with which the privateer King George had been treated. The Count de Fuentes having given a memorial, complaining of the behaviour of the ſaid privateer, the moſt exact inquiries are to be immediately begun; and as ſoon as the facts are proved, a ſuitable ſatisfaction, agreeable to our laws, will be given to the Court of Spain.

Having communicated to the ſecretary of ſtate, in a diſpatch of the month of September laſt, (agreeable to the aſſurance I had then received), his Catholic Majeſty's intentions to cultivate a good correſpondence with the King, I have been expreſsly ordered to teſtify the King's pleaſure which ſuch a declaration of the ſentiments of this Court has occaſioned: and I muſt not omit to aſſure, that no order has been ſent for augmenting the fortifications of Gibraltar; conſequently they have only been working there on the uſual repairs.

His Majeſty having nothing more at heart than to maintain and ſtrengthen the moſt cordial and the moſt ſincere friendſhip with the Catholic King, does not doubt of meeting with the ſame diſpoſitions as his on the part of Spain; for there is nothing more evident than the mutual advantage which muſt at all times reſult to the two kingdoms by ſuch a reciprocity.

After this declaration, it is not ſurpriſing that the Court of London deſires and demands of the Spaniſh miniſters a communication of the treaty lately concluded between their Catholic and Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties; or that they would impart the articles which may be thought relative now, or in future, directly or leſs immediately, to the intereſts of Great Britain. Theſe inſtances do not proceed from any diſadvantageous ſuſpicion of the aſſurances of friendſhip, ſo often repeated by Spain to the Court of London: they only tend to obtain ſome explanation with regard to the language which the King's enemies have affected to hold, namely, that Spain was on the point of taking part in the preſent war, by joining France againſt England. Such are the reports which have made ſo rapid a progreſs in all Europe; and the King's honour is concerned in putting a ſtop to them, as far as the intereſts of his people require their being contradicted; without which, how can his Majeſty perſuade himſelf to enter into a negotiation with Spain, for accommodating the differences which have unhappily ſubſiſted, for ſo long a time, between the two Courts? The Catholic King is informed of all the alliances and engagements of Great Britain; and it would be an unfriendly reſerve, at this juncture, not to comply with giving his Majeſty this ſatisfaction on the contents of a treaty, ſo recently ſigned with a power actually at war with the King; and eſpecially when France does not ceaſe to give out, that the conditions of this new engagement tend towards hoſtilities which Spain will very ſoon manifeſt againſt the Britiſh nation.

This obſtacle once removed, his Majeſty is determined, without loſs of time, to enter into an amicable diſcuſſion of the matters which make the ſubject of the diſpute of the two crowns; not at all doubting but that they may be eaſily adjuſted; and being convinced, that a reciprocal and extenſive confidence will not fail to ſuggeſt expedients for ſaving the dignity and honour of the two Kings, and for adjuſting, to the reciprocal ſatisfaction of their Majeſties, every thing that has, till now, retarded that ſolid and permanent harmony, which has always been the object, the wiſhes, the ſolicitude, and the deſires, of thoſe who wiſh the eſſential advantages and the true glory of the two monarchs.

In order to prevent every perverſe impreſſion which the change that has juſt happened in the Engliſh miniſtry might occaſion, it is neceſſary to declare, that the moſt perfect unanimity now reigns in the King's councils; and that it is reſolved there to continue the war with all poſſible vigour: His Majeſty, however, only wiſhing for the moment to put an end to the terrible misfortunes which are the inevitable conſequences of it, as ſoon as he ſhall find his enemies diſpoſed to make peace, on conditions which may correſpond to the ſucceſſes with which Providence has been pleaſed to bleſs the King's arms, and which ſhall at the ſame time give appearances of a ſolid and durable peace, after all the miſeries which have been ſuffered during the courſe of theſe laſt years.

Tranſlation

Tranſlation of a Paper received by Lord Egremont from the Count de Fuentes, December 3. 1761. in anſwer to the foregoing.

Moſt Excellent Sir,

My Lord Briſtol delivered to me, ſome few days ago, the memorial whereof I ſend you a copy. In the firſt paragraph is ſeen the ſatisfaction of this court at the King's juſtice, in cauſing the Engliſh ſhip the Speedwell to be reſtored, and at the moderation with which the offence of the King George privateer had been chaſtiſed; to which there is nothing to reply, only that his Majeſty is glad that the miniſtry acknowledge the uprightneſs and moderation of his proceedings.

In the ſecond paragraph, my Lord Briſtol ſets forth, that having wrote in September to his court, the intention he had been aſſured of by us, in which the King was, of cultivating a good correſpondence with the King of Great Britain, he had been ordered to declare the real pleaſure ſuch a declaration from us had given. *I do not remember having made it then in a more particular manner than at many other times; nor do I comprehend the motive for their making ſuch a point of it:* however, it is certain, that in the various occaſions that have preſented themſelves, in the lifetime of King Ferdinand (who is in heaven) as well as of the King our Lord (whom God ſave) the Spaniſh miniſters have repeated the wiſhes of their court to cultivate the beſt correſpondence with that of London. My Lord adds, in the ſame paragraph, that he can aſcertain, that no order has been tranſmitted for encreaſing the fortifications of Gibraltar; which does not ſurpriſe the King, as he has given no room for the leaſt miſtruſt; nor would the contrary ſurpriſe him, the Engliſh being as much the maſters to encreaſe them, as his Majeſty is in any one place of his own.

My Lord Briſtol continues, in another paragraph, to expreſs, that there is nothing the King, his maſter, has ſo much at heart, as to form a cloſer and more ſincere friendſhip with the King, our Lord; and that he does not doubt finding the ſame diſpoſitions on the part of Spain; the mutual advantages that will accrue to both nations therefrom being evident: And all this is in order to come by degrees to what, after ſuch a declaration, was not to ſurpriſe us, that his court ſhould deſire and aſk of the Spaniſh miniſters the communication of the treaty lately concluded between their Catholic and Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, or the articles that relate to England. Your Excellency knows how eaſy it would be for the King to give a direct anſwer; but his own decorum prevents him, from the conſideration, that this demand is made as a compulſive condition for commencing a negotiation with Spain, about differences which are confeſſed to have ſubſiſted ſo long. Whoever heard ſpeak of commencing a negotiation, would think, that hitherto nothing had been negotiated about our differences; and, beſides, would believe that their conſidering them as worthy of negotiation was doing us a favour. It is a very ſingular method in that miniſtry, of miſunderſtanding ſo many offices, memorials, and conferences, which have paſſed for theſe ſix years thereupon, and particularly ſince the King ſent your Excellency to that court, proving the inconteſtible grounds of our complaints and juſt cares; and repeating, that, without ſatisfying them, it is impoſſible to fix the good correſpondence of the two monarchies, nor the friendſhip of the two monarchs, ſo deſerving of each other's love. If all that has been declared by word of mouth, or in writing, the anſwers and replies that have intervened, the points that have been concluded upon, is not a negotiation, I do not know what is called ſuch.

My Lord Briſtol offers, that when the King, our Lord, ſhould declare himſelf upon the exiſtence or non-exiſtence of the ſuppoſed treaty, or upon the articles relating to the Engliſh, the King, his maſter, has determined to enter, without loſs of time, into a friendly diſcuſſion of the points which occaſion our differences; not doubting but that they may be accommodated, and expedients found out, for ſaving the dignity and honour of the two ſovereigns. In this court they muſt conſider only as a mere trifle what they ſeek after; ſince, in recompence, they only promiſe what we are already tired of practiſing. What greater diſcuſſion upon the points of our diſputes can be made, than that which has been ſo long a negotiation? What expedients can be fallen upon now to ſave the honour of the two Kings, which in arguments and diſputes of ſix years have not occurred?—And if in London they are to be found, *Spain is the creditor for her patience in the purſuit of her complaints* and for *having ſeen the various ſucceſſes of the war the* Engliſh *were carrying on*, whilſt ſhe only *propoſed*, without offering to *impoſe*, conditions upon that account. The moſt noble expedient, and which does the greateſt honour to kings, as well as to thoſe who are not ſo, is, not to with-hold the property of another unlawfully, but to reſtore, and even puniſh, the uſurpers, without minding, (if it falls out ſo) from whom the injured perſon aſks it.

My Lord Briſtol concludes with a paragraph entirely foreign to our buſineſs, declaring, that a perfect unanimity ſubſiſts in the councils of Great Britain; and that the King was reſolved to continue the war with all poſſible vigour, till he had reduced his enemies to a peace adequate to the ſucceſſes of the Engliſh arms, and which might have the appearance of being a firm and laſting one. It is not directly our intention to anſwer thereto; but the two points which the Engliſh deſire by the peace are contradicted evidently, by what all the world has juſt ſeen. All impartial perſons can decide, whether the terms offered by the French, and refuſed by the Engliſh, do not beſpeak the advantages of the Engliſh arms; and their inadmiſſion will be attributed by them to other views, *which ought not to be indifferent to the other maritime powers*, and proprietors of dominions beyond ſea. And it muſt occaſion ſurpriſe to them, that if the court of London deſires a peace that wears the appearance of being firm and laſting, it ſhould pique itſelf upon that of Paris's inſinuating, how neceſſary it would be to adjuſt, at the ſame time, our differences, to cut off all riſk of its renewing the war in favour of us.

My Lord Briſtol then, by means of another memorial, aſked if France had taken that ſtep with the King's conſent, in the ſame manner he now aſks us, whether there is ſuch a treaty or not with France? We anſwer frankly, Yes; proving the regularity of it: And with this motive we reply to the repeated expreſſions of the court, about deſiring a good correſpondence with ours, eſteeming them at all times, however, thinking it was neceſſary, effects ſhould have accompanied them; and as if ſuch a memorial had never been given by us, forgetting it entirely, they preſent us another, with a new queſtion, with the ſame general expreſſions, and the unexpected novelty of offering to commence a negotiation ſo long diſcuſſed, and ſo well digeſted, that it has been reduced, during your Excellency's embaſſy, to the laſt *yes*, or laſt *no*.

Your Excellency, being thoroughly informed of every thing I have ſet forth, may tell it, or give it in writing, if it is neceſſary, to that miniſtry, in order that, upon no account, it may charge us with leaving my Lord Briſtol's memorial unanſwered, and that it may acknowledge the impropriety there is, *that the King ſhould ſatisfy their curioſity at every turn, whilſt no ſatisfaction is given to his juſt demands.*

Note 174. A Liſt of the General and Staff Officers and Land Forces ſent to the aſſiſtance of the King of Portugal, on Spain declaring War againſt him in Feb. 1762.

Commander in Chief, General James Lord Tyrawley.
Captain de St Amour,
Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper,
Captain Cope,
Lieutenant-Colonel Smith,
Aides de Camp to ditto.
Second in command, Lieutenant-General John Earl of Loudoun.
Captain Douglas,
Lieutenant Arnot,
Aides de Camp to ditto.
Major-General Hon. George (now Marquis) Townſhend.
Brigadier-Generals,
Colonel Bigoe Armſtrong.
——— Hamilton Lambart.
——— Cadw. Lord Blaney.
——— Lord Frederick Cavendiſh.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Burgoyne.
Quarter-Maſter General, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles O'Hara.
Deputy Ditto, ——— Joſhua Viſcount Allen.
Adjutant-General, ——— John Coſnan.
Deputy Ditto, Major Henry Laws Luttrell.

HOSPITAL.

Phyſicians,	Dr Cadogan. Dr Morris.
Director,	Mr William Young.
Surgeons,	Mr Maddox. Mr Tomkins.
Apothecaries,	Mr Smith. Mr Hamilton.
Commiſſary-General of Stores and Proviſions,	Mr Chriſtopher Bath.
Deputy, - - - - - -	Mr Peele.

LAND FORCES.

Cavalry.	*Commanding Officers.*
16th Regiment, Light Dragoons,	Major Hon. H. Sommerville.
Infantry.	
3d Regiment, or the Buffs,	Major J. Biddulph.
67th, ———	Lieut.-Col. Shirley.
75th, ———	——— Wren.
83d, ———	——— Reddiſh.
85th, ——— two battalions,	1. Viſcount Pulteney. 2. Major Sir Hugh Williams.
91ſt, ———	Lieut.-Col. A. Tennant.
92d, ———	——— Sir Ralph Gore.

Britiſh Officers who went into the Service of Portugal, with the rank they held there.

NAVY.

Captains,	Joſeph Norwood. Thomas Lee. P. H. Paſcal.

ARMY.

Colonels,	Hon. George Cary, John Crawfurd, Simon Fraſer, Lord Geo. H. Lenox,		Major-Generals.
Lieut.-Cols.	Park Pepper, Francis Maclean,		Brigadier-Generals.
Majors,	Edward Smith, Charles Lee, Richard Vaughan,	60th foot 103d — 79th —	Colonels.

Captains,

Captains,	Rob. Gordon, W. Keene, — Webb, John Macdonnel,	21ſt foot 5th — 36th — 78th —	Lieutenant-Colonels.
Lieutenant,	Bethune Lindſay,	75th —	

Note 175. A Liſt of the Fleet in the Eaſt Indies, commanded by Rear-Admiral Corniſh, 1761.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Norfolk,	74	Samuel Corniſh, Rear-Admiral of the White. Capt. Richard Kempenfelt.
Lenox,	74	Robert Jocelyn.
Grafton,	68	Hyde Parker.
Elizabeth,	64	Rd. Tiddeman, Commodore. Capt. Iſaac Ourry.
Weymouth,	60	Richard Collins.
York,	60	Henry Cowell.
Panther,	60	Philip Affleck.
America,	60	Samuel Pitchford.
Medway,	60	J. B. Tinker.
Falmouth,	50	William Brereton.
Chatham,	54	Thomas Lynn.
South-Sea Caſtle,	40	W. Newſome.
Seahorſe,	24	Cha. Cath. Grant.
Seaford,	20	J. Peighin.

Note 176. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships at the Leeward Iſlands, under the command of Commodore Sir James Douglas, together with the Ships of War, who convoyed a body of Troops from North America, commanded by Lord Rollo.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Dublin,	74	600	Sir James Douglas, Commodore. Capt. Gaſcoigne.
Culloden,	74	600	Barker,
Temple,	70	520	O'Brien.
Raiſonable,	64	500	Shuldham.
Belliqueux,	64	500	Saumarez.
Bienfaiſant,	64	500	Balfour.
Stirling Caſtle*,	64	520	Everitt.
Montague,	60	420	Parry.
Norwich,	50	350	M'Cleverty.

Falk-

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Falkland*,	50	350	Drake.
Sutherland*,	50	350	Legge.
Rocheſter,	50	350	Burnet.

FRIGATES.

Danae,	40	250	Capt. H. Martin.
Penzance*,	40	250	Boyd.
Echo,	32	220	Laforey.
Repulſe*,	32	220	Allen.
Stag,	32	220	Angel.
Creſcent,	28	200	Collingwood.
Lizard*,	28	200	Doake.
Levant,	28	200	Tucker.
Nightingale,	24	160	Campbell.
Fowey,	24	160	Meade.
Greyhound,	24	160	Francis.
Roſe,	24	160	Banks.
Arundel,	24	160	Innes.
Virgin,	12	100	J. Briſbane.
Antigua,	12	100	N. P. Pott.
Barbadoes,	12	100	Stair Douglas.

The ſhips marked * eſcorted Lord Rollo and the troops from North America.

DOMINICA ISLAND,

One of the Caribbee iſlands, lies half way between Guadaloupe and Martinico, in Lat. 15. deg. 20 min. N. and W. Long. 61. deg. 34. min. is about thirty miles in length, and about half that number in breadth; and, being nearly of a rectangular form, and not interſected by deep bays, contains more ground in proportion to its circumference than moſt of the other iſlands. It was diſcovered by Columbus on a Sunday; whence its name. It is divided, like all the Caribbee iſlands, into Baſſe-Terre and Cabes Terre, the former being the leeward, and the latter the windward part of the iſland. The country has a mountainous appearance, eſpecially towards the ſea; but the declivities are commonly gentle; ſo that the cultivation is not difficult; and the ſoil being a deep black mould, of exceeding fertility, it largely and ſpeedily rewards the toil of the planter. The iſland is very woody; but many of the trees are very valuable. In the interior parts, there are many rich and fine vallies, and ſeveral ſpacious plains. The climate is reputed to be very wholeſome, and the iſland is watered by above thirty rivers, ſome of which are of conſiderable magnitude, the reſt very commodious for plantations, and abounding in fiſh. Toward the windward and rugged part of the iſland, are the remains of the once numerous natives of theſe iſlands, the Caribbs: they are ſuppoſed to be about two thouſand in number, and have a good many negro ſlaves, that have eſcaped from the other iſlands, and taken ſhelter amongſt them. They have peculiar manners, laws, and cuſtoms of their own. As they converſed only with the French, they had a diſlike to the Engliſh; but have given the planters no diſturbance ſince the iſland was taken. This iſland, altho' declared neutral at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748, was French to all intents and purpoſes: they appointed the governor; and the produce of the iſland was either exported to France, or French colonies. It bears, in great plenty, all the woods which are common in the Weſt Indies; and produces what are called ground-proviſions in great abundance, ſuch as bananas, potatoes, and manuel, of which caſſada is made, which ſerves as bread to the negroes, and even to many of the Europeans. The pine-apples of this iſland are ſaid to excel moſt others in ſize and flavour. There are ſome black cattle, and wild and tame hogs; as likewiſe all ſorts of fowl are extremely plenty here. The iſland likewiſe produces coffee, cotton, maiz, millet, &c. The French would never permit ſugar canes to be planted; but ſince it has been in the hands of the Engliſh, ſugar canes have been found to thrive exceeding well.

Properly ſpeaking, here are no harbours, but ſeveral commodious bays, and good anchorage. The only town in the iſland, before it was taken, was Roſeau, on the leeward part; and here the governor reſided. The town was not very large; but it was fortified with ſeveral batteries to defend the road; and here Lord Rollo landed when he attacked and took the iſland. But the beſt bay is Prince Rupert's bay, on the leeward part of the iſland likewiſe. It received its name from the famous Prince Rupert having anchored here. It is ſpacious and deep, and capable of containing the royal navy of Great Britain. It is ſheltered from the wind by very high mountains: near the ſhore it has a depth of ſeven fathom water; and a little farther out, from ſeven to twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, and a hundred. In fact, our fleets deſtined for the Weſt Indies generally come to an anchor in this bay, for the ſake of ſupplying themſelves with wood and water; for which no place can be better ſituated, or have greater plenty. This was the caſe in 1741, when the fleet and forces deſtined againſt Carthagena, under Sir Chaloner Ogle and Lord Cathcart, put in here. His Lordſhip was unfortunately ſeized with a dyſentery, which carried him off, to the great loſs of the nation. A fine town and fort are building in this bay, and the country clearing very faſt. It is now made the ſeat of government; and, by an act of parliament, about ſix years ago, was declared a free port, under certain reſtrictions. Some valuable mines are ſaid to be in the mountains; but of this there is no certain account. On the whole, this iſland is a very important acquiſition to Great Britain, whether we conſider it on account of itſelf, or its ſituation. The vaſt quantities which, when fully ſettled, it will produce, of ſugar, rum, cotton, coffee, and other valuable Weſt India commodities, and the manufactures, and other goods, which it will take in return, muſt be a great improvement to the riches, trade, and navigation of the mother-country. Then, by its ſituation, lying in the centre of the French iſlands, in caſe of a rupture with that crown, it will be of infinite advantage to Britain, by enabling her to ſtop all intercourſe between them, and greatly interrupting their commerce with France. This iſland, with St Vincent and Tobago, were ſold in lots, by commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe, for the benefit of the public. This iſland was originally a member of the government of Grenada; but it has lately been made a ſeparate government, very judiciouſly in our opinion, both on account of its own importance, which is daily increaſing, and its remote ſituation from all the other iſlands in the Grenada diſtrict.

Note 177. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships on the Jamaica Station, under the command of Rear-Admiral Holmes, 1761.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Cambridge,	80	750	Charles Holmes, Rear-Admiral of the White. Capt. Gooſtrey.
Centaur,	74	700	Forreſt.
Orford,	66	520	Arbuthnot.
Edgar,	64	500	Drake.
Pembroke,	60	420	Wheelock.
Defiance,	60	420	Baird.
Hampſhire,	50	350	Uſher.
Deptford,	50	350	Diggs.
Centurion,	50	350	Galbraith.

FRIGATES.

Renown,	32	220	Capt. Mackenzie.
Alarm,	32	220	Ruſhworth.
Boreas,	28	200	Uvedale.
Trent,	28	200	Lindſay.
Cerberus,	28	200	Webber.
Huſſar,	28	200	Carket.
Glaſgow,	24	160	Bickerton.
Lively,	20	160	Maitland.
Merlin,	16	100	R. Carteret.

Note 178. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships under the command of Commodore Lord Colvill, on the North America Station, 1761.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Northumberland,	70	520	Lord Colvill, Commodore. Capt. Bateman.
b Devonſhire,	66	520	Darby.
a Stirling Caſtle,	64	520	Everitt.
b Alcide,	64	500	Hankerſon.
Intrepid,	60	500	Hale.
a Rocheſter,	50	350	Burnet.
a Sutherland,	50	350	Legge.
a Falkland,	50	350	Drake.
b Norwich,	50	350	M'Cleverty.
c Antelope,	50	350	T. Graves.
a Penzance,	40	250	J. Boyd.
b Dover,	40	250	Hon. Ph. T. Percival.
a Repulſe,	32	220	Allen.
a Lizard,	32	220	Doake.
b Greyhound,	24	160	Francis.
d Dolphin,	24	160	Keeler.
Porcupine,	16	100	Harmood.
Racehorſe,	16	100	Macartney.

Thoſe marked *a* convoyed the troops under Lord Rollo to the Weſt Indies.

Thoſe marked *b* convoyed the troops under Major-General Monckton to the Weſt Indies.

Thoſe marked *c* protected the Newfoundland trade.

Thoſe marked *d* protected the trade to South Carolina.

Note 179. A Liſt of the King's Ships in the Mediterranean, under the command of Vice-Admiral Saunders.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Neptune,	90	Charles Saunders, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Cap. Hartwell.
Shrewſbury,	74	H. Palliſer.
Hercules,	74	J. H. Porter.
Thunderer,	74	C. Proby.
Somerſet,	74	Edw. Hughes.
Modeſte,	64	Hon. R. Boyle.
Anſon,	60	M. Whitwell.

Dunkirk,

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Dunkirk,	60	Capt. R. Digby.
Firm,	60	J. Ferguſſon.
Jerſey,	60	And. Wilkinſon.
Guernſey,	50	M. Millbank.
Preſton,	50	T. Evans.
Iſis,	50	Ed. Wheeler.

FRIGATES.

Pallas,	36	Capt. M. Clements.
Shannon,	36	Charles Meadows.
Veſtal,	32	Sam. Hood.
Minerva,	32	Alex. Hood.
Sheerneſs,	24	J. Clerk.
Hind,	20	P. Coſby..

Note 180. A Liſt of the General and Staff-officers, and Land-Forces on the Expedition againſt Belleiſle in 1761; together with a Liſt of the Fleet employed in ſaid Service, the Reinforcements ſent during the Siege; Terms of Capitulation; various Returns; and a Deſcription of the Iſland.

Major-General Studholme Hodgſon, Commander in Chief.
Major General Colonel John Crawfurd.

Brigadier-Generals.	Colonel William Rufane. Lieut.-Col. Hamilton Lambart. ——— Guy Carleton. ——— Hon. W. Howe. ——— Robert Douglas. ——— Philip Jennings.

Quarter-Maſter-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Thomas.
Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Col. Sir Tho. Spencer Wilſon, Bt.

LAND-FORCES.

Cavalry.		*Commanding Officers.*	*Men.*
16th Reg. of Light Drag.	4 troops,	Lt.-Col Burgoyne,	200
Infantry.			
9th Regiment,	-	Lt.-Col. R. Phillips,	800
19th ———	- -	——— R. Douglas,	800
21ſt ———	Royal N. Bri. Fuz.	——— Ed. Maxwell,	800
30th ———	-	——— Ph. Jennings,	800
67th ———	-	——— Tho. Shirley,	800
69th ———	-	——— Chr. Teaſdale,	800
85th ———	Royal Vol. 1ſt bat.	——— Viſ. Pulteney,	700
		Carried forward,	5700

Infantry.	*Commanding Officers.*	*Men.*
	Brought forward,	5700
76th Regiment, 2 battalions.	Lt.-Col. J. Pomeroy,	1300
90th ——— Light Infantry.	——— Hugh Morgan,	500
97th ——— -	Major Purcell,	600
98th ——— -	Lt.-Col. Stuart,	600
A detachment of the Royal Artillery,	——— Deſaguliers,	300
A corps of Marines,	——— Mackenzie,	1000
	Total,	10,000

Reinforcement of Troops ſent:

3d Regiment, the Buffs,	Major J. Biddulph,	800
36th, - -	Lt.-Col. W. Preſton,	800
75th, - -	J. Wren,	800
85th, Royal Volunteers, 2d batt.	Major Sir Hugh Williams,	600
	Total,	3,000

A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships, employed in the expedition againſt the iſland of Belleiſle, under the command of the Honourable Auguſtus Keppel, Commodore.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Valiant,	74	Hon. A. Keppel, Commodore. Capt. A. Duncan.
Sandwich,	90	Rd. Norbury.
Dragon,	74	Hon. A. J. Hervey.
Temeraire,	74	M. Barton,
Torbay,	74	Wm. Brett.
Swiftſure,	70	Sir Tho. Stanhope.
Hampton-Court,	64	Carr Scroop.
Eſſex,	64	A. Schomberg.
Prince of Orange,	60	S. Wallis.
Achilles,	60	Hon. S. Barrington;

FRIGATES.

Lynn,	44	Capt. W. Stirling.
Launceſton,	44	E. Affleck.
Southampton,	36	H. Antrobus.
Melampe,	36	Wm. Hotham.
Adventure,	32	M. Moore.
Actæon,	28	P. H. Ourry.
Flamborough,	24	S. Thompſon.
Aldborough,	24	M. Graham.

SLOOPS.

Sloops.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Eſcort,	14	C. Ellys.
Fly,	10	G. Gayton.
Druid,	8	Ja. Luttrell.

Bomb-Ketches.

Firedrake,	8	Ja. Orrock.
Infernal,	8	Ja. Mackenzie.
Furnace,	8	J. Chaplen.

Fire-Ships.

Veſuvius,	16	Ja. Chads.
Ætna,	16	M. H. Paſcall.

The following ſhips were ſent to reinforce the Fleet under Commodore Keppel, during the ſiege of Belleiſle.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Hero,	74	600	Capt. Forteſcue.
Buckingham,	70	520	Parker.
Burford,	70	520	Gambier.
Chicheſter,	70	520	Willet.
Monmouth,	64	520	Storr.

They carried out with them anchors and boats for the fleet; flat-bottomed boats, and a great quantity of military ſtores were likewiſe ſent out to the army.

Capitulation for the Citadel of Belleiſle, made June 7th 1761.

Preliminary Article.

The Chevalier de St Croix, brigadier in the King's army, and commander of the citadel of Belleiſle, propoſes that the place ſhall ſurrender on the 12th of June, in caſe no ſuccours arrive before that time; and that, in the meanwhile, no works ſhould be carried on, on either ſide, nor any act of hoſtility, nor any communication between the Engliſh beſieging, and the French beſieged.

Ans. Refuſed.

Article i. The entire garriſon ſhall march through the breach with the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, lighted matches, with ſix pieces of cannon, and twelve rounds each. Each ſoldier ſhall have fifteen rounds in his cartouch-box. All the officers,

cers, ſerjeants, ſoldiers, and inhabitants, are to carry off their baggage. The women to go along with their huſbands.

ANS. Granted; in favour of the gallant defence which the citadel has made, under the orders of the Chevalier de St Croix.

ART. 2. Two covered waggons ſhall be provided, and the effects which they carry ſhall be depoſited in two covered boats, which are not to be viſited.

ANS. The covered waggons are refuſed; but care ſhall be taken to tranſport all the baggage to the continent the ſhorteſt way.

ART. 3. Veſſels ſhall be furniſhed for carrying the French troops by the ſhorteſt way into the neareſt ports of France, by the firſt fair wind.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 4. The French troops that are to embark, are to be victualled in the ſame proportion as the troops of his Britannic Majeſty; and the ſame proportion of tonnage is to be allowed to the officers and ſoldiers which the Engliſh troops have.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 5. When the troops ſhall be embarked, a veſſel is to be furniſhed for the Chevalier de St Croix, brigadier in the King's army, to M. de la Ville the King's lieutenant, to M. de la Garique, colonel of foot, with brevet as commandant in the abſence of the Chevalier de St Croix, and to the field-officers, including thoſe of the artillery and engineers; as alſo for the three pieces of cannon, as well as for the ſoldiers of the Cour Royale, to be tranſported to Nantz, with their wives, ſervants, and the baggage which they have in the citadel, which is not to be viſited. They are to be victualled in the ſame proportion as the Engliſh officers of the ſame rank.

ANS. Care ſhall be taken that all thoſe who are mentioned in this article ſhall be tranſported, without loſs of time, to Nantz, with their baggage and effects, as well as the three pieces of cannon granted by the firſt article.

ART. 6. After the expiration of the term mentioned in the firſt article, a gate of the citadel ſhall be delivered up to the troops of his Britannic Majeſty; at which there ſhall be kept a French guard of equal number until the King's troops ſhall march out to embark. Thoſe guards ſhall be ordered to permit no Engliſh ſoldier to enter, nor no French ſoldier to get out.

ANS. A gate ſhall be delivered to the troops of his Britannic Majeſty the moment the capitulation is ſigned; and an equal number of French troops ſhall occupy the ſame gate.

ART. 7. A veſſel ſhall be furniſhed to the commiſſaries of war, and to the treaſurer, in which they may carry their baggage, with their ſecretaries, clerks, and ſervants, without being moleſted or viſited. They ſhall be conducted, as well as the other troops, to the neareſt port of France.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 8. Meſſ. de Taille, captain-general of the Garde Coſte, camp-major, two lieutenants of cannoneers of the Garde Coſte, and ninety bombardiers, cannoneers, ſerjeants, and fuzileers, Gardes Coſtes of Belleiſle, paid by the King, ſhall have it in their choice to remain in the iſland, as well as the other inhabitants, without being moleſted, either as to their perſons or goods. And if they have a mind to ſell their goods, furniture, boats, nets, and, in general, any effects which belong to them, within ſix months, and to paſs over to the continent, they ſhall not be hindered; but, on the contrary, they ſhall have proper aſſiſtance, and the neceſſary paſſports.

ANS. They ſhall remain in the iſland under the protection of the King of Great Britain, as the other inhabitants, or ſhall be tranſported to the continent, if they pleaſe, with the garriſon.

ART. 9. M. Sarignon, clerk of the treaſury of the French troops, the armourers, bourgeois, cannoneers, the ſtore-keepers, and all the workmen belonging to the engineers, may remain at Belleiſle with their families, or go to the continent, with the ſame privileges as above mentioned.

ANS. Granted. To remain in the iſland upon the ſame footing as the other inhabitants, or to be tranſported with the garriſon to the continent, as they think proper.

ART. 10. The Roman Catholic religion ſhall be exerciſed in the iſland, with the ſame freedom as under a French government. The churches ſhall be preſerved, and the rectors and other prieſts continued; and in caſe of death, they ſhall be replaced by the biſhop of Vannes. They ſhall be maintained in their functions, privileges, immunities, and revenues.

ANS. All the inhabitants, without diſtinction, ſhall enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion. The other part of this article muſt neceſſarily depend on the pleaſure of his Britannic Majeſty.

ART. 11. The officers and ſoldiers who are in the hoſpitals of the town and citadel, ſhall be treated in the ſame manner as the garriſon; and after their recovery, they ſhall be furniſhed with veſſels to carry them to France. In the mean while, they ſhall be ſupplied with ſubſiſtence and remedies till their departure, according to the ſtate which the comptroller and ſurgeons ſhall give.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 12. After the term mentioned in the preliminary article is expired, orders ſhall be given that the commiſſaries of artillery, engineers, and proviſions, ſhall make an inventory of what ſhall be found in the King's magazines, out of which bread, wine, and meat ſhall be furniſhed the French troops to the moment of their departure.

ANS. They ſhall be furniſhed with neceſſary ſubſiſtence till their departure, on the ſame footing as the troops of his Britannic Majeſty.

ART. 13. Major-General Crawford, as well as all the Engliſh officers and ſoldiers who have been made priſoners ſince the 8th of April 1761, incluſive, ſhall be ſet at liberty after the ſigning of the capitulation, and ſhall be diſengaged from their parole. The French officers of different ranks, volunteers, ſerjeants, and ſoldiers, who have been priſoners ſince the 8th of April, ſhall be ſet at liberty.

ANS. The Engliſh officers and ſoldiers, priſoners of war in the citadel,

del, are to be free the moment the capitulation is ſigned. The French officers and ſoldiers who are priſoners of war, ſhall be exchanged according to the cartel of Sluys.

All the above articles ſhall be executed faithfully on both ſides, and ſuch as may be doubtful ſhall be fairly interpreted.

Ans. Granted.

After the ſignature, hoſtages ſhall be ſent on both ſides, for the ſecurity of the articles of capitulation.

Ans. Granted.

All archives, regiſters, public papers, and writings, which have any relation to the government of the iſland, ſhall be faithfully given up to his Britannic Majeſty's commiſſary: Two days ſhall be allowed for the evacuation of the citadel; and the tranſports neceſſary for the embarkation ſhall be ready to receive the garriſon and their effects. A French officer ſhall be ordered to deliver up the warlike ſtores and proviſions; and, in general, every thing which belongs to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to an Engliſh commiſſary appointed for that purpoſe. And an officer ſhall be ordered to ſhew us all the mines and ſouterrains of the place.

S. Hodgson.
A. Keppel.
Le Chevalier de St Croix.

The Adjutant-General's Returns of the Loſs the Britiſh ſuſtained from the 8th of April to the 7th of June, both incluſive.

	Officers.	*Serjeants.*	*Drummers.*	*Rank and File.*	*Total.*
Killed, -	13	9	2	260	284
Wounded, -	21	21	6	450	498
	34	30	8	710	782

Return of the Shot expended during the Siege.

Shells expended.		*Carcaſſes.*	*Cannon ſhot.*	
13 inch,	646	5	32 lib.	506
10 —	1407	17	24 —	785
8½ —	2792	3	12 —	221
5½ —	2877		6 —	40
4 —	4210			
	11932	25		1552

Belleisle.

It is the largeſt of all the European iſlands belonging to the French King, being between twelve and thirteen leagues in circumference.

The middle of it lies in the latitude of 47 deg. 20 min. North, and 3 deg. 10 min. to the weſtward of the meridian of London.

The town of Palais takes its name from a caſtle belonging to the Marquis de Belleiſle in its neighbourhood, which is now converted into a citadel; and the French King keeps a ſtrong garriſon in it.

At the mouth of the harbour there is a jetty or pier of cut ſtone, about thirty feet in breadth and two hundred in length. There are in the iſland three harbours; the two firſt, which are thoſe of Palais and Sauçon, lie on the north and north-weſt parts of the iſland, from the Point des Poulains to that of Locmaria; the third, called Goulfard, is on the ſouth ſide. In the two firſt are the leſſer and larger boats employed in the Pilchard fiſhery, which is the only branch of trade cultivated in the iſland.

A hundred and fifty boats between two and three tons burthen are here employed every year in fiſhing pilchards. The fiſhing begins in the month of June, and commonly ends in that of October. Every boat is provided with maſts, ſails, helms, and oars, as well as ten or twelve nets, which are commonly twenty-two fathoms in length, and two and a half in breadth, with a ſufficient quantity of cork diſpoſed along one of the ſides, to raiſe that part of the net to the ſurface of the water, and a proportional weight of lead to ſink the oppoſite ſide. They carry ſo many nets, becauſes the meſhes in different nets are of different ſizes, and by that means they can always ſuit their nets to the ſeveral ſizes of the pilchards. Every boat or ſloop has a maſter, and at leaſt three ſailors. They ſail from Belleiſle early enough to get to one or two leagues diſtance from the ſhore by break of day, where they find ten or twelve fathom water. There they ſpread their nets, and throw the proper bait in the water, which, falling to the bottom, ſets the pilchards in motion, and engages them to riſe towards the ſurface of the ſea, on which the fiſhers are continually throwing this bait to allure them into the net. By this means they catch them in ſuch numbers, that it is no uncommon thing to ſee a ſloop come in with twenty-five or thirty thouſand pilchards taken at one fiſhing. Almoſt all the ſloops of the iſland belong to the merchants reſiding there, who furniſh them completely rigged, and agree with the fiſhermen that are employed on board. They generally allow a maſter thirty livres, and a certain quantity of wine, and ten livres to a common ſailor, beſides their ſhare in fiſhing.— They alſo furniſh the bait at a certain price agreed upon with the crews of the ſloops, and the fiſh when they are caught are divided in the following manner:

Suppoſe a ſloop, after fiſhing a whole week, has caught one hundred thouſand pilchards, and ſold them to the proprietor of the ſloop or any other merchant, at the rate of thirty ſols the thouſand, the price of the whole will amount to one hundred and fifty livres. Take away from this the price of the bait, which may amount to fifty livres, the neat produce of the fiſhery will be one hundred livres, which is divided into two equal parts, one to the proprietor of the ſloop, the other to the fiſhermen. In common years, a ſailor may gain during the fiſhing, which generally laſts four or five months, eighty or one hundred livres, beſides the cuſtomary gratuity of wine. A larger ſort of ſloops or boats, from three to ſix tons burthen, belonging to different places, come from Belleiſle and the river of Vannes, to purchaſe the pilchards of the fiſhermen. The owners of theſe ſloops ſalt the fiſh they purchaſe with white ſalt, and carry them in that condition to Nantz, Bourdeaux, and other places along the coaſt, from the Loire to the Garonne, where they find vent for them. But the merchants of Belleiſle purchaſe the greateſt part of them, and cure them in the following manner: Firſt of all, they ſalt them with great ſalt, and let them lie fifteen days in the pickle; after this, they waſh them in ſea water, and put them in barrels made of beech, with two bottoms, whereof the uppermoſt has a great many holes in it, to let the water and oil which is in the fiſh run off. To this purpoſe they preſs them with heavy weights for ten days, at the end of which they reckon the pilchards are entirely cleared of the oil. The water and oil thus cleared, are conveyed by a canal into a veſſel deſigned for their reception, whence the oil is afterwards taken and prepared for uſe. Thirty or forty barrels of fiſh produce but one of oil. The pilchards thus cured are ſent to Bilboa, St Sebaſtian, Bayonne, and all the towns and villages along the Garonne; to the maritime places of Poitou, Aunis, and Saintonge; and to Nantz, whence they are ſent to the other towns upon the Loire. As to the oil, a part of it is conſumed in the iſland in careening the ſloops and other veſſels. The common people alſo uſe it in their lamps. The reſt of it is ſent to Bourdeaux and Nantz. Upon the whole, it is ſaid that this trade brings to Belleiſle in common years from one hundred and forty to one hundred and ſixty thouſand livres.

Here is likewiſe another ſmall iſland, called Dumet, about two miles long and one broad, very barren; no inhabitants but the garriſon of a ſmall fort. It was taken by Sir Edward Hawke in 1760. It abounds with fine freſh water.

The iſlands of Houac and Hedic belong to the government of Belleiſle. The firſt lying about the diſtance of two leagues from it, extends a league in length, and half a league in breadth. The ſecond is almoſt three leagues diſtant from Belleiſle, and not half ſo big as the former. They both belong to the monks of the abbey of St Gildas, on the iſthmus of Rhuis. They are each of them fortified with a good tower armed with cannons, ſurrounded with a large ditch, and garriſoned in time of war by a detachment of twenty-four men, under the command of a Lieutenant from the garriſon of Belleiſle. The great deſign of fortifying them was to prevent their being places of refuge to the privateers of Jerſey and Guernſey, who uſed to make deſcents upon them, to lay in ſtores of water and proviſions. Theſe iſlands produce wheat only; a fourth part whereof is carried away by the abbé and monks of St Gildas; the other three parts are ſcarce ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants. There are about fifty men on the iſland of Houac, and thirty on Hedic,

dic, who, notwithſtanding a life of ſevere labour and hardſhip, retain the ſtrength and vigour of the firſt ages of mankind, being exceeding well made, and almoſt all of a gigantic ſtature. They are generally employed in fiſhing conger eels, ſkate, and pilchards, which they ſell freſh. The inhabitants of Houac have ſeven ſmall ſloops, thoſe of Hedic four, on board each of which they put ſix or ſeven men. There is no harbour in either of theſe iſlands; therefore it is their cuſtom to run their ſloops and boats aſhore, and hawl them beyond high-water-mark.

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Note 181. Commodore Keppel having been joined by ſeveral men of war, detached Sir Thomas Stanhope with the following Squadron to Baſque Road.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Swiftſure,	70	520	Capt. Sir Thomas Stanhope.
Sandwich,	90	750	R. Norbury.
Trident,	64	520	B. Clive.
Buckingham,	64	520	P. Parker.
Monmouth,	64	520	J. Storr.
Naſſau,	64	520	M. Suckling.
Prince of Orange,	60	420	S. Wallis.
Acteon,	28	200	P. H. Ourry.
Fly,	14	100	G. Gayton.
Blaſt, Bombs,	8	60	E. Willis.
Furnace,	8	60	Chaplen.

Note 182. A Liſt of the Squadron under the command of Captain Buckle, which cruized off Breſt, to prevent the enemy ſending any ſuccours to the Chevalier de St Croix at Belleiſle.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Namur,	90	750	Capt. Matthew Buckle.
Union,	90	750	T. Evans.
Royal William,	84	750	Hugh Pigot.
Princeſs Amelia,	80	730	John Montagu.
Hero,	74	600	William Forteſcue.
Fame,	74	600	Hon. J. Byron.
Cornwall,	74	600	Robert Man.
Mars,	74	600	Richard Spry.
Bedford,	64	520	Joſeph Deane.
Prince Frederick,	64	520	Jer. Mapleſden.
St Florentine,	60	420	Sir William Trelawney.
Lion,	60	420	Edward Le Cras.
Rippon,	60	420	Edward Jekyll.

FRIGATES.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Unicorn,	28	200	Capt. Cha. Douglas.
Tweed,	28	200	Wm. Paſton.
Aquilon,	28	200	Chaloner Ogle.

Note 183. King of Spain's Orders for detaining the Engliſh Ships; his Britannic Majeſty's Declaration of War againſt the King of Spain, and the King of Spain's Declaration of War againſt the King of Great Britain.

Copy of the King of Spain's Orders to the Governors of the ſea-port Towns of that Kingdom, for the detention of the Engliſh ſhips. Tranſlated from the original Spaniſh.

Buen Retiro, Dec. 10. 1761.

His Majeſty is pretty ſure that the King of England has already, or will, in a few days, declare war, or cauſe hoſtilities to be commenced againſt his Majeſty's ſubjects; on this ſuppoſition, and until we are informed what conduct the Engliſh will obſerve in their rupture with Spain, which their injuſtice has occaſioned, it is his Majeſty's will, that the ſhips of that nation that ſhall be found in any of the ports of his dominions ſhall be detained, declaring, at the ſame time, that this is only done to keep them as a depoſit, and which is to be effected with the precaution that all concerned ſhall think proper to take for the preſervation of the ſhips and cargoes, till his Majeſty finds that the King of England begins the war, agreeable to the regulations eſtabliſhed among civilized nations, when they will be ſet at liberty. To put in execution this his Majeſty's orders, and that nothing may be wanting to obtain the true object thereof, it is neceſſary that your Lordſhip will make ſeizure of all the Engliſh ſhips, either men of war or merchantmen, that ſhould be found in the ports of your juriſdiction, taking off their rudders, and ſecuring their papers, to prevent their putting to ſea. Care ſhall be taken that no ill treatment is offered to their crews, and that no hurt be done to their cargoes; taking what meaſures ſhould be requiſite to the ſatisfaction of their reſpective owners for their preſervation.

It is likewiſe his Majeſty's pleaſure, that an embargo ſhall be laid in all the ports of Spain (till new orders) on all ſhips or veſſels of any nation whatſoever, beginning with the Spaniſh ſhips, in order to hinder any intelligence that might be given to the enemy of this rupture, and to provide againſt the danger that, by ſuch information, the Spaniſh men of war, or merchantmen, now at ſea, would run of being ſeized by the enemy.

This order has no other exception, but that no obſtruction or hindrance ſhall be put to the departure from this port of any veſſel that

Don Juan de Arraiga, or the miniſters of the marine department, ſhall think proper to ſend out. The King truſts to your prudence and zeal for the due execution of his orders.

King of Great Britain's Declaration of War againſt the King of Spain.

George R.

The conſtant object of our attention, ſince our acceſſion to the throne, has been, if poſſible, to put an end to the calamities of war, and to ſettle the public tranquility upon a ſolid and laſting foundation. To prevent thoſe calamities from being extended ſtill farther; and becauſe the moſt perfect harmony between Great Britain and Spain, is, at all times, the mutual intereſt of both nations; it has been our earneſt deſire to maintain the ſtricteſt amity with the King of Spain, and to accommodate the diſputes between us and that Crown in the moſt amicable manner. This object we have ſteadily purſued, notwithſtanding the many partialities ſhown by the Spaniards to our enemies the French, during the courſe of the preſent war, inconſiſtent with their neutrality; and moſt eſſential proofs have been given of the friendſhip and regard of the court of Great Britain for the King of Spain and his family. After a conduct ſo friendly, and ſo full of good faith, on our part, it was a matter of great ſurpriſe to us, to find a memorial delivered on the 23d day of July laſt, by Monſ. Buſſy, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France, to one of our principal Secretaries of State, expreſsly relating to the diſputes between us and the crown of Spain; and, declaring, if thoſe objects ſhould bring on a war, the French King would be obliged to take part therein. Our ſurpriſe was increaſed, when afterwards this unprecedented and offenſive ſtep, made by a power at open war with us, was avowed by the Spaniſh miniſter to our ambaſſador at Madrid, to have been taken with the full approbation and conſent of the King of Spain. But as this avowal was accompanied with the moſt becoming apologies on the part of the King of Spain, and with aſſurances, that ſuch memorial never would have been delivered, if it had been foreſeen that we ſhould have looked upon it in an offenſive light, and that the King of Spain was at liberty, and ready to adjuſt all his differences with Great Britain, without the intervention or knowledge of France; and ſoon after we had the ſatisfaction to be informed by our ambaſſador at the court of Madrid, that the Spaniſh miniſter, taking notice of the reports induſtriouſly ſpread of an approaching rupture, had acquainted him, that the King of Spain had, at no time, been more intent on cultivating a good correſpondence with us; and as the Spaniſh ambaſſador at our court made repeated declarations to the ſame effect, we thought ourſelves bound, in juſtice and prudence, to forbear coming to extremities. But the ſame tender concern for the welfare of our ſubjects which prevented our accelerating precipitately a war with Spain, if it could poſſibly be avoided, made it neceſſary for us to know with certainty, what were the engagements and real intentions of the court of Spain. Therefore, as we had information that engagements had been lately contracted between the courts of Madrid and Verſailles; and it was ſoon after induſtriouſly ſpread throughout all Europe, by the miniſters of France, that the purport of theſe engagements was hoſtile to Great Britain, and that Spain was on the point of entering into the war; we directed our ambaſſador to deſire in the moſt friendly terms, a communication of the treaties lately concluded between France and Spain; or of ſuch articles thereof as immediately related to Great Britain, if any ſuch there were: or, at leaſt, an aſſurance that there were none incompatible with the friendſhip ſubſiſting between us and the Court of Spain. Our aſtoniſhment and concern were great, when we learnt, that ſo far from giving ſatisfaction upon ſo reaſonable an application, the Spaniſh miniſter had declined anſwering, with reaſonings and inſinuations of a very hoſtile tendency: And as, at the ſame time, we had intelligence that great armaments were making in Spain, by ſea and land, we thought it abſolutely neceſſary to try once more if a rupture could be avoided. We therefore directed our ambaſſador to aſk, in a firm but friendly manner, whether the court of Madrid intended to join the French, our enemies, to act hoſtilely againſt Great Britain, or to depart from its neutrality; and if he found the Spaniſh miniſter avoided to give a clear anſwer, to inſinuate, in the moſt decent manner, that the refuſing or avoiding to anſwer a queſtion ſo reaſonable, could only ariſe from the King of Spain's having already engaged or reſolved to take part againſt us, and muſt be looked upon as an avowal of ſuch hoſtile intention, and equivalent to a declaration of war; and that he had orders immediately to leave the court of Madrid. The peremptory refuſal of the court of Spain to give the leaſt ſatisfaction with regard to any of thoſe reaſonable demands on our part, and the ſolemn declaration at the ſame time made by the Spaniſh miniſter, that they conſidered the war as then actually declared, prove to a demonſtration that their reſolution to act offenſively was ſo abſolutely and irrevocably taken, that it could not be any longer diſſembled or denied. The King of Spain, therefore, having been induced, without any provocation on our part, to conſider the war as already commenced againſt us, which has in effect been declared at Madrid, we truſt, that by the bleſſing of Almighty God on the juſtice of our cauſe, and by the aſſiſtance of our loving ſubjects, we ſhall be able to defeat the ambitious deſigns which have formed this union between the two branches of the Houſe of Bourbon, having now begun a new war, and portend the moſt dangerous conſequences to all Europe; therefore we have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare war againſt the ſaid King of Spain; and we will, in purſuance of ſuch declaration, vigorouſly proſecute the ſaid war, wherein the honour of our crown, the welfare of our ſubjects, and the proſperity of our nation, which we are determined at all times to the utmoſt of our power to preſerve and ſupport, are ſo greatly concerned. And we do hereby will and require our generals and commanders of our forces, our commiſſioners

ers for executing the office of our High Admiral of Great Britain, our lieutenants of our ſeveral counties, governors of our forts and garriſons, and all other officers and ſoldiers under them, by ſea and land, to do and execute all acts of hoſtility againſt the ſaid King of Spain, his vaſſals and ſubjects, and to oppoſe their attempts, willing and requiring all our ſubjects to take notice of the ſame, whom we henceforth ſtrictly forbid to hold any correſpondence or communication with the ſaid King of Spain or his ſubjects: And we do hereby command our own ſubjects, and advertiſe all other perſons of what nation ſoever, not to tranſport or carry any ſoldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the ſaid King of Spain; declaring that whatſoever ſhip or veſſel ſhall be met withal, tranſporting, or carrying any ſoldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the ſaid King of Spain, the ſame being taken ſhall be condemned as good and lawful prizes: And whereas there may be remaining in our kingdoms divers of the ſubjects of the King of Spain, we do hereby declare our royal intention to be, that all the Spaniſh ſubjects who ſhall demean themſelves dutifully towards us, ſhall be ſafe in their perſons and effects.

Given at our Court at St James's, the 2d day of January 1762, in the ſecond year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

The ſame day his Majeſty was pleaſed to order a commiſſion to be made out to authoriſe the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to iſſue forth and grant letters of marque or commiſſions to privateers, &c. And on the 5th of January the Lords of the Admiralty gave notice, that ſuch commiſſions were to be had at their office, on giving the proper ſecurity. And on the 26th of July, his Majeſty was pleaſed to publiſh his royal proclamation, appointing the diſtribution of prizes taken, and the bounty for taking and deſtroying ſhips of war or privateers of the enemy from the time of the declaration of the war againſt Spain, which is the ſame, *mutatis mutandis*, with the proclamation for the like purpoſe on the breaking out of war with France.

On the 18th of January, war was proclaimed at Madrid againſt Great Britain. The following is the declaration:

THE KING.

Although I have already taken for a declaration of war by England againſt Spain, the inconſiderate ſtep of Lord Briſtol, the Britannic King's ambaſſador at my court, when he demanded of Don Richard Wall, my miniſter of ſtate, what engagements I had contracted with France, making this the condition of his demand, or rather adding this threat, that if he did not receive a categorical anſwer, he would leave my court, and take the denial for an aggreſſion: and although before this provocation was received, my patience was tired out with ſuffering and beholding, on many occaſions, that the Engliſh government minded no other law but the aggrandiſement of their nation by land, and univerſal deſpotiſm by ſea, I was nevertheleſs deſirous to ſee whether this menace would be carried into execution, or whether the court of England, ſenſible of the inefficacy of ſuch methods towards my dignity and that of my crown, would not employ others that would be more ſuitable to me, and make me overlook all thoſe inſults; but the haughtineſs of the Engliſh was ſo far from containing itſelf within due bounds, that I have juſt learnt, that on the 2d inſtant a reſolution was taken by his Britannic Majeſty in council, to declare war againſt Spain. Thus ſeeing myſelf under the hard neceſſity of following this example, which I would never have given, becauſe it is ſo horrible, and ſo contrary to humanity, I have ordered a decree of the 15th inſtant, that war ſhould likewiſe be immediately declared on my part, againſt the King of England, his kingdoms, eſtates, and ſubjects: and that, in conſequence thereof, proper orders ſhould be ſent to all parts of my dominions, where it ſhould be neceſſary for their defence, and that of my ſubjects, as well as for acting offenſively againſt the enemy.

For this end, I order my council of war to take the requiſite meaſures that this declaration of war may be publiſhed at my court, and in my kingdoms, with the formalities uſual upon ſuch occaſions; and that in conſequence all kind of hoſtilities may be exerciſed towards the Engliſh; that thoſe of them who are not naturaliſed in Spain may leave my kingdoms; that they may carry on no trade there; and that only thoſe who are employed as artiſans may be ſuffered to remain; that for the future my ſubjects may have no dealings with thoſe of England, nor with the eſtates of that crown, for any of their productions or fiſheries, particularly cod, or their manufactures or merchandiſe; ſo that the inhibition of this trade may be underſtood to be, and may be in fact, abſolute and effective, and ſtamp a vicious quality and a prohibition of ſale on the aforeſaid effects, productions, fiſheries, cod, merchandiſes, and manufactures, of the dominions of England: That no veſſels whatſoever, with the above-mentioned effects on board, may be admitted into my harbours: and that they may not be permitted to be brought in by land, being illicit, and prohibited in my kingdoms, though they may have been brought or depoſited in buildings, baggage, warehouſes, ſhops, or houſes of merchants, or other private perſons, my ſubjects or vaſſals, or ſubjects or vaſſals of provinces and ſtates with whom I am in peace or alliance, or have a free trade, whom, nevertheleſs, I intend not to hurt, or to infringe the peace, the liberty and privilege they enjoy by treaty, of carrying on a legal trade in my kingdoms with their ſhips, and the proper and peculiar productions of their lands, provinces, and conqueſts, or the produce of their manufactories.

I alſo command, that all merchants, who ſhall have in their poſſeſſion any cod, or other fiſh, or produce of the dominions of England, ſhall, in the ſpace of fifteen days from the date of this declaration, declare the ſame, and deliver an account thereof, either at my court or elſewhere, to the officers who ſhall be appointed by the Marquis de Squilace, ſuperintendant-general of my revenues, that the whol may be forthcoming; and ſuch of the ſaid effects, of which a li ſhall not be ſo delivered in the ſpace of fifteen days, ſhall be immediately confiſcated: two months, and no more, being allowed for th conſumption of thoſe which ſhall be declared; after which time th merchant ſhall be obliged to carry the ſaid effects to the cuſtomhouſes; and where there is no cuſtomhouſe, to the houſes that ſerve inſtead thereof, that they may be publicly ſold, by an officer or officers nominated for that end, or, if none ſhould be appointed, by the judges, who ſhall give the produce of the ſale to the proprietors; but none of the ſaid merchandiſes prohibited in the manner juſt preſcribed ſhall return to the warehouſes or ſhops.

I have given a ſeparate commiſſion, with all neceſſary powers, to the Marquis de Squilace, ſuperintendant-general of my revenues, that in that quality he may ſee that this prohibited trade be not ſuffered, and that he may immediately iſſue ſuch orders and inſtructions as he ſhall think neceſſary for this important end; taking cognizance, in the firſt inſtance, in perſon, and by his ſub-delegates, of the diſputes which ſhall ariſe on occaſion of this contraband, with an appeal to the council of finances in the hall of juſtice; except, however, what relates to contraband military ſtores, arms, and other effects belonging to war, particulariſed in treaties of peace; the cogniſance of diſputes on theſe articles belonging to the council of war and the military tribunals.

And I command, that all that is above be obſerved, executed, and accompliſhed, under the heavy penalties contained in the laws, pragmatiques, and royal ſchedules, iſſued on like occaſions in times paſt, which are to extend alſo to all my ſubjects, and the inhabitants of my kingdoms and eſtates, without any exception, and notwithſtanding any privileges; my will being, that this declaration of war ſhould come as ſoon as poſſible to the knowledge of my ſubjects, as well that they may guard their perſons and effects from the inſults of the Engliſh, as that they may labour to moleſt them, by naval armaments, and other methods authoriſed by the law of arms.

Given at Buen Retiro, January 16. 1762.

I THE KING.

Note 184. Supplies granted for the Year 1762.

I. *For the Navy, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
For 70,000 ſeamen, including 19,061 marines, at L.4 per man per month, for 13 months, including the ordnance for ſea-ſervice, for 1762,	3,640,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to ſea-officers, for 1762, - -	272,226	9	1
Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his Majeſty's ſhips, for 1762, -	200,000	0	0
Carried forward,	£.4,112,226	9	1

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	4,112,226	9	1
For completing the chapel of the hoſpital for ſick and wounded ſeamen, at Haſlar, near Goſport, and ſuch other works as may be afterwards found proper to be performed before the whole work is put out of hand, -	1,000	0	0
For completing the works of the hoſpital for ſick and wounded ſeamen, building near Plymouth, - -	6,000	0	0
For the charge of tranſport-ſervice, between October 1. 1760, and September 30. 1761, including the expence of victualling the land-forces within the ſaid time, -	835,025	3	8
Towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy, -	1,000,000	0	0
To enable his Majeſty to diſcharge the exchequer bills made out by virtue of an act of laſt ſeſſion for diſcharging navy debts, and towards naval ſervices, for 1761, and charged upon the firſt aids to be granted in this ſeſſion,	1,500,000	0	0
	£.7,454,251	12	9

II. *For the Land Forces, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
For defraying the charge of 67,676 land-forces, including thoſe in Germany, and on an expedition, and 4008 invalids, for 1762, -	1,629,330	18	1
For maintaining his Majeſty's forces and garriſons in the plantations, Gibraltar, Guadaloupe, Africa, and the Eaſt Indies, and for proviſions for the garriſons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Quebec, Guadaloupe, Senegal, and Goree, for 1762,	873,780	18	7
For defraying the charge of four regiments of foot on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, ſerving in North America, for 1762, -	23,284	0	6
For defraying the charge of an augmentation to his Majeſty's forces, conſiſting of 9370 men, from December 25. 1761, to December 24. 1762, both incluſive, -	163,711	12	6
For the pay of the general, and general ſtaff-officers, and officers of the hoſpitals, for the land-forces, for 1762. -	72,896	11	[illegible]
For the charge of the office of ordnance for land-ſervice, for 1762, - -	242,728	17	11
Carried forward,	£.3,005,729	1	[illegible]

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward.	3,105,749	1	9
For defraying the extraordinary expence of ſervices performed by ditto, and not provided for, in 1761, - -	299,161	4	4
For defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the ſeveral counties in South Britain, and of the Fencible men of Argyleſhire, and of Lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders, in North Britain, from December 25. 1761, to December 24. 1762, both days incluſive, being 365 days, - -	443,952	10	10
Upon account, for defraying the charge of cloathing for the embodied militia, for 1762,	60,706	4	1
Upon account, towards defraying the charge of the pay of the militia of England when unembodied, and of the cloathing the part of the ſaid militia, now unembodied, for one year, begining March 25. 1762, -	20,000	0	0
For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majeſty's land-forces, and other ſervices incurred, to November 24, 1761, and not provided for, - -	1,353,662	4	1
—— From November 24. 1761, to December 24. following, and not provided for,	958,384	0	10
Upon account, for the reduced officers of his Majeſty's land forces and marines, for 1762,	34,383	0	0
For allowances to the officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe-guards, and regiment of horſe, reduced, and to the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe-guards, for 1762, -	2,952	13	4
For penſions to the widows of ſuch reduced officers of his Majeſty's land-forces and marines, as died upon the eſtabliſhment of half-pay in Great Britain, and who were married to them before December 25. 1716, for 1762,	1,838	0	0
Upon account, for out-penſioners of Chelſea hoſpital, for 1762, - -	13,749	10	5
Upon account, to enable his Majeſty to give a proper compenſation to the reſpective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them in the levying, cloathing, and pay of the troops raiſed by them, according as the active vigour and ſtrenuous efforts of the reſpective provinces ſhall be thought by his Majeſty to merit,	133,333	6	8
Towards enabling the Eaſt India Company to defray the expence of a military force, in their			
Carried forward,	£.6,428,871	16	4

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	6,428,871	19	4
ſettlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of Colonel Aldercron's battalion, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland,	20,000	0	0
To be employed in maintaining and ſupporting the fort at Annamaboo, and the other Britiſh forts and ſettlements upon the coaſt of Africa,	13,000	0	0
Upon account, to enable his Majeſty to defray any exraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred, for the ſervice of the year 1762; and to aſſiſt the King of Portugal, an ancient and natural ally of his Majeſty's crown, and to take all ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat any enterpriſes or deſigns of his enemies, againſt his Majeſty, or his allies, and as the exigency of affairs may require,	1,000,000	0	0
	£.7,461,871	16	4

III. *For Foreign Subſidies, Pay to Foreign Troops, &c.*

For defraying the charge of—39,773 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and Count of Buckeburg, together with that of general and ſtaff officers, actually employed againſt the common enemy, in concert with the King of Pruſſia, from December 25. 1761, to December 24, 1762, both days incluſive, to be iſſued in advance every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Heſſian forces now in the ſervice of Great Britain; the ſaid body of troops to be muſtered by an Engliſh commiſſary, and the effective ſtate thereof to be aſcertained by the ſignature of the commander in chief of the ſaid forces, - -	465,938	16	2¾
—— of 2120 horſe, and 9900 foot, together with the general and ſtaff officers, the officers of the hoſpital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 365 days, from December 25. 1761, December 24. 1762, both days incluſive, together with the ſubſidy for the ſaid time, purſuant to treaty, - - - -	268,360	8	8
—— of an additional corps of 1576 horſe, and 8808 foot, &c. do. troops in do. pay, for 365			
Carried forward,	£.733,999	4	10¾

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	733,999	4	10¾
days, from January 1. 1761, to December 31. 1762, both days incluſive, purſuant to treaty,	147,071	5	2
—— of 1444 cavalry, and 2330 infantry, the troops of the reigning Duke of Brunſwick, in the pay of Great Britain, for 365 days, from December 25. 1761, to December 24. 1762, both days incluſive, together with the ſubſidy for the ſaid time, purſuant to treaty, -	68,008	9	1
—— of five battalions ſerving with his Majeſty's army in Germany, each battalion conſiſting of one troop of 101 men, and four companies of foot, of 125 men in each company, with a corps of artillery for 365 days, from December 25. 1761, to Dec. 24. 1762, both days incluſive,	25,504	6	8
Upon account, towards defraying the charges of forage, bread, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and of proviſions, wood, ſtraw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingencies of his Majeſty's combined army under the command of Prince Ferdinand, - -	1,000,000	0	0
Upon account, towards enabling his Majeſty to grant a reaſonable ſuccour, in money, to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, purſuant to treaty,	50,000	0	0
	£.2,024,583	5	9¾

IV. *For diſcharging Sums granted by the preceding Seſſion, replacing Sums borrowed from the Sinking Fund, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
To enable his Majeſty to diſcharge the like ſum raiſed in purſuance of an act of laſt ſeſſion, and charged upon the firſt aids to be granted in this ſeſſion, - - - -	1,000,000	0	0
To replace to the ſinking fund the like ſums paid out of it to make good the deficiencies,—of the duties upon offices and penſions, and upon houſes and windows, July 5. 1761, granted by an act 31ſt George II. and for paying annuities at the Bank, in reſpect of five millions borrowed towards the ſupply for 1758, -	52,393	19	9½
—— of the duties on malt, July 5. 1761, granted by an act 33d George II. - -	10,540	0	0
—— of the duties on ſtrong beer and ale, July 5. 1761, granted by an act 1ſt George III.	103,906	0	0
To make good the deficiency of the grants for the ſervice of the year 1761, - -	112,613	5	5
Carried forward,	£.1,279,453	2	2¾

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	1,279,453	2	2¾
To make good the like ſum iſſued purſuant to an addreſs of the Commons by his Majeſty, to Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq; towards defraying the expence of printing the journals of the Houſe of Commons, from the beginning of the 9th parliament of Great Britain, to the end of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, and alſo towards defraying the expence of making and printing indexes to the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes of the ſaid journals, which have been already printed, - -	1,500	0	0
	£.1,280,953	2	2¾

V. *For matters of Police, extraordinary Services, &c.*

	£.	s.	d.
To be applied towards the improving, widening, and enlarging the paſſage over and through London bridge, - - - -	15,000	0	0
Upon account, for ſupporting and maintaining the ſettlement of his Majeſty's colony of Nova Scotia, for 1762, - - -	5,684	1	10
Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Georgia, from June 24. 1761, to June 24. 1762, - - -	4,057	10	0
Upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling hoſpital to maintain and educate ſuch children as were received into the hoſpital on or before March 25. 1760, from December 31. 1761, excluſive, to December 31. 1762, incluſive, to be iſſued without fee or any deduction, - -	41,752	10	0
Towards enabling the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſæum to carry on the execution of the truſt repoſed in them by parliament, - -	2,000	0	0
To be applied towards new paving the ſtreets of Weſtminſter, &c. - - - -	5,000	0	0
Towards enabling the commiſſioners appointed by an act 33d Geo. II. for repairing and widening roads in Berwickſhire, and for building a bridge over the Tweed near Coldſtream, to			
Carried forward,	£.73.494	1	10

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward,	73,494	1	10
build the ſaid bridge, and to defray ſuch other expences as may be found neceſſary in relation thereto, - - -	4,000	0	0
Total for matters of police, extraordinary ſervices, &c. - - -	77,494	1	10
Total for the navy, &c. - -	7,454,251	12	9
Total for the land force., &c. - -	7,461,871	16	4
Total for foreign ſubſidies, pay to foreign troops, &c. - - -	2,024,583	5	9¾
Total for diſcharging ſums granted by the preceding ſeſſion, replacing ſums borrowed from the ſinking fund, &c. - - -	1,280,953	2	2¾
Total of the ſupplies granted for the year 1762,	£.18,229,153	18	11½

Note 185. Deſcription of the Philippine Iſlands; a Liſt of the General and Staff Officers; the Land and Naval Forces deſtined againſt Manila; Terms agreed to by the Spaniards for delivering up of Manila and the Port of Cavite, &c.; alſo the Terms they agreed to, to preſerve the City from being ſacked; various Returns, &c.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Extend from N. Lat. 6. to near 20. and from E. Long. 114. to 126. Their numbers are computed to be 1200, of which 400 are conſiderable; and form a principal diviſion of that immenſe Indian Archipelago, which conſiſts of ſo many thouſand iſlands, ſome of them the largeſt, and many of them by nature the richeſt, in the world. The Philippines form the northernmoſt cluſter of theſe iſlands, and were diſcovered in 1521 by the famous navigator Ferdinand Magellan, a Portugueſe gentleman, who had ſerved his native country in the wars in Africa and the Eaſt Indies with great fidelity; and finding himſelf neglected by the government of Portugal, he left it in diſguſt, and offered his ſervices to the Emperor Charles V. King of Spain, to whom he ſhewed that there was a probability of diſcovering a way to the Spice Iſlands in the Eaſt Indies by the weſt: whereupon he got the command of five ſmall ſhips, and ſailed from Seville on the 10th of Auguſt 1519; and ſtanding over to the coaſt of South America, continued his voyage to the ſouthward to 52 deg. where he fortunately hit upon a ſtreight (ſince called the Streights of Magellan) which carried him into the Pacific ocean, or South Sea; and then ſteering northward, repaſſed the equator; after which he ſailed weſt over that vaſt ocean, till he arrived at Guan, one of the Ladrone or Marian iſlands, on the 16th of March 1521; and ſoon after ſailed to the weſtward, and diſcovered the Philippines, which he did on St Lazarus's day; and, in honour of that ſaint, he called them the Archipelago of St Lazarus. He took poſſeſſion of them in the name of the King of Spain; but happening to be killed in a ſkirmiſh in one of theſe iſlands, his people proceeded and arrived at the Moluccas, or Clove Iſlands, where they left a colony, and returned to Spain by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, being the firſt men that ever ſailed round the world. There was no attempt to ſettle or ſubdue theſe iſlands, till the year 1564, in the reign of Philip II. (under whom the Spaniſh monarchy was greatly augmented, but its real ſtrength ſo impaired, that almoſt two centnries have not reſtored it to its former vigour) when Don Lewis de Velaſco, viceroy of Mexico, ſent Michael Lopez Delagaſpes, with a fleet thither from Mexico, and a force ſufficient to make a conqueſt of theſe iſlands, which he named the Philippines, in honour of Philip II. then King of Spain; and they have remained under the dominion of that crown, till taken by Sir William Draper. The Philippines are ſcarce inferior to any other iſlands of Aſia, in all the natural productions of that happy climate; and they are by far the beſt ſituated for an extenſive and advantageous commerce. By their poſition, they form the centre of intercourſe with China, Japan, and the Spice Iſlands; and whilſt they are under the dominion of Spain, they connect the Aſiatic and American commerce, and become a general magazine for the rich manufactures of the one, and for the treaſures of the other. Beſides, they are well ſituated for a ſupply of European goods, both from the ſide of Acapulco, and by the way of the Cape of Good Hope.

In fact, they formerly enjoyed a traffic in ſome degree proportioned to the peculiar felicity of their ſituation; but the Spaniſh dominion is too vaſt and unconnected to be improved to the beſt advantage. The ſpirit of commerce is not powerful in that people. The trade of the Philippines is thought to have declined; its great branch is now reduced to two ſhips, which annually paſs between theſe iſlands and Acapulco in America, and to a ſingle port of Manila in the iſland of Luconia. But of this trade we will ſpeak more at large when we treat of that iſland.

The principal of the Philippine iſlands are, Luconia or Manila, Tandago or Samul, Maſbate, Mindora, Luban, Paragoa, Panay, Leyte, Bohel, Sibu, Sogbu, Negros, St John, Xolo, and Mindanao. In moſt of theſe, the Spaniſh power prevails, and all are under the governor of Luconia; but there are ſome in which that nation has little authority, or even influence, ſuch as Mindanao. Luconia or Manila being the largeſt and principal, we ſhall confine ourſelves to a deſcription of it, from whence a notion may be formed of the reſt. Luconia is upwards of three hundred miles in length, and in ſome places two hundred, and others not eighty miles in breadth. The ſea coaſt is a fine fertile country, well improved; and the Spaniards have ſome conſiderable ſettlements on it. The interior parts are mountainous, but have fruitful vallies, many lakes abounding in fiſh, and large rivers; and in the mountains are ſome gold mines, and others of great value. For ſo large and fertile an iſland, the number of inhabitants is but ſmall; the whole, perhaps, not amounting to half a million; and of thoſe not a third are in ſubjection to the Spaniards. The others ſerve them as vaſſals or allies, they being a mixture of Chineſe, Ethiopians, Malays, Spaniards, Portugueſe, Pintadoes, or painted people, and Meſtees, a mixture of all theſe. From theſe various origins, they are of different degrees of ſavageneſs, according as they have been more or leſs ſubdued by religion, or refined by intercourſe with ſtrangers. The Roman-Catholic religion is eſtabliſhed by the Spaniards; but on account of the many different extractions of the inhabitants, all different modes of Indian worſhip are tolerated.

They have many trees and plants in this iſland, which are of great value; plenty of wild buffaloes, whoſe hides are a great article of their trade with China; deer, wild hogs, goats, and many quadrupeds, natives of the iſland; beſides horſes and black cattle, who have multiplied exceedingly; a great number of birds, and plenty of poultry. As the iſlands are hot and moiſt, there are a number of venomous creatures; and, notwithſtanding the fineneſs of the climate, and its producing ſo luxuriouſly to the wants, both real and imaginary, of men, yet, from the frequent inundations and earthquakes, its pleaſures are greatly allayed. They had ſuch a terrible earthquake here in 1627, that it levelled Mount Carvallo; and, in 1645, a third part of the city of Manila was overthrown, and three thouſand people buried in the ruins. Many of the inhabitants build their houſes on poſts, for fear of the inundations. The Spaniards allow no European nations to trade; but they carry on a trade with the Chineſe and Japaneſe to a conſiderable amount. The iſland likewiſe produces all ſorts of tropical fruits; and many American, African, and European trees, plants, and roots, thrive here to admiration: loadſtones are likewiſe found in the iſland; and the water here is ſaid to be the beſt in the world. The chief harbour or bay is the great bay of Manila, which lies on the weſtern ſide of the iſland, and is perhaps the moſt remarkable in the world, being a large circular baſon, near ten leagues in diameter, great part of it entirely land-locked. On the eaſt ſide of this bay ſtands the city of Manila, which is the only reſpectable place in the whole Philippines. The city is fortified in the modern manner, its walls well mounted with braſs cannon, and a wet ditch. The town is laid out in the moſt regular form, with a grand ſquare in the middle. The churches are very rich, and ſplendidly adorned. The houſes and public buildings are moſtly of wood, and have as much magnificence as ſuch materials are capable of. The Spaniards are diſcouraged from building with more durable materials, by earthquakes, the city having been more than once ſhaken to the ground by them. The natives only cultivate the ſoil. Within the city may be about three thouſand Spaniards; and about ten thouſand Chineſe, who are the only artiſans, occupy a ſuburb called the Parian. On the conqueſt of China by the Tartars, in the laſt century, great numbers fled their country, filling all the conſiderable towns, not only of the Philippines, but of the Moluccas and Sunda iſlands, with an ingenious and induſtrious people, who brought with them, and infuſed into all thoſe countries, the ſkill of manufacture and ſpirit of commerce. The conqueſt of China had near the ſame effect in this part of the world, which the revocation of the edict of Nantz produced in ours. Beſides the Parian, there are ſeveral other ſuburbs of great extent contiguous to the city, inhabited by forty thouſand native Indians, or by that mixed breed ſo common in all the Spaniſh colonies, reſulting from that great variety of races of men, who originally inhabited, or came as adventurers, or were brought as ſlaves, into their extenſive dominions.

The Spaniards, not actuated with the ſpirit of induſtry or commerce, do not improve the fine ſituation of theſe iſlands for trade to the utmoſt: on the contrary, the trade here is hurtful to the mother-country; for, inſtead of taking off her manufactures, they trade with the Chineſe for ſpices, ſilks, ſtockings, Indian ſtuffs, callicoes, chintz, and many other articles; and with the Japaneſe for cabinets, and all ſorts of lacquered ware; for all which they pay in gold or ſilver. All theſe commodities, together with what the iſland produces, and great quantities of wrought plate by the Chineſe artiſans, are collected at Manila, and tranſported annually in two ſhips to Acapulco in Mexico. Each of theſe ſhips is eſteemed worth L.600,000 Sterling; and in the war which began in 1739, and which was not diſtinguiſhed by ſuch a ſeries of wonderful ſucceſſes as the laſt, the taking of one of theſe galleons which carries on the trade between Manila and America, was conſidered as one of the moſt brilliant advantages which we gained. This trade is not laid open to all the inhabitants of Manila, but is confined by very particular regulations, ſomewhat analogous to thoſe by which the trade of the regiſter ſhips from Cadiz to the Weſt Indies is reſtrained. The ſhips employed are all King's ſhips, commiſſioned and paid by him, and the tonnage is divided into a certain number of bales, all of the ſame ſize. Theſe are divided among the convents at Manila, but principally the Jeſuits †, as a donation to ſupport their miſſions for the propagation of the Roman Catholic faith. Moſt of the religious are concerned in this trade, and ſell to the merchants at a great price what room in the ſhip they are not to occupy. This trade is by a royal edict limited to a certain value; but it always exceeds it, each ſhip being generally worth 3,000,000 of dollars. The returns made from America are in ſilver, cochineal, ſweetmeats, together with ſome European millinery ware for the women, and ſome ſtrong Spaniſh wine. It is obvious, that the greateſt part of the treaſure remitted does not remain at Manila, but is diſperſed over India for goods. Many ſtrong remonſtrances againſt this Indian trade to Mexico had been made to the Court of Spain, wherein they urge, that the ſilk manufactories of Valentia and other parts of

Spain,

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† We do not know who has the Jeſuits ſhare, ſince they were expelled the Spaniſh dominions.

Spain, the linens from Cadiz, and their other manufactories, are hurt in their ſale in Mexico and Peru, by the Chineſe being able to afford them goods of the ſame ſort cheaper than they are able; that were this trade laid open, the whole treaſure of the new world would centre in Spain, or with European merchants; but now it enriches only the Jeſuits and a few private perſons. Wiſe as theſe arguments are, the Jeſuits and prieſts, verſant in intrigue, and the moſt ſelfiſh ſet of men on earth, had intereſt enough at court to ſtop the effect.

At Cavite in this bay are a fort, a town, and a fine dock-yard, where theſe large galleons are built and repaired, and where they load and unload, together with all the other large ſhips that trade to this bay.

A Liſt of the General and Staff Officers at the Siege of the City of Manila.

Brigadier-General William Draper, Commander in Chief.
Colonel Hon. George Monſon, Quarter-Maſter General.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Scott, Adjutant-General.
Major Robert Barker, Commandant of the Artillery.
Captains Stevenſon, Cotsford, Enſign Barnard, Engineers.
Captain Fletcher, Major of Brigade.
Captains Moore, Pemble, Aides de Camp to the Commander in Chief.

Strength of the Army at the Siege of Manila.

	79th Regiment,	600
	Artillery,	30
1	Caffres,	100
2	Topaſſes,	100
	Pioneers,	100
	French and German Deſerters,	200
3	Laſcars,	200
	Seamen, from the Fleet,	700
	Marines, from the Fleet,	300
		2330

1 Slaves from Madagaſcar.
2 Black foot-ſoldiers, deſcended from Portugueſe.
3 Indian ſailors.

Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships on the Expedition againſt Manila.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Commanders.*
Norfolk,	74	600	Samuel Corniſh, Vice-Admiral of the White. Capt. Richard Kempenfelt.
Elizabeth,	64	480	Richard Tiddeman, Commodore. Capt. Iſaac Ourry.
Lenox,	74	600	Jocelyn.
Grafton,	68	520	Parker.
Weymouth,	60	420	Collins.
America,	60	420	Pitchford.
Panther,	60	420	Geo. Ourry, acting cap. for Capt. Newſom.
Falmouth,	50	350	Brereton.
Argo,	28	200	King.
Seahorſe,	20	160	Cathcart Grant.
Seaford,	20	160	Peighin.
Total,	578	4330	

Return of the Number of Seamen and Marines landed from each Ship to aſſiſt at the Siege of Manila.

Ships.	*Seamen.*			*Marines.*		
	Commiſ. Officers.	*Petty Officers.*	*Seamen.*	*Commiſ. Officers.*	*Non-com. Officers.*	*Privates.*
Norfolk,	2	12	96	2	9	34
Lenox,	1	5	119	3	4	38
Grafton,	1	3	100	2	6	32
Elizabeth,	1	2	76	2	3	21
Weymouth,	3	7	80	2	6	26
Panther,	1	2	50	1	5	24
America,	2	2	61	1	4	22
Falmouth,	1	2	50	2	1	11
Argo,	0	0	0	2	3	22
Seahorſe,	0	0	0	1	2	26
Seaford,	0	0	0	1	2	28
Total,	12	35	632	19	45	274

Commanders of the Seamen landed.

Captains
R. Collins of the Weymouth.
S. Pitchford of the America.
G. Ourry of the Panther.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Drowned, on the Expedition to Manila.

	Officers.			Non-commiſſioned Officers, and Rank and File.		
	Kill.	*Wo.*	*Drowned.*	*Kill.*	*Wo.*	*Drowned.*
Of the King's troops,	3	4	0	7	49	0
Seamen & Marines,	1	1	0	13	20	0
Of the Company's troops,	0	0	1	8	37	6
Total,	4	5	1	21	106	6

Propoſals made to their Excellencies his Britannic Majeſty's Commanders in Chief by Sea and Land, by his Excellency the Archbiſhop, Captain-General of the Philippine Iſlands, the Royal Audience, the City and Commerce of Manila.

Article 1. That their effects and poſſeſſions ſhall be ſecured to them, under the protection of his Britannic Majeſty, with the ſame liberty they have heretofore enjoyed.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 2. That the Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman religion, be preſerved and preſerved in its free exerciſe and functions, by its paſtors and faithful mininiſters.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 3. That the families which are retired into the country may have free liberty to return unmoleſted.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 4. That the ſame indemnification and liberty may extend to perſons of both ſexes, inhabitants of this city, without any prejudice or moleſtation to their interior commerce.

Ans. They may carry on all ſorts of commerce, as Britiſh ſubjects.

Art. 5. Having great confidence in the manners and politeneſs of their Excellencies the Britiſh generals, hope they will uſe their beſt endeavours in preſerving peace and quietneſs in the city and ſuburbs, chaſtiſing all people who ſhall dare to oppoſe their ſuperior orders.

Ans. Granted.

Art. 6. That the inhabitants of this city may enjoy the ſame liberty of commerce as they have had hitherto; and that they may have proper paſſports granted them for that end.

Ans. Anſwered by the fourth article.

ART. 7. That the ſame liberty be granted to the natives of the country for bringing in all manner of proviſions, according to their uſual method, without the leaſt oppoſition or extortion, paying for them in the ſame manner as hath heretofore been practiſed.

ANS. Granted; but any perſon coming in with fire arms, or offenſive weapons, will be put to death.

ART. 8. That the eccleſiaſtical government may be tolerated, and have free liberty to inſtruct the faithful, eſpecially the native inhabitants.

ANS. They muſt not attempt to convert any of our royal maſter's Proteſtant ſubjects to the Popiſh faith.

ART. 9. That the uſe and exerciſe of the economical government of the city may remain in its ſame freedom and liberty.

ANS. Granted.

ART. 10. That the authority, as well political, as civil, may remain in the hands of the royal audience, to the end, that, by their means, a ſtop may be put to all diſorders, and the inſolent and guilty be chaſtiſed.

ANS. To be ſubject to the ſuperior controul of our government.

ART. 11. That the ſaid miniſters and royal officers, their perſons and goods, be in full ſecurity, be maintained in their honours, with a ſtipend ſufficient for their ſupport; his Catholic Majeſty being anſwerable for the ſame. Upon theſe conditions the above-mentioned miniſters will be under the protection of his Britannic Majeſty, in the ſame manner as the reſt of the inhabitants.

ANS. His Catholic Majeſty muſt pay for their ſupport.

ART. 12. That the inhabitants may have free liberty to reſide within or out of the city, as ſhall be moſt convenient for them.

ANS. Still to be ſubject to the revocation of our government, if they find it neceſſary.

Done at the head-quarters in the city of Manila, this 6th day of October, 1762.

S. Corniſh.
W. Draper.

Man. Ant. Arzp. de Manila,
Gov. y Cap. Gen. la las Philippinas.
Francis Henriquez de Villacourta.
Manuel Galban y Ventura.
Fran. Leandro de Viana.

Conditions on which the City of Manila ſhall be preſerved from plunder, and the inhabitants maintained in their religion, goods, liberties and properties, under the government and protection of his Britannic Majeſty.

1. The Spaniſh officers of every rank ſhall be eſteemed as priſoners of war, upon their parole of honour, but ſhall have the liberty of wearing their ſwords. The reſt of the troops, of every degree and

quality muſt be diſarmed, and diſpoſed of as we ſhall think proper. They ſhall be treated with humanity.

2. All the military ſtores and magazines, of every kind, muſt be ſurrendered faithfully to our commiſſaries, and nothing ſecreted or damaged.

3. His Excellency the Governor muſt ſend immediate orders to the Fort of Cavite, and the other forts under his command, and dependent upon Manila, to ſurrender to his Britannic Majeſty.

4. The propoſitions, contained in the paper delivered on the part of his Excellency the Governor and his Council, will be liſtened to and confirmed to them upon their payment of four millions of dollars; the half to be paid immediately; the other half to be paid in a time to be agreed upon, and hoſtages and ſecurity given for that purpoſe.

Done in the city of Manila, October 6. 1762, and ſigned as the foregoing.

All the iſlands (ſubordinate to Luconia, and Manila its capital, and which are at preſent under the dominion of his Catholic Majeſty) muſt be ceded to his Britannic Majeſty, who muſt be acknowledged Sovereign till the fate of theſe iſlands is decided by a peace between the two Kings. Their religion, goods, liberties, properties, and commerce, ſhall be preſerved to the inhabitants of thoſe iſlands who are ſubjects of Spain, in as ample a manner as they are confirmed to the inhabitants of Manila, and the iſland of Luconia. All the governors and military ſhall be allowed the honours of war, but give their parole, as the officers have done at Manila and Cavite, not to ſerve or take up arms againſt his Britannic Majeſty.

S. Corniſh.
W. Draper.

Man. Ant. Arzp. de Manila,
Gov. y Cap. Gen. la las Philipinas.
Fran. Henriquez de Villacourta.
Manuel Galban y Ventura.
Fran. Leandro de Viana.
Manila, Oct. 30. 1762.

Return of the Braſs and Iron Ordnance, Powder, Shot, Shells, &c. found in the Town and Citadel of Manila.

Braſs ordnance, ſerviceable,	312	Shot of all ſizes, from 28 pounders to 4 ounces,	18,073
Ditto, unſerviceable,	8		
Iron ordnance,	108	Grape ditto, -	2411
Ditto, -	15	Double-headed, -	118
Braſs mortars 6 inch, & beds,	2	Link, -	88
Iron howitzer, 7 inch,	1	Spiked, - -	39
Carriages, -	66	Lead, 1 pound and a half,	1000
Ditto, - -	85	Shells, from 13 inches to 7 inches.	44
		Hand-granadoes,	848
		Gunpowder boxes, 38 computed to contain	lb.2280

Of the above, 4 braſs guns and 7 ſwivels were ſpiked, and 8 wounded.

Car-

Cartridges, filled with different ſizes, 864,	lb.4989	Spontoons,	4
Ditto, matt-baggs, 141, computed to contain	lb6355	Halberts,	13
Muſkets, repairable,	270	Bayonets, very old,	200
Ditto, unſerviceable,	257	Sponges with rammer-heads of little uſe, about	200
Muſket-barrels,	360	Bamboo-cartridges, of different ſizes,	240

Return of Braſs and Iron Ordnance, &c. found at Cavite.

Braſs ordnance, ſerviceable,	137	Link ſhot,	317
Ditto, unſerviceable,	1	Grape ditto,	987
Iron ditto, ſerviceable,	68	Shells, 13 and 18 inches,	8
Ditto, unſerviceable,	24	Powder-boxes, 122, containing	lb.7680
Iron howitzers and carriages, ſerviceable,	11	Cartridges, 1221, containing	lb.7904
Carriages, ditto,	96	Muſkets, ſerviceable,	480
Ditto, unſerviceable,	41	Ditto, unſerviceable,	12
Shot of all ſizes, from fifty-four pounders, to three pounders,	13,620	Bayonets,	108
Double-headed ditto,	411	Cutlaſſes,	28

Spaniſh Priſoners,

Officers of note and ſtaff-officers,		8
Infantry,	Captains,	14
	Lieutenants,	13
	Enſigns,	12
	Adjutants,	2
	Phyſician,	1
	Surgeon,	1
	Serjeants,	11
	Rank and file,	261
Of the marine,	Captains,	4
	Enſigns,	2
Of the Artillery.	Capt. Command.	1
	Lieutenants,	2
	Enſigns,	1
	Adjutants,	1
	Commiſſary,	1
	Carried forward,	335

	Brought forward,	335
Of the irregular Pampanges,	Captains,	1
	Lieutenants,	2
	Enſigns,	1
Of the Cavite, adjutants,		2
Of the citadel of St Jago, adjutants,		2
Of the city of Manila, adjutants,		4
Of ditto, captain and engineer,		1
Of the cadet-company,		5
The Governor-General's life-guard,		8
	Total	361

The following is an exact account of the diſtribution made of all the money hitherto received on account of the Manila ranſom, &c.

Among the Admiral, General, and Commodore,	£.141,120	12	2
To the Captains of the navy, and Field-officers of the army, each - -	1,539	0	8
To the Lieutenants and Maſters of the navy, and Captains of the army, each, -	165	4	8
To the Warrant-officers of the navy, and ſubalterns of the army, each - -	89	0	5
To the petty officers of the navy, and non-commiſſion officers of the army, each -	30	0	1
To the ſeamen and ſoldiers, each -	6	0	3

Note 186. A Deſcription of the Iſland of Martinico; an Account of the Land-forces brought from North America, &c.; a Liſt of the General and Staff-Officers; the Military and Naval Force on the Expedition againſt Martinico; the Capitulations of Fort Royal, of the inhabitants, and of the Governor; various Returns, &c.

MARTINICO, *or, as it is called by the French,* MARTINIQUE,

Is one of the Caribbee Iſlands, and lies in N. Lat. 15. 30. and 61. deg. W. Long. It was called by the natives Madanina. Its length is about ſixty miles; but its breadth is extremely unequal, and ſcarcely any where more than twenty miles. It is divided, as all the Caribbees are, into Cabes-Terre and Baſſe-Terre. The former being on the windward ſide of the iſland, is much indented by deep bays, which the French call Cul de Sacs. Many of them run a conſiderable way up the country, and form many excellent harbours; others are ſhallow, and have rocks at their entrance; but all of them are of great ſervice to the French in time of war, as from all theſe ports numbers of privateers are fitted out; and it is incredible to think what a number of prizes they carry in, where they are ſure of protection, as all the bays are very well protected with batteries; and as there are little towns at all theſe harbours, they never want people ſufficient to work their guns.

A lofty ridge of mountains runs throughout the whole iſland; from whence iſſue many ſtreams, whoſe impetuoſity in the hurricane ſeaſon exceeds all deſcription, and have more than once deſtroyed the beſt plantations in the iſland. Baſſe-Terre is extremely mountainous; and the country is interſected by deep ravines, or gullies, formed by the torrents from the neighbouring mountains. The iſland is well watered and cultivated, abounding in plantations, and villages along the ſea-coaſt. The ſoil is for the moſt part gravelly, which though it ſoon ſwallows the rain, and becomes dry, yet retains the effect, ſo as to preſerve its freſhneſs much longer than a more compact ſoil, and gives a ſtronger and more extenſive root to whatever is planted. The two principal places in Baſſe-Terre, are St Pierre and Fort Royal; of which we ſhall preſently ſpeak. The iſland is divided into twenty-one pariſhes, viz. ten in the Dominican quarter, four in that of the Jeſuits, and ſeven in that of the Capuchins.

The exports from this iſland are, ſugars white and brown, cotton, ginger, indigo, cocoa, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits, with coffee, ſenna, and caſſia. They raiſe maniſe, all ſorts of Indian grain, potatoes, yams, bananas, pine apples, &c. and the moſt delicious ſallads. They have a good many black cattle, horſes, and hogs, and plenty of all ſorts of poultry; but the inhabitants are ſo numerous, that all kinds of proviſions imported yield a good, and very often an immenſe profit, ſuch as beef, pork, butter, dried fiſh, hams, tongues, ſauſages, cheeſe, corn, and dried fruit of all ſorts that Europe affords, with wax, tallow, wines, brandy, drams, and all things that contribute to the uſe and pleaſures of the table; likewiſe all ſorts of hardware, guns, powder, ball, and every implement neceſſary for a plantation; together with all ſorts of wearing apparel, and houſehold furniture. From all the French iſlands, a great article of their export is molaſſes. As rum is abſolutely prohibited from being imported into France, (on account that brandy is one of their ſtaple commodities), they make no more rum than what is uſed by their ſlaves, the molaſſes they ſell to the Dutch, and they to the New Englanders. This iſland has few wild quadrupeds, plenty of the feathered creation, and of the reptile kind, with ſome enormous and venomous ſerpents, whoſe bites often prove mortal; they have various kinds of theſe creatures; ſome of them lurk in the woods, and others among coffee or buſhes, which makes travelling both inconvenient and dangerous, eſpecially in the night. The principal harbour in Martinico is the great bay of Fort Royal, which is large and open, and the entrance free from rocks: On the ſouth ſide of it, about a league from the entrance, is Iſle des Ramiers, or Pigeon Iſland; it is a very high rock, on the top of which is a fort, mounted with ſome very heavy cannon. It is one of the defences of the harbour, but ſituated too much on one ſide to prevent ſhips from entering the bay. Along the ſhore of both ſides are ſeveral little forts and batteries, and good anchoring ground cloſe to the north ſhore, from twenty to forty fathoms water; and a little farther out, from a hundred to an hundred and fifty. The great ſtrength of this Bay, and indeed of the whole iſland, is Fort Royal: it is ſituated on the north ſide upon a very high rock, projecting a very conſiderable way into the bay: it is a peninſula, joined to the iſland by a neck of low land, over which the rock is at leaſt ſixteen fathoms high: Every where elſe this rock (which is about twenty fathoms broad) is ſurrounded by the ſea. The neck of land is defended by two demi-baſtions, and a ſmall half-moon covering the curtain, with a ditch filled with water, a covered-way paliſadoed, and a glacis. The gate of the fort is on the ſide of a demi-baſtion, opening upon a rock, with a narrow ſtaircaſe, cut in the rock, leading to a platform, on which are ſome pieces of cannon. This ſtaircaſe brings you to another of a ſimilar nature, which conducts you to a ſecond platform mounted with cannon. The ſide of the fort towards the rock is ſecured by a double wall well flanked. On the ſide of the ſea is only a parapet, with embraſures: A third platform, on which there is cannon mounted, commands the town and bay. It would be impoſſible to attack this Fort with ſhips. As the wind blows always out of the harbour, the ſhips muſt frequently tack before they could get near; all which time they muſt be expoſed to the cannon and mortars of the fort; and though the peninſula ſlopes towards the point, yet it is even there ſo high that ſhips could do little execution. On the land-ſide the fort is commanded by three riſing grounds, viz. Morne Tortenſon, Morne Garnier, and Morne Capuchin; on theſe eminences are redoubts; but their chief ſtrength is the difficulty of approaching them. Behind the Fort is an excellent ſmall harbour, called the Carenage, where any ſhips retire to in caſe of an attack, and will even admit of a ſhip of 74 guns, as was the caſe in 1759. The town of Fort Royal is to the leeward of the Fort, is ſituated partly on a hill, and partly on a plain at the bottom of it; is extremely well watered by canals cut through the town, and well built. Here the governor of the Fort, with many wealthy merchants reſide, and from the commodiouſneſs of the port carry on a very conſiderable traffic. But the moſt conſiderable town in the iſland, or indeed in any of the Caribbees, is St Pierre, or St Peter's, ſituated on a fine open bay on the leewardmoſt part of the iſland: viewed from the ſea, it ſeems ſituated at the foot of a ſteep mountain; but as you approach, the hills remove to a greater diſtance: it is of the form of a creſcent, remarkably well built, and the ſtreets well laid out; towards the middle of it is a ſmall oblong fort, built of good ſtone, with a ſtrong battery of cannon, which commands the road. The oppoſite ſide, where the Place d'Armes lies, is flanked at each end with a round tower, and embraſures for four pieces of cannon. The wall joining theſe towers is alſo bored for cannon, but has neither ditch, paliſade, nor covered way; the fort is waſhed by the river Roxolano, or St Peter's river: the gate lies at the eaſt, and opens into a long court, flanked on the north, which looks towards the country, by a paliſaded wall; and on the ſouth, or towards the ſea, by a wall planted with artillery; within the fort are a chapel, magazines, and barracks for the ſoldiers. Here the Captain General of all the French Caribbee Iſlands reſides, with all the Royal courts and officers, which of itſelf would make it a place of prodigious conſequence, did not ſome other circumſtances concur to aggrandize it. Its trade is very great, but all the ſhips loaded with the produce of the French colonies in this part of the world are obliged to repair to this port and clear out, before they dare proceed for Europe. By this means all the produce of their colonies becomes blended under the name of Martinico. The town is divided into three quarters, St Peter's, La Mouillage, and La Galere, before which are ſeveral ſtrong batteries of cannon and mortars. Here are two pariſh churches, a Dominican convent, another of Jeſuits, a nunnery, and ſeveral hoſpitals; the whole is built of a fine white ſtone, and makes a noble appearance. The road is cloſe to the town, and ſhips may come cloſe to the Fort, in very ſafe and good anchorage, except in the middle, where is a ſharp rock which cuts the cables.—This place has ſuffered much by hurricanes and inundations, a quarter of the town being once carried off by a river that runs through it. In the mountains near this place is a redoubt, ſimilar to that of the Dos d'Ane in Guadaloupe. An attempt was made upon this iſland by the Engliſh in 1693, but miſcarried. The ſame ſucceſs attended the attempt in 1759, under the command of General Hopſon.

A Liſt of the General and Staff Officers, and Land Forces, on the Expedition againſt the Iſland of Martinico in 1762.

Commander in Chief, Major-General the Hon. Robert Monckton.

Brigadier-Generals,	Colonel William Haviland. William Rufane. Francis Grant. Andrew Lord Rollo. Hunt Walſh.

Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel John Darby.
Quarter-Maſter-General, Major Alexander Monypenny.

The Army was compoſed of ſeveral Corps, as follows:

1ſt Reg.	four companies,	2630	Brought from North America by Lord Rollo.
22d ——			
94th ——	five companies,		
95th ——	ſix companies,		
77th ——	1ſt battalion,		
4th ——	four companies,	1734	From the iſland of Guadaloupe.
65th ——	one company,		
100th ——			
38th ——	four companies,		From the iſland of Antigua.
69th ——		2601	From Belleiſle.
76th ——	2 battalions,		
90th ——	Light Infantry,		
98th ——			
	Carried forward,	6965	

	Brought forward,	6965	
15th Reg.		7000	From North America by the Commander in Chief.
17th ——			
27th ——			
28th ——			
35th ——			
40th ——			
42d ——	2d battalion,		
43d ——			
48th			
60th ——	3d battalion,		
Royal Artillery, two companies,			
Engineers, one brigade.			
	Total,	13965	

The Fleet was commanded by Rear-Admiral Rodney, which, when joined by Sir James Douglas, and the convoys to the different embarkations, conſiſted of the following ſhips:

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Marlborough,	70	G. B. Rodney, Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. John Holwall.
Dublin,	74	Sir James Douglas, Commodore. Capt. Ed. Gaſcoigne.
Foudroyant,	84	Robert Duff.
Dragon,	74	Hon. A. J. Hervey.
Temeraire,	74	Matth. Barton.
Culloden,	74	John Barker.
Temple,	70	Lewis O'Brien.
Vanguard,	70	Rob. Swanton.
Modeſte,	64	Hon. R. B. Walſingham.
Stirling Caſtle,	64	Mich. Everitt.
Devonſhire,	64	Geo. Darby.
Raiſonable,	64	Mol. Shuldham.
Alcide,	64	Tho. Hankerſon.
Nottingham,	60	Sam. Marſhall.
Rocheſter,	50	Tho. Burnet.
Sutherland,	50	Julian Legge.
Norwich,	50	Wm. M'Cleverty.
Falkland,	50	F. S. Drake.
	FRIGATES.	
Woolwich,	44	Capt. Wm. Bayne.
Penzance,	44	John Boyd.
Dover,	40	Chaloner Ogle.
Echo,	32	John Laforey.
Stag,	32	H. Angel.
Repulſe,	32	J. C. Allen.

Acteon,

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Acteon,	28	Capt. P. H. Ourry.
Creſcent,	28	Tho. Collingwood.
Lizard,	28	Ja. Doake.
Levant,	28	Wm. Tucker.
Nightingale,	28	Ja. Campbell.
Fowey,	20	Joſ. Meade.
Greyhound,	20	Tho. Francis.
Roſe,	20	Francis Banks.
	SLOOPS.	
Antigua,	10	J. N. P. Nott.
Barbadoes,	10	Stair Douglas.
Ferret,	16	J. Alms.
Virgin,	12	J, Briſbane.
Zephyr,	12	J. Botherell.
	BOMB-KETCHES.	
Baſiliſk,	8	Robert Brice.
Thunder,	8	R. Haſwell.
Grenada,	8	Ja. Hawker.
Infernal,	8	Ja. Mackenzie.

The crews of the above ſquadron amounted to near 11,000.

An Account of all the French Braſs and Iron Guns, Mortars, Shot, Shells, Powder, Ordnance, Stores, and Habiliments of War, taken at the different Poſts, Batteries, and fortified Redoubts, by his Majeſty's Troops, from the time of their landing at St Anne's Bay, the 10th of January, to the Surrender of the Garriſon and Citadel of Fort Royal the 5th of February 1762, with the places where taken.

St Anne's Bay.

Iron ordnance, 5 eighteen pounders, unſerviceable.

Grand Ance.

Iron ordnance, 3 eighteen pounders, unſerviceable.
Round ſhot, 210, ſerviceable.

On three batteries near Cas des Navires.

Iron ordnance, 1 eighteen pounder, ſerviceable.
Ditto, 1 ditto
Ditto, 4 ſixteen ditto, } Unſerviceable.

On five batteries at Morne Tartenſon.

Iron Ordnance, 1 twelve pounder, ſerviceable.
4 four pounders, ditto.
1 eighteen,
1 eight,
7 four, } Unſerviceable.

Braſs mortars, 2 ſeven inches, ſerviceable.
Round ſhot, 25 four pounders, ditto.
Muſkets of different ſorts, 125, ditto.
- - - 27, unſerviceable.
Bayonets, 32, ditto.
Powder barrels, 47, ſerviceable.
Muſket flints, 1800, ditto.

On or near Morne Garnier.

Iron ordnance,	6 twenty-ſix pounders, ſerviceable.	
	2 twelve pounders, ditto.	
	1 twenty-ſix pounder,	Unſerviceable.
	4 four pounders.	
Braſs ordnance,	2 ſix pounders,	Serviceable.
Ditto mortars,	thirteen inches, 2,	
Shells empty,	thirteen inch, 162,	
Muſket balls,	38 cwt.	
Ditto flints,	300 cwt.	
Powder barrels,	76,	
Match,	1 cwt.	
Muſket cartridges,	2800,	
Fuſees fixed,	120, inch,	
Shot for 6 pounders	round fixed, 97,	
	grape fixed, 24,	

On the river Monſieur, eight redoubts.

Iron ordnance,	2 eighteen pounders,	Unſerviceable.
	4 ſixteen,	
	2 twelve,	
	2 ſix,	
	17 three,	
Round ſhot,	50 eighteen pounders,	Serviceable.
	365 ſixteen,	
	50 twelve,	
	20 ſix,	
	468 three,	
Muſket ball,	6 cwt, and a half,	
Ditto cartridges,	14,000,	
Powder,	5 barrels,	

In Fort-Royal.

Iron ordnance,	13 thirty-ſix pounders,	Serviceable,
	30 twenty-four ditto,	
	24 eighteen ditto,	
	21 one and a half ditto,	
	1 thirty ſix pounder,	Unſerviceable.
	4 twenty-four ditto,	
	12 eighteen ditto,	

Braſs ordnance, 1 eight pounder, ſerviceable.

Iron mortars, 2 thirteen inches, } Serviceable.
1 ſeven, }
1 two, unſerviceable.
Braſs mortars, 1 five and a half, ſerviceable.
Powder, including filled cartridges for cannon, 677 bar. ſerviceable.
Round ſhot, 350 forty two pounders, }
1600 thirty-ſix ditto, }
2000 twenty-ſix ditto, }
2476 twenty-four ditto, } Serviceable.
1500 eighteen ditto, }
550 nine ditto, }
2620 three ditto, }
Shells, 575 thirteen inches, ſerviceable.
22 ditto, unſerviceable.
22 ten, ſerviceable.
4020 grenades, ditto.
300 ditto, unſerviceable.
fixed, 35 thirteen inch, } Serviceable.
22 nine ditto, }
Muſket-balls, 18 tons, ſerviceable.
Ditto of different ſorts, 1760, unſerviceable.
Axes, unhelved, 150, ſerviceable.
Carcaſſes fixed, 50 thirteen inches, } Serviceable.
53 ſeven ditto. }

A Return of the Guns, Mortars, Shot, Shells, Powder, and Ordnance Stores, taken at the ſeveral Batteries and Magazines on the Heights and Town of St Pierre, in the Iſland of Martinico.

Iron ordnance, -	173
Braſs mortars, -	4
Barrels of powder, -	331½
Round ſhot, -	18,478
Shells empty, -	423
Ditto filled, -	70
Carcaſſes fixed, -	102
Muſket ball, -	cwt. 152½
Ditto cartridges,	110,600
Fuzees, -	420
Paterraroes, -	5
Spunges with ſtaves,	203
Ladles with ditto, -	106
Handſpikes, -	413
Paper reams, fine, -	42
Ditto cartridge, -	12
Tarred rope, ſmall coils,	12
Muſket flints, -	15,500
Paper cartridges, empty,	6665
Ditto, filled, -	1123
Double-headed ſhot,	415
Spare ſtanding carriages,	12
Langrage ſhot in bags,	1670
Muſkets of different ſorts,	725
Match, -	cwt. 4½
Linſtocks, - -	44
Powder horns, -	103
Priming irons, -	101
Tin powder-meaſures, different ſorts, -	42
Hammers for vents, -	3
Double wood blocks, ſtrapped, - -	17
Suit, ſmall barrels, -	3

Old ſails, - -	2	Truck carriages for carrying mortars, -	2
Oil for painting carriages, jars, - -	8	Truck wheels, ſpare,	46
Spades and ſhovels, -	50	Furnaces for heating ſhot,	2
Sheet lead, - cwt.	5	Triangle guns, -	3
Lanthorns, - -	5	Small iron ball for langrage, cwt.	3½
Empty flannel cartridges,	850	Mortar bed, ſpare, 9½ inch,	1
Spunge tacks, -	2000	Sledge hammers, -	2
Wads of different ſorts,	2700	Stink pots, -	60
Iron crows, -	8	Muſquetoons, -	45
Spare ramrods for muſkets, wood, - -	400	Piſtols, - -	30

Articles of Capitulation of the Citadel of Fort Royal, in the Iſland of Martinico, the 4th of February 1762.

Article 1. The commanding officer of the citadel ſhall march out at the head of the garriſon, compoſed of troops detached from the marine, the royal grenadiers, cannoniers, bombardiers, and Swiſs; the different detachments of militia and free-booters, and the other volunteers, with the honours of war, drums beating, lighted match, colours flying, two pieces of cannon, and three rounds of ammunition each.

Anſ. The troops of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in garriſon ſhall march out with drums beating, colours flying, and two pieces of cannon, two rounds of ammunition, and ſhall be embarked and ſent to France as ſoon as poſſible, at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty.— The militia, free-booters, and others belonging to the iſland, ſhall lay down their arms, and be priſoners of war, until the fate of it be determined.

Art. 2. The garriſon ſhall be ſent to the port of Rochefort in France, by the moſt ſhort and expeditious way, at the expence and in the ſhips of his Britannic Majeſty.

Anſ. Anſwered in the firſt.

Art. 3. The ſaid garriſon ſhall be lodged and maintained in the town of Fort-Royal till their departure, at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty.

Anſ. They ſhall be maintained at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty, and ſhall be embarked as in the firſt article.

Art. 4. That it ſhall be lawful for the officers, creoles, and others, to go into the iſland, and ſtay there as long as it ſhall be neceſſary to ſettle their affairs.

Anſ. A reaſonable time will be allowed to the officers to ſettle their affairs, they behaving according to the rules of war.

Art. 5. That the officers and others who have effects in the country ſhall keep them.

Anſ. Granted.

Art. 6. That the officers ſhall take their ſervants along with them.

Anſ. Granted.

Art. 7. That the militia and other inhabitants, that now make part of the ſaid garriſon, may retire to their homes, with their ſervants likewiſe.

Anſ. Anſwered in the firſt article.

Art. 8. That the volunteers of St Vincent, who came here to the ſuccour of the place, ſhall be furniſhed with a boat and proviſions, to carry them home again, with their ſervants, arms, and baggage, as ſoon as poſſible.

Anſ. To remain priſoners of war.

Art. 9. That the inhabitants likewiſe ſhall be furniſhed with ſhallops or boats, to carry them to the different quarters of the iſland.

Anſ. Refuſed.

Art. 10. That the ſick and wounded ſhall be removed to the hoſpital of this city, to be there taken care of by our own ſurgeons, till they are perfectly recovered; and that the commiſſary of his Britannic Majeſty ſhall take care to furniſh them with ſubſiſtence.

Anſ. They ſhall be taken the ſame care of as our own men, and may be attended by their ſurgeons.

Art. 11. That the ſaid hoſpital ſhall take away with them their medicines, and all their utenſils and effects in general.

Anſ. Granted.

Art. 12. That the chaplain of the troops ſhall be permitted to adminiſter ſpiritual ſuccours to the ſick, as well as others of the troops, and publicly to bury the dead without moleſtation.

Anſ. Granted.

Art. 13. That the ſaid ſick ſhall, after their recovery, follow the fortune of their reſpective corps, as well as thoſe who ſhall be actually in the hoſpitals without the town.

Anſ. Granted.

Art. 14. That there ſhall be a general inventory taken by each party, of the artillery, ammunition, proviſions, and other effects within the place.

Anſ. Granted.

Art. 15. That the Engliſh priſoners detained in the citadel ſhall be exchanged for ours. Among others, M. de Caponé, major of this citadel and iſland, ſhall be included in the exchange, to follow the fortune of the officers of the place.

Anſ. Refuſed.

Art. 16. That the effects of the officers and men belonging to the Royal Grenadiers, which were left upon Morne Garnée, ſhall be reſtored to them.

Anſ. It cannot be complied with, as it will be impoſſible to recover them.

Art. 17. That the armed free negroes and mulattoes that entered into the citadel as attendants on the companies of militia, ſhall go out likewiſe with the ſaid companies.

Anſ. They ſhall remain priſoners of war until the fate of the iſland is determined.

Art. 18. That three days ſhall be granted for the evacuation of the place, at the end of which time the gate ſhall be delivered up to the troops of his Britannic Majeſty, whilſt the garriſon ſhall march out.

Anſ. The gate of the fort ſhall be given up to the troops of his Britannic Majeſty this evening; and the French garriſon ſhall march out at nine to-morrow morning.

Art. 19. That before the capitulation is ſettled, the commanding officer of the place ſhall be permitted to communicate it to the general; and in the mean time there ſhall be a ſuſpenſion of arms, and that all the works ſhall ceaſe on both ſides.

Anſ. After the capitulation is ſigned, and the gate of the fort poſſeſſed by the Britiſh troops, the commandant ſhall be allowed to acquaint his general with it.

ROBERT MONCKTON.
DE LIGNERY. G. B. RODNEY.

Capitulation demanded by the Inhabitants of the Iſland of Martinico, repreſented by M. D'Aleſſo, Knight, Seign. Deſragny La Pierre, Captain of Horſe, and Fereyre, Captain of Infantry of Militia, furniſhed with full powers from Nine Quarters of this Iſland.

To their Excellencies Meſſieurs Monckton and Rodney, Generals by Land and Sea of his Britannic Majeſty.

Article I.—The inhabitants ſhall quit their poſts with two field-pieces, their arms, colours flying, drums beating, matches lighted, and ſhall have all the honours of war.

Anſwer.—The inhabitants ſhall march out of all their garriſons and poſts, (none excepted) with their arms, and colours flying, upon condition that they afterwards lay them down; and that all the forts, garriſons, poſts, and batteries of cannon and mortars, with all arms, ammunition, and implements of war, be delivered to proper perſons appointed by us to receive them.

Art. 2—The inhabitants of the iſlands of St Lucia and St Vincent, who are come to the aſſiſtance of this iſland, ſhall have the liberty to retire with their arms and baggage, and ſhall be furniſhed with a veſſel to carry them to their own iſlands, with their ſervants which they have brought with them, as alſo with proviſion neceſſary for the voyage.

Anſ. They muſt remain priſoners of war, as thoſe of St Vincent's in the capitulation of Fort Royal.

Art. 3.—The inhabitants ſhall have free exerciſe of their religion, the prieſts, friars, and nuns, ſhall be preſerved in their cures and convents, and it ſhall be permitted to the ſuperiors of the order, to ſend for any of them from France, delivering their letter to his Britannic Majeſty's governor.

Anſ.—Granted.

Art. 4.—They ſhall be ſtrictly neuter, and ſhall not be obliged to take arms againſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, nor even againſt any other power.

Anſ.—They become ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, and muſt take the oath of allegiance; but ſhall not be obliged to take arms againſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, until a peace may determine the fate of the iſland.

Art. 5.—They ſhall preſerve their civil government, their laws, cuſtoms, and ordonnances; juſtice ſhall be adminiſtered by the ſame officers who are now in employment; and there ſhall be a regulation made for the interior police between the Governor of his Britannic Majeſty and the inhabitants; and in caſe that at the peace the iſland ſhould be ceded to the King of Great Britain, it ſhall be allowed to the inhabitants to preſerve their political government, or to accept that of Antigua or St Chriſtopher's.

Anſ.—They become Britiſh ſubjects (as in the preceding article) but ſhall continue to be governed by their preſent laws, until his Majeſty's pleaſure be known.

Art. 6.—The inhabitants, as alſo the religious orders of both ſexes, ſhall be maintained in the property of their effects, moveable and immoveable, of what nature ſoever, and ſhall be preſerved in their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions; their free negroes and mulattoes ſhall have the entire enjoyment of their liberty.

Anſ.—Granted to the religious orders: The inhabitants being ſubjects of Great Britain, will enjoy their properties, and the ſame privileges as in the other his Majeſty's Leeward Iſlands.

Art. 7.—They ſhall not pay to his Majeſty any other duties than thoſe which have been paid hitherto to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; and the capitation of negroes on the ſame footing it is paid at preſent, without any other charges or impoſts; and the expences of juſtice, penſions to curates, and other occaſional expences, ſhall be paid by the domain of his Britannic Majeſty, as they were by that of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Anſ.—Anſwered in the 6th article, in what regards the inhabitants.

Art. 8. & 9.—The priſoners taken during the ſiege ſhall be reſtored on both ſides; the free mulattoes, as well as the negroes, which ſhall have been taken, ſhall be reſtored as priſoners of war, and ſhall not be treated as ſlaves.

Anſ.—The inhabitants and mulattoes, now priſoners, will become Britiſh ſubjects, upon the ſubmiſſion of the whole iſland, and will enjoy the benefit of it. The negroes which have been taken in arms are deemed ſlaves.

Art. 10.—The ſubjects of Great Britain who have taken refuge in the iſland for crimes, or condemned to puniſhments, ſhall have the liberty of retiring.

Anſ.—Refuſed.

Art. 11.—No others than the inhabitants reſident in this iſland, ſhall, till the peace, poſſeſs any eſtates, either by acquiſition, agreement, or otherwiſe; but in caſe, at the peace, the country ſhall be ceded to the King of Great Britain, then it ſhall be permitted to the inhabitants not willing to become his ſubjects, to ſell their eſtates, moveables, and immoveables, to whom they pleaſe, and retire where they ſhall think proper, in which caſe they ſhall be allowed convenient time.

Anſ.—All ſubjects of Great Britain may poſſeſs any lands or houſes by purchaſe. The remainder of this article granted, provided they ſell to Britiſh ſubjects.

Art. 12.—In caſe any exchanges ſhall be thought of at the peace, their Moſt Chriſtian and Britannic Majeſties are intreated to give the preference to this iſland.

Anſ.—This will depend upon his Britannic Majeſty's pleaſure.

Art. 13.—The inhabitants ſhall have liberty of retiring; we ſay, of ſending their children to France for their education. The wives of officers and others, out of the iſland, ſhall have liberty of retiring with their effects, and the number of ſervants ſuitable to their rank.

Anſ.—The liberty of ſending their children to France to be educated, depends on the King's pleaſure. The reſt granted.

Art. 14.—The government ſhall procure for the inhabitants the vent for their commodities, which ſhall be looked upon as national commodities, and of conſequence ſhall have entry in England.

Anſ.—Granted; the iſland producing nothing but what may be imported into England.

Art. 15.—The inhabitants ſhall not be obliged to find quarters for the troops, or to do any work on the fortifications.

Anſ.—The inhabitants muſt furniſh barracks or quarters for the King's troops in the ſeveral diſtricts of the iſland.

Art. 16. The widows and others, abſent by ſickneſs, who ſhall not have ſigned the capitulation, ſhall have a time fixed for doing it.

Anſ.—Granted; on condition that they ſign the capitulation in one month from this date.

Art. 17.—Veſſels ſhall be granted to the freebooters and others who have effects in this country, and are willing to leave it, to retire.

Anſ.—Granted to France, but nowhere elſe.

Art. 18.—It ſhall be permitted to give freedom to negro and mulatto ſlaves, as a recompence for their good ſervices, according to cuſtom.

Anſ.—Granted, to ſervants.

Art. 19.—The inhabitants and merchants ſhall enjoy all their privileges of commerce as the ſubjects of Great Britain.

Anſ.—Granted, ſo that it does not affect the privileges of particular companies eſtabliſhed in England, or the laws of the kingdom, which prohibit the carrying on trade in any other than Britiſh bottoms.

Art. 20.—It ſhall always be permitted to the inhabitants, to continue to make white and clayed ſugar, as they have been uſed to.

Anſ.—Granted, they paying duty in proportion to their ſuperior value to the common quality of the Muſcovado ſugar.

Art. 21.—The ſea-veſſels, as well ſhips as boats or ſchooners, which are ſunk or afloat, and which have not been taken, ſhall remain to their owners.

Anſ.—Refuſed to all privateers and ſhips trading to diſtant ports. Granted to ſuch as are employed in paſſing to and from the different ports of the iſland.

Art. 22.—The money which is now made uſe of ſhall remain upon the ſame footing, without being ſuſceptible either of augmentation or diminution.

Anſ.—Granted.

D'Aleſſo. *Lapiere.*
l'Feriere. *Mauboix.*
Dorienterſack, for
Dorient Hubert, and
Dorient Campagne.

Demanded, All archives and papers, which may be neceſſary or relative to the government of the iſland, to be faithfully given up. Leave is granted to the gentlemen of the iſland to keep neceſſary arms for the defence of their plantations.

Robert Monckton.
G. B. Rodney.

Settled, agreed, and cloſed by us, the deputies, repreſentatives, and bearers of the powers from the major part of the quarters compoſing this colony, in the city of Fort Royal, Martinico, this ſeventh day of February 1762.

D'Aleſſo, *l'Feriere.* *Robert Monckton.*
Lapiere. *G. B. Rodney.*
Deputies.
Dorienterſack. Berland. Mauboix.

Articles of Capitulation for the Iſland of Martinico.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.

A ſuſpenſion of arms ſhall be agreed on for fifteen days; at the expiration of which the following capitulation ſhall take place, if no ſuccour arrives.

Anſwer.—Twenty-four hours ſhall be allowed to the General to accede to the terms offered, from the time Meſſ. de Bournan and De la Touche ſhall be ſet on ſhore at St Peter's; and, if accepted of, the troops of his Britannic Majeſty ſhall be immediately put in poſſeſſion of ſuch forts and poſts as his Britannic Majeſty's General ſhall think fit to take.

Article 1.—All the forts and poſts of the iſland ſhall be evacuated by the troops of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, whether regular or militia, or independent companies of free booters, or livery-ſervants; they ſhall march out with four field pieces, their arms, two rounds per man, their enſigns or colours flying, drums beating, and all the honours of war; after which the ſaid forts and poſts ſhall be occupied by the troops of his Britannic Majeſty.

Anſ.—The troops and inhabitants ſhall march out of all their garriſons and poſts with their arms, drums beating, colours flying, and the troops to have four pieces of cannon, with two rounds each, and two rounds per man, upon condition that the inhabitants afterwards lay down their arms, and all the forts, poſts, batteries of cannon, or mortars, with all arms, ammunition, and implements of war, ſhall be delivered up to proper perſons appointed by us to receive them.

Art. 2.—Tranſport veſſels ſhall be provided at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty, ſufficiently victualled, to carry to the Grenades the above-mentioned regular troops, and their officers and commanders, with their four pieces of cannon, arms, baggage, and in general all the effects of the ſaid officers and troops.

Anſ.—Granted to France only.

Art. 2.—M. Rouille, governor of Martinico, the King's lieutenants of the ſaid iſland, the officers of the ſtaff, engineers, and ſub-engineers, ſhall return to France in the veſſels, and at the charge of his Britannic Majeſty.

Anſ.—Granted.

Art. 4.—There ſhall in like manner be provided, at the charges of his Britannic Majeſty, a veſſel, and the neceſſary victualling, to carry to the Grenades M. le Vaſſor de la Touche, commandant-general for his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty of the French leeward iſlands in America, his lady, and all perſons with him engaged in the King's ſervice, or belonging to his houſehold, with all their effects.

Anſ.—Granted to France, the Grenades being blocked up.

Art. 5.—M. de Rochemore, inſpector of the fortifications and artillery in this iſland, ſhall, in like manner, be conveyed to the Grenades, in the ſame ſhip with the perſons of his retinue engaged in the ſervice of the King, their domeſtics, and effects.

Anſ.—Granted to France.

Art. 6.—There ſhall be made by two commiſſaries, who ſhall be named for that purpoſe, one of each nation, an exact inventory of all the effects which ſhall be found to belong to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in the arſenals, in the magazines, upon the batteries, and in general, of all arms, utenſils, and ammunitions of war, to be delivered up to the commanding officer of his Britannic Majeſty.

Anſ.—Granted.

Art. 7.—Merchandizes, not being arms or munitions of war, which may be found lodged in the ſaid magazines, or upon the ſaid batteries, ſhall not be made a part of the ſaid inventory, unleſs it be in order to their being reſtored to their true owners.

Anſ.—All military ſtores, and others employed as ſuch, become his Britannic Majeſty's.

Art. 8.—All the priſoners made during the ſiege, or at ſea, before the ſiege, of whatever nation or quality, ſhall be reſtored on either ſide; and thoſe made in the citadel, if they be troops, ſhall follow the fortune of the other troops; and if inhabitants, ſhall follow the fortune of the other inhabitants.

Anſ.—The troops, according to the cartel; the inhabitants will releaſed upon the ſigning of this capitulation.

Art. 9.—The free negroes and mulattoes made priſoners of war, ſhall be treated as ſuch, and reſtored like the other priſoners, in order to continuing to enjoy their liberty.

Anſ.—All negroes taken in arms, are deemed ſlaves. The reſt granted.

Art. 10—The Sieur Nadau Dutreil, de la Potterie, and Cornette, priſoners of ſtate, ſhall likewiſe be conducted at the expence and in the ſhips of his Britannic Majeſty, to the iſland of Grenades, to be delivered into the hands of M. le Vaſſor de la Touche.

Anſ.—Meſſieurs de la Potterie and Cornette, ſhall be delivered up when taken; but M. Nadau having had our promiſe (immediately upon his being made priſoner) to procure him a paſſage to France, and to allow him a reaſonable time to ſettle his affairs, he has three months from the date hereof for that purpoſe.

Art. 11.—The iſland of Martinico ſhall remain in the hands of his Britannic Majeſty, till ſuch time as its condition ſhall have been determined by treaty made between the two powers, without the inhabitants being compelled, in any caſe, to take up arms, either againſt the King of France, or againſt his allies, or even againſt any other power.

Anſ.—They become ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, and muſt take the oath of allegiance; but ſhall not be obliged to take arms againſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, until a peace may determine the fate of the iſland.

Art. 12. All the inhabitants of Martinico, either preſent or abſent, even thoſe that are engaged in his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſervice, as well as all religious houſes and communities, ſhall be maintained and preſerved in the poſſeſſion and property of their real and perſonal eſtates and effects, being actually in Martinico, or in any other iſland; and the ſlaves which have been taken from them during the ſiege ſhall be reſtored to them.

Anſ.—The inhabitants, as well as the religious orders, will enjoy their properties; and as they become Britiſh ſubjects, they will enjoy the ſame privileges as his Majeſty's other Leeward Iſlands. In regard to the ſlaves, anſwered in the ninth article.

Art. 13.—The boats or other veſſels of Martinico, which are actually out at ſea, or in neutral ports, whether they be equipped for war or not, ſhall be permitted to return into the ports or roads of this iſland, upon the declaration to be made by the owners thereof, of their intending to ſend them immediate orders to return, and upon their giving perſonal ſecurity, that the ſaid veſſels ſhall make no attempt upon any Engliſh ſhip. In conſideration of which declaration, paſſports ſhall be granted them, that they may return in all ſecurity.

Anſ.—Refuſed, as foreign to the capitulation; but any applications which may afterwards be made on this head ſhall be conſidered according to the rules of juſtice and war.

Art. 14.—The inhabitants of Martinico ſhall freely and publicly exerciſe their religion; the prieſts, friars, and nuns, ſhall be maintained in the public exerciſe of their functions, and in the enjoyment of their privileges, prerogatives, and exemptions.

Anſ. Granted.

Art. 15—The ſuperior, as well as inferior judges, ſhall likewiſe be maintained in their functions, privileges and prerogatives; they ſhall continue to adminiſter juſtice to the inhabitants of this iſland, according to the laws, ordinances, cuſtoms, and uſes which have been followed hitherto. No foreigner ſhall be allowed to ſit in the council as a judge, but if any place of the magiſtracy becomes vacant, the ſuperior council of Martinico ſhall diſpoſe of it proviſionally only, and the perſon choſen by them ſhall perform the duties of it, till the one or the other of the two courts ſhall otherwiſe ſettle it, after the condition of Martinico ſhall have been fixed by a treaty between them.

Anſ.—They become Britiſh ſubjects; but ſhall continue to be governed by their preſent laws, until his Majeſty's pleaſure be known.

Art. 16.—M. le Baron d'Huart, commanding the troops and militia of this iſland, as well as M. Bouran, Major-General, ſhall be conveyed to the Grenades, in the ſame veſſel in which the Royal Grenadiers are to be embarked, together with their domeſtics and effects, as well as thoſe of all the officers of the ſame corps. The ſaid officers ſhall have leave to collect together the effects which are diſperſed in divers parts of the iſland; and the neceſſary time for the recovery of them ſhall be allowed them. Orders ſhall be given to the inhabitants that are indebted to the officers of this corps, to pay them before their departure. The officers ſhall likewiſe be bound to diſcharge the debts they have contracted in the iſland.

Anſ.—They ſhall be ſent to France. The reſt granted.

Art. 17.—All the land and ſea-officers, who find themſelves in the iſland, either on actual duty or with leave, ſhall have a year's time to ſettle all affairs they may have there.

Anſ.—A proper time will be allowed to ſuch as have eſtates upon the iſland, with the uſual reſtrictions; and ſuch as ſhall have M. de la Touche, the Governor-General, his leave.

Art. 18.—The nobility ſhall continue to enjoy all the privileges and exemptions which have always been granted them.

Anſ.—Granted; So that is not inconſiſtent with the Britiſh laws.

Art. 19—The ſlaves that have been made free during the ſiege, or to whom their freedom has been promiſed, ſhall be reputed and declared free; and they ſhall peaceably enjoy their ſtate of freedom.

Anſ.—Granted.

Art. 20.—The duties of the poll-tax, thoſe of importation and exportation, and, in general, all the duties eſtabliſhed in this iſland, ſhall continue to be paid for the future, on the ſame footing as heretofore.

Anſ—Anſwered in the fifteenth artitle.

Art. 21.—As it is ſuitable to the glory and intereſt of every prince whatſoever, to make it publicly known, that he honours with a ſpecial protection all that bear the character of zeal, love, and loyalty for its king, it has been agreed, that the things furniſhed by the colony on occaſion of the ſiege, either before or during the ſame, ſuch as proviſions, utenſils, ammunition, arms, or money, ſhall continue to be conſidered as debts of the colony, juſt as they were, and ought to be, in its former ſtate; conſequently that the amounts of theſe ſupplies ſhall not ceaſe to be reputed as debts of the colony itſelf, and which it muſt ſatisfy, into whatſoever hands it may paſs, through the fortune of arms; that, conſidering the nature and quality of theſe debts, it is of his Britannic Majeſty's dignity to grant them all manner of protection; conſequently that they ſhall be paid out of the firſt funds that ſhall ariſe, as well from the poll-tax as from the duties of importation and exportation on merchandiſes that are liable to them. To which purpoſe, the ſtate of theſe debts ſhall be ſettled, and verified by M. Delariviere, Intendant of the American Leeward Iſlands.

Anſ—Will be ſettled by the generals on both ſides, being foreign to the capitulation.

Art. 22.—In virtue of the ſame principle, and conſidering the neceſſity of ſpeedily bringing proviſions to this colony, it has likewiſe been agreed on, that ſuch merchants of the town of St Pierre, as by orders from the intendant M. Delariviere, have entered into meaſures and engagements, to bring over thither proviſions from the neutral iſlands, ſhall be permitted to fulfil their engagements, as well to ſave them from the damage they would ſuffer by it, as to procure to this iſland a more ſpeedy ſupply; conſequently two months ſhall be granted them, from the day of ſigning theſe preſents, to complete their undertakings. But to avoid all abuſes in this reſpect, M. Delariviere ſhall give a note of the nature and quantity of proviſions which he had ordered to be procured from the neutrals: And as he promiſed and granted an exemption of all duties on this importation, the ſaid exemption ſhall take place in the ſame manner as it was promiſed, and as it is actually practiſed, being a profit in which the colony and merchants have both their ſhares.

Anſ.—All ſupplies whatever, that were engaged to be thrown into this iſland by any neutral power, for the ſupport of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's troops and colony, will be deemed legal prize, if taken by his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips; and all engagements with neutral powers for ſuch a ſupply, made before the reduction of this iſland, being void, no commerce for the future can be carried on but in Britiſh bottoms.

Art. 23.—M. le Vaſſor De la Touche ſhall be allowed five of the inhabitants, whom he ſhall cauſe to be put on board ſuch of the veſſels as are to tranſport his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's troops. His reaſons for this demand are, that it imports all the powers not to grant any protection to any one who breaks through the allegiance and fidelity a ſubject owes to a king.

Anſ.—Cannot be allowed, as we have already granted them his Britannic Majeſty's protection.

Art. 24—M. Delariviere intendant, and M. Guignard commiſſary-comptroller, of the marine in this iſland, ſhall be allowed time to ſettle all the parts of their reſpective adminiſtration, and to do whatever is abſolutely neceſſary in that reſpect. A ſhip with proviſions ſhall afterwards be furniſhed, at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty, in order to convey to the Grenades the ſaid intendant, his wife, children, ſecretaries, and ſervants, with all their effects. The ſaid commiſſary-comptroller of the marine ſhall go on board the ſame ſhip, and ſhall be conveyed to the ſame iſland.

Anſ.—Granted; afterwards to be ſent to France.

Art. 25.—The perſons employed in the adminiſtration of the domain of the marine, the claſſes and the finances of this iſland, who ſhall be willing to return to France, ſhall be tranſported thither, with their effects, in the veſſels and at the charge of his Britannic Majeſty.

Anſ.—Granted.

Art. 26.—The public records ſhall be again forthwith depoſited in their proper places; and the governor for his Britannic Majeſty ſhall grant all protection in this reſpect.

Anſ.—They muſt be delivered to ſuch perſons as the general ſhall appoint to receive them.

Art. 27.—With regard to any papers of accounts, they ſhall again be put into the hands of the proper accountants, that they may be enabled to proceed to the rendering their accounts, and to vouch them by ſuch pieces as are neceſſary for their diſcharge.

Anſ.—Granted.

Art. 28.—The inhabitants, merchants, and other private perſons, reſident or not, ſhall have leave to go to St Domingo, or to Louiſiana, with their negroes and effects, in cartel ſhips, at their own expence.

Anſ.—Granted.

Art. 29.—If any of the grenadier ſoldiers ſhall have a mind to remain in the iſland, or to make their eſcape, a protection and guard ſhall be granted, to prevent their deſerting; and what remains of the ſaid grenadiers ſhall be embarked complete.

Anſ.—Granted, except in particular caſes.

Art. 30—The merchant ſhips belonging to the French traders in Europe, which are at this time in the harbours and roads of this iſland, ſhall be preſerved to their true proprietors, with the liberty of ſelling them, or of clearing them for France in ballaſt.

At Martinico, February 13. 1762.

Le Vassor De la Touche.

Anſ.—Refuſed to all privateers and ſhips trading to diſtant ports. Granted to ſuch as trade to and from the different ports of this iſland.

Done at Fort-Royal, in the iſland of Martinico, this 13th day February 1762.

G. B. Rodney.
Robert Monckton.

Our loſs upon this occaſion was inconſiderable, conſidering the great ſtrength of the country, and the numbers of the enemy. The following is an exact return of it:

	Kill.	*Wo.*	*Miſſing.*	*Total.*
Officers, -	8	33	—	41
Serjeants, -	3	19	—	22
Drummers, -	—	5	—	5
Bombardiers, -	—	1	—	1
Gunners, -	—	1	—	1
Matroſſes, -	—	6	—	6
Rank and File, -	87	332	11	430
Total,	98	397	11	506

Note 187. Grenada iſland, and the Grenadines, or Grenadillos.

Grenada iſland lies in N. Lat. 12. W. Lon. 61. 40. ſituated forty leagues ſouth of Martinico, and twenty-five from the continent of New Andaluſia, to which it is nearer than any other of the Caribbees. It is near ten leagues long, not more than five broad, and upwards of thirty in circumference. Columbus, the firſt diſcoverer, gave it the name of Grenada, in honour of a province of that name in Spain. The great bay on the weſt, which gives it the figure of an irregular creſcent, is formed by two points of land that run a good length into the ſea, of which the northern is much the wideſt. The true entrance of this harbour is W. S. W. Its bottom is free from rocks, for the moſt part level, and ſo deep, that the veſſels may lie cloſe to the ſhore. This iſland was by the Caribbeans always preferred to the reſt of the Antilles, for its variety of game, and plenty of fiſh; they made many ſtruggles to keep poſſeſſion of the iſland, but were at laſt drove out of it, and removed to St Vincent. At the harbour on the weſt ſide of the iſland is the town and Fort of St Lewis. Here the governor reſides, the courts of juſtice are held, and the aſſembly of the iſland meets. This port is ſpacious, and the anchorage good, and could contain a great number of ſhips ſafe from ſtorms. The town was but indifferent, till it came into the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, who have made great additions to it. The fort is ſituated on a high hill, and commands the town and road, but is itſelf commanded by ſome eminences not more than four hundred yards diſtance. It is a regular piece of fortification, but of no great ſtrength. Grenada from its ſituation, muſt be very hot; but, as in all other ſmall iſlands, this heat is greatly tempered by the ſea-breeze. Beſides, its climate has ſome advantages peculiar to itſelf; the dry and rainy ſeaſons are remarkably regular in their periods; the blaſt has not been hitherto known in the iſland; and, what is the happieſt circumſtance of all, it lies out of the tract of hurricanes, which, with reſpect to the ſecurity of the ſettlements on ſhore, and the ſafety of the navigation, is an ineſtimable benefit in this part of the world. Here are ſome very high mountains, but they are not many in number; the reſt of the country is divided into plains and gentle eminences, which are capable of cultivation to the very top. Amongſt the mountains is a medicinal ſpring, hot, and eſteemed efficacious for palſies and weakneſſes, by bathing in it. The iſland is extremely well watered, and, which is remarkable, its principal ſtreams proceed from a large lake at the top of a high mountain, ſituated in the centre of the iſland, and flow down the ſides of the mountain in different directions to the ſea. Moſt of the hills furniſh ſmaller brooks, and there are almoſt every where fine ſprings near the ſea. River and ſea fiſh, turtles, and wild fowl are here in abundance. Here are plenty of horſes and black cattle, and hogs, and all ſorts of domeſtic poultry. The iſland produces ſugar, cotton, coffee, and indigo, and all ſorts of tropical fruits and roots, and is ſuppoſed to contain in ſugar-land more than one third of what is Martinico. There is good anchorage ground round the whole iſland, and on the eaſt and weſt ſeveral ſmall bays and creeks, commodious for veſſels, and for landing and ſhipping goods. It has two excellent harbours, one of which we have already deſcribed. The next lies at the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the iſland, and is divided into the outward and inner port; the entrance into the former is three quarters of a mile broad, but becomes gradually wider, and is above a mile extent within; the entrance into the inner port is about a quarter of a mile in breadth, and grows alſo wider as you advance farther. It is for the moſt part, about ſeven fathoms deep, and is excellent holding ground, being every where a ſoft ouzy bottom. The ſhips here may lie along-ſide of the warehouſes, and take in their loading with great eaſe and convenience; after which, they can with very little trouble be towed into the outer harbour, which enjoys this peculiar advantage, that ſhips can ſail either in or out with the common trade-wind.

GRENADINES, or GRENADILLOS,

The principal of which are, Bequia, or little Martinico, Cannaouan, L'Union, Cariauacou, Des Mouſtiques, Frigate, and Le Diamont, with many of leſſer note, and form a cluſter of iſlands from Grenada to the iſland of St Vincent, in a north and by eaſt direction.

Their number is not well known, as many of them are little better than rocks: However, there are ſaid to be twenty-three capable of cultivation, and of producing cotton, coffee, and indigo, and ſome ſay ſugar. The chief of them is Cariauacou, which ſtill retains its Indian name; it is of a circular form, and is about ſeven miles in length and breadth. Here is an excellent harbour, and it is now tolerably well ſettled; its produce is coffee and cotton. They ſend three members to the aſſembly of Grenada. The iſland Bequia is likewiſe reckoned one of them, though within two leagues of St Vincent. It is the largeſt of them all, being above twelve leagues in circumference; and is ſaid likewiſe to be the moſt fruitful, and to have a good port, in which the veſſels navigating between Grenada and Martinico uſed to take ſhelter during the late war. This iſland is ſaid to reſemble Martinico in appearance; but it does ſo in a more diſagreeable manner, by having ſome of the moſt venemous ſerpents in it.

Grenada, and the cluſter of ſmall iſlands near it, called the Grenadines, is now, excepting Jamaica, by far the moſt valuable colony that Great Britain poſſeſſes in the Weſt Indies. It exports no leſs than twenty thouſand hogſheads of ſugar, and a proportionable quantity of rum, eſteemed next in goodneſs to that of Jamaica, and by many thought equal to it. Beſides, it produces coffee and cotton in greater abundance than all the reſt of our iſlands taken together; its produce in theſe two latter articles being eſteemed equal in value to one half of its ſugars. Hence, it is evident, that its annual exports cannot amount to leſs than half a million Sterling; and, when it is conſidered, that this is paid for by the produce and manufactures of Great Britain, and by negro ſlaves, the property of Britiſh merchants, it may be eaſily conceived, what a mighty acceſſion this new acquiſition has made to the riches and trade of the mother country. From theſe conſiderations, it is to be lamented that Grenada is the only iſland (Jamaica excepted) that Great Britain poſſeſſes in the Weſt Indies by the right of conqueſt, out of the great number of valuable ones taken laſt war, at the expence of ſo much blood and treaſure. In Jamaica, the Spaniards to a man abandoned their ſettlements.—In Grenada it was quite otherwiſe; by the treaty of peace the French ſettlers were allowed a certain time to conſider whether they ſhould retain their eſtates, and become Britiſh ſubjects, or depart the iſland and ſell their eſtates, provided it was to Britiſh ſubjects. Some have choſen the former, others the latter. Accordingly purchaſes have been made in the iſlands of Grenada and Cariauacou, to the amount of conſiderably more than a million Sterling; and as near one half of the iſland ſtill remains in the hands of the French, and as it may be eaſily believed, that what was ſold was diſpoſed of at an under price, ſome judgment may be formed of the immenſe value of the whole.

Note 188. Deſcription of the Iſland of St Lucia, and the Terms on which it capitulated.

St LUCIA ISLAND,

One of the Caribbees, and ſo named, becauſe it was diſcovered on St Lucia's day, lies in N. Lat. 14. W. L. 60. 58. is near as large as Barbadoes, and only diſtant about ſix leagues from Martinico; the interior parts of the country are very mountainous; two of the mountains terminating in ſharp points, are called the Pin-heads of St Lucia; the ſea-coaſt is a fine fertile country, and well watered with rivers from the mountains, which has cauſed deep ravines or gullies in the lower parts of the country. This iſland produces the ſame kinds of vegetables as the other iſlands, and the coaſts abound in good harbours and bays. It was firſt ſettled by the Engliſh in 1637, but they were expelled by the natives two years afterwards, ſuppoſed to be privately abetted to this by the Governor of Martinico. The French took poſſeſſion of it in 1654, but the Engliſh having made a purchaſe of it from the natives in 1663, they drove off the French; but this new colony having been moſtly cut off by diſeaſes, they were obliged to abandon it. In 1719 the French granted the iſland to M. d'Etrees, but by the repreſentations of the Britiſh ambaſſador at the court of Madrid, the grant was recalled. In 1722, Geo. I. granted this iſland and St Vincent to the Duke of Montague, who was at the expence of L.40,000 in ſettling the two iſlands. But the French came with a conſiderable force, and drove off his Grace's ſettlers, who were forced to retire to Antigua, the French aſſerting the iſland to be theirs. The iſland, by the peace of Aix la Chapelle, was declared to be neutral, but the French, with their uſual perfidy, ſettled the iſland, built a fort, and appointed a governor.

Liſt of the Fleet ſent againſt the iſland of St Lucia, under the command of the Honourable Captain Hervey.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Dragon,	74	Capt. Hon. A. J. Hervey.
Norwich,	50	Wm. M'Cleverty.
Penzance,	40	J. Boyd.
Dover,	40	Chaloner Ogle.
Baſiliſk,	8	Robert Brice.

Articles of Capitulation agreed on between the Hon. Auguſtus Hervey, Commander of a Squadron of his Majeſty's Ships, employed off the iſlands of St Lucia and St Vincent, and Monſieur de Longueville, Commander and Governor of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Forces on the Iſland of St Lucia.

Art. 1.—The troops of the Moſt Chriſtian King, which are in the iſland of St Lucia, ſhall be allowed the ſame capitulation with the iſland of Martinico: They ſhall be ſupplied with a veſſel and proviſions to remove to the ſaid iſland; they ſhall leave St Lucia with the honours of war, their arms and baggage, drums beating, matches lighted, and a field-piece, and ſo proceed to Martinico, with ten rounds for ſaid field-piece; and they be allowed two days to bring their baggage from the redoubts.

Anſ.—The troops of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall march out of their garriſons and poſts with the honours of war, and be allowed a field-piece of cannon, with four rounds, and lighted match; they ſhall be allowed forty-eight hours to take their baggage from the redoubts, and then be embarked at his Britannic Majeſty's expence for Martinico, and from thence to France as ſoon as poſſible.

Art. 2.—The inhabitants of this iſland aſk the ſame terms which have been granted to thoſe of Martinico, by the late capitulation made with M. le Vaſſor our general.

Anſ.—The inhabitants of St Lucia ſhall immediately ſurrender up their arms, ſend in their names, with the places of their abode, and ſubmit themſelves, *at diſcretion*, to his Britannic Majeſty; but they ſhall not be obliged to take up arms againſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

Art. 3.—All forts, garriſons, poſts, cannon, mortars, magazines of ammunition and proviſions, and implements of war, ſhall be delivered up, *bona fide*, to ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed to receive them.

Anſ.—Granted.

Art. 4.—The inhabitants ſhall have free exerciſe of their religion; the prieſts and nuns ſhall be preſerved in their cures and convents, until his Britannic Majeſty's pleaſure is known.

Anſ.—Granted.

Art. 5.—All archives and papers which may be neceſſary and relative to the government of the iſland, to be faithfully given up; as alſo, all plans of the iſland, fortifications, harbours, bays, &c.

Anſ.—Granted.

Art. 6.—All veſſels whatſoever, that have been employed on any other voyage, or on any other account, than merely tranſporting the produce of this iſland from one place to another in this iſland, or carrying ſuch produce from this iſland to the iſland of Martinico only, ſhall be ſeized by his Majeſty's ſhips at St Lucia.

Anſ.—Granted.

Dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Dragon at St Lucia, Feb. 26. 1762.

A. HERVEY.
LONGUEVILLE.

Note

Note 189. Deſcription of the Iſland of St Vincent.

ST. VINCENT'S,

One of the Caribbees, lies in N. Lat. 13. deg. 30 min. W. Long. 61 deg. about eight leagues long, and ſix broad. This was the uſual place of rendezvous for the Caribbeans, when they were to go againſt their irreconcileable enemies on the continent, the Arovages, or to make incurſions on the Engliſh ſettlements. There are a conſiderable number of the Caribbeans yet on this iſland, who now live very quietly, in the ſame manner as thoſe in Dominica. This iſland is mountainous in the interior parts, but towards the ſea-coaſt the ſoil is good, and the country more plain and capable of improvement. The warmth of the climate is tempered by the ſea-breezes, ſo that it is accounted very healthy and agreeable. Amongſt the hills are ſeveral pleaſant vallies, and at the bottoms of the mountains ſome extenſive plains. No iſland is better watered than St Vincent's, many rivulets taking their riſe in the mountains, and ſhaping their courſes from both ſides to the ſea. There are alſo ſeveral fine ſprings at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea, the ſlope to which is ſo eaſy and regular, that there are hardly any marſhes, or ſtanding water in the iſland. It has, however, one diſadvantage, it has no harbours, and but one good bay, called St Antonio, which is deep and ſandy, and where ſhips lie ſafely and commodiouſly. The ſugar cane ſeems to be a native of this iſland, for it grows wild here; indigo thrives to admiration; they have plenty of pine-apples, melons, and all ſorts of tropical fruits; plenty of black cattle, hogs, and poultry. When the French were ſettled here, they raiſed no ſugar at all, but every other commodity peculiar to the Weſt Indies; by the help of which they carried on a conſiderable trade with the other iſlands. Since it has been in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, large ſugar-works have been erected, and conſiderable quantities exported; and the colony is at preſent in a very flouriſhing ſtate. It was firſt ſettled by the Engliſh, but the French drove them off. In 1722 it was granted to the Duke of Montague, but the French from Martinico the year following drove off the ſettlers. Although declared a neutral iſland, the French took poſſeſſion of it, and appointed a Governor; but it was taken in 1762, and retained at the peace, and added to the government of Grenada.

Note 190. A Liſt of the French Squadron under M. de Blenac, in the Weſt Indies, in 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Companies of Infantry on board.*
Le Duc de Burgoyne,	80	7
Le Defenſeur,	74	7
L'Hector,	74	6
Le Diademe,	74	6
Le Prothée,	64	5
	Carried forward,	31

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Companies of Infantry on board.*
	Brought forward,	31
Le Dragon,	64	5
Le Brilliant,	64	5
Le Zephire,	32	3
Le Diligent,	32	3
L'Opale,	26	3
La Calypſo,	16	1
		51 near 3000 men.

Note 191. A Liſt of the Squadron detached by Rear-Admiral Rodney to Jamaica, under the command of Sir James Douglas, 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Dublin,	74	Sir James Douglas, Commodore. Capt. Edward Gaſcoigne.
Culloden,	74	John Barker.
Dragon,	74	Hon. A. J. Hervey.
Temeraire,	74	Matt. Barton.
Temple,	70	Jul. Legge.
Devonſhire,	66	Samuel Marſhall.
Alcide,	64	Thomas Hankerſon.
Stirling Caſtle,	64	James Campbell.
Nottingham,	60	Thomas Collingwood.
Sutherland,	50	Mich. Everitt.
Dover,	40	Chaloner Ogle, jun.
Thunder, Bomb-ketches.	8	R. Haſwell.
Grenada,	8	

A Liſt of the Fleet detached under Commodore Hervey by Sir James Douglas, to cruize off Cape François.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Dragon,	74	Capt. Hon. Aug. J. Hervey.
Temeraire,	74	M. Barton.
Stirling Caſtle,	64	James Campbell.
Alcide,	64	T. Hankerſon.
Defiance,	60	George Mackenzie.
Nottingham,	60	Thomas Collingwood.
Pembroke,	60	J. Wheelock.
Dover,	40	Chaloner Ogle.
Trent,	28	John Lindſay.
Partmahon,	24	Thomas Lempriere.

Note 192. A Liſt of the Fleet left under the command of Rear-Admiral Rodney at the Leeward Iſlands, 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Foudroyant,	84	Geo. B. Rodney, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Shuldham.
Vanguard,	70	Robert Swanton, Rear-Admiral of the Blue.* Capt. J. C. Allen.
Modeſte,	64	J. Holwall.
St Ann,	64	W. Harman.
Rocheſter,	50	F. S. Drake.
Falkland,	50	W. Tucker.
Norwich.	50	W. M'Cleverty.
Woolwich,	44	L. O'Brien.
Stag,	32	W. Baine.
Repulſe,	33	Sir Alexr. Holburne.
Acteon,	28	P. H. Ourry.
Levant,	28	J. Laforey.
Aquilon,	28	Chaloner Ogle, ſen.
Lynx,	12	W. Garnier.
Virgin,	14	J. Briſbane.

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* Commodore Swanton was appointed a Rear-Admiral in October, and his flag ſent out to him.

Troops left at the Leeward Iſlands, after Lord Albemarle ſailed for the Havannah.

Antigua,	
38th regiment,	600
Guadaloupe,	
4th regiment,	500
63d,	700
65th,	600
At Martinico, Grenada, St Lucia, Dominica, and St Vincent's.	
69th regiment,	556
76th, two battalions,	1048
Carried forward,	4004

Brought forward,	4004
94th regiment,	387
95th,	585
98th,	370
100th,	356
Total,	5702

Excluſive of a detachment of the royal regiment of artillery.

Note 193. A Deſcription of the Havannah, and other Ports within its Government; a Liſt of the General and Staff Officers; the Naval and Military Force ſent againſt the Havannah; the Capitulation of the Havannah; a Liſt of the Spaniſh Ships of War taken with the City; Various Returns; and an Account of the Diſtribution of the Prize Money.

HAVANNAH.

This place is not denominated the capital of Cuba; St Jago, ſituated at the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland, has that title; but the Havannah, though the ſecond in rank, is the firſt in wealth, ſize, and importance. The harbour, upon which it ſtands, is, in every reſpect, one of the beſt in the Weſt Indies, and perhaps in the world. It is entered by a narrow paſſage, upwards of half a mile in length, which afterwards expands into a large baſon, forming three Cul de Sacs, and is ſufficient, in extent and depth, to contain a thouſand ſail of the largeſt ſhips, having almoſt throughout ſix fathom water, and being perfectly covered from every wind. The Havannah is ſituated near the mouth of this excellent harbour, and lies in 23 deg. 12 min. N. Lat. and 82. deg. 13. min. Weſt Long. from London, and in the moſt fruitful part of the iſland, and the only part where there are any farms, the reſt being almoſt deſtitute of inhabitants. It was built by Diego de Velaſquez, who conquered the iſland of Cuba, and built a little town here in 1511. It was named originally the port of Carenas, but afterwards, when the city by its increaſe of wealth grew conſiderable, it was called St Chriſtopher of the Havannah. In 1536, it was of ſo inconſiderable a value, that being taken by a French pirate, he ranſomed the place for the paltry ſum of 700 pieces of eight. Sometime after it was taken by the Engliſh, and a ſecond time by the French; nor was its value underſtood, or any care taken to put it in a poſture of defence, till the reign of Philip the Second; though what was then done proved inſufficient; and moſt of the fortifications were in a very bad condition, when Francis Coreal was there in 1666, and very little better when he viſited it twenty years afterwards. But ſince the acceſſion of a branch of the Houſe of Bourbon to the Spaniſh Crown, more pains have been taken to render it a place of ſtrength. We ſhall therefore deſcribe it as it was juſt before it was attacked in 1762.

The Havannah ſtands on the weſt ſide of the harbour, in a very beautiful and pleaſant plain, is the reſidence of the Governor and Captain-General of Cuba, and of the royal officers, as well as of an aſſeſſor, for the aſſiſtance of the governor and captain-general of the Weſt Indies. The biſhop of St Jago de Cuba likewiſe chuſes to fix his reſidence here. The buildings are elegant, not lofty, built of ſtone, and make a very good appearance, and ſome of the grandees' are moſt ſuperbly furniſhed. Here are eleven churches and monaſteries, and two handſome hoſpitals. Near the middle of the town is a ſpacious ſquare, ſurrounded with uniform buildings. The churches are rich and magnificent; the lamps, candleſticks, and ornaments for the altars being of gold and ſilver; ſome of the lamps are of the moſt curious workmanſhip, and weigh near an hundred weight. The Recollects church, which ſtands on the beſt ground in the city, has twelve beautiful chapels in it, and in the monaſtery are cells for fifty fathers. The church of St Clara has ſeven altars adorned with plate, and the nunnery contains an hundred women and ſervants, all cloathed in blue. The church belonging to the Auguſtines has thirteen altars; that of St Juan de Dios nine, with an hoſpital for ſoldiers of 12,000 pieces of eight revenue. It is not a biſhop's ſee, though the biſhop of St Jago reſides here, the revenue of which prelate is not leſs than 50,000 pieces of eight a-year. In 1700 the inhabitants were computed at 26,000, and we may very well imagine them to be increaſed ſince. They are a more polite and ſocial people than the inhabitants of any of the Spaniſh ports on the continent, and of late imitate the French, both in their dreſs and manners. The city is ſupplied with water, by a ſmall river Lagida, which ariſes from the hills on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the town, and divides itſelf into three ſtreams, one of which falls into the ſea on the eaſt ſide of the town, but the other two flow through the place, entering the walls near the middle of the city.

We ſhall now ſpeak of the fortifications of this place. We remarked that the entrance to the harbour is by a narrow gut near half a mile in length: this paſſage is ſtrongly defended on the eaſt ſide by a ſtrong caſtle called El Moro, ſituated on a high rock; the fortifications are of ſtone, irregular, and it is nearly of a triangular form: on the walls and baſtions of this are mounted forty pieces of cannon. Under the faces of the ſouth-weſt baſtions of the Moro, and more within the entrance of the harbour, is a battery of ſtone, called the Twelve Apoſtles, almoſt level with the water, and whoſe guns carry each a ball of thirty-ſix pounds. A little higher, and oppoſite to the Point gate, is the La Divina Paſtora, or the Shepherd's Battery, of 14 guns, level with the water. On the weſt ſide of the entrance, at the point, is a ſquare fort called the Punta, with four baſtions well mounted with cannon, about two hundred yards diſtant from the Punta gate of the town. On the baſtions of the town, next the harbour, are a number of cannon; and about the middle of the city is another fort, called El Fuerte, a ſquare fort with four baſtions, mounted with twenty-two pieces of cannon, of no great ſtrength; but in this laſt the Governor reſides, and in it the King of Spain's treaſures are depoſited till the arrival of the galleons.

On the land-ſide, from the Punta gate to the dock-yard, there is a rampart with baſtions, faced with ſtone, and earthen parapets with a ditch, which in ſeveral places has fallen in, and almoſt filled up, particularly behind the Punta and land-gates, near the ſtone quarries, which, if joined to one another, might be of great detriment to the place in caſe of a ſiege, as a lodgement might be made in them. The ground here riſes with an eaſy aſcent to the land-gate, and is either open paſture, or garden ground, well ſtored with the cabbage-tree. Before the land-gate is a ravelin. The hill on a riſing ground from this gate, (which is the higheſt part of the town), to the dock-yard, is ſteeper than on the other ſide.

Such are the fortifications of the Havannah, which are the beſt the Spaniards have in the Weſt Indies, as indeed the place is of the greateſt importance; but though ſtrong, they have many defects; and from the ſituation of the town and forts, are commanded by many eminences, of which an enemy could not fail to take advantage. On the eaſt ſide of the harbour, the Cavannas, on a part of which the Moro is built, commands in a great meaſure that fort, but abſolutely commands the Punta, El Fuerte, and whole north-eaſt part of the city, which is the beſt fortified. On the weſt ſide of the city, runs a ſuburb, called Guadaloupe, whoſe church is ſituated on an eminence about half a mile from the land gate, with which it is on a level, and higher than any other part of the fortifications. From the north ſide of this riſing ground, the Punta gate may be flanked; and from the ſouth-eaſt ſide the dock-yard is commanded. Along the north ſide runs an aqueduct, which falling into the ditch at the land-gate, runs down to the dock-yard, both for watering the ſhips and turning a ſaw-mill. About half a mile from the church, is a bridge made over a rivulet that runs into the bay about a hundred yards. That road leads to the centre of the iſland, and extends to Baracoa, above ſix hundred miles diſtant. From this bridge to the Lazaretto, is about two miles, with a riſing ground betwixt them. A trench thrown up between the two places would cut off the communication with the town by land. From theſe obſervations it will plainly appear, that the Havannah, though well fortified, is not impregnable.

The Havannah has greatly contributed to the maritime ſtrength of the crown of Spain, many ſhips having been built here within theſe few years, from ſixty to eighty guns, the iſland furniſhing the fineſt materials, ſuch as oak, pine, cedar, and mahogany.

The only defect of the harbour is the narrowneſs of its entry: for though free from bars and ſhoals, yet only one ſhip at a time can enter it; from which circumſtance the galleons have more than once been inſulted, and ſome of them taken, at the mouth of the harbour, the forts there not being able to afford them any aſſiſtance. We ſhall mention one inſtance, as mentioned by Father Gage, who was a

ſufferer.

ſufferer. In 1629, the flota, on its return from La Vera Cruz, fell in, off Cape St Antonia, the moſt weſtern point of Cuba, with the famous Dutchman, called by the Spaniards Pie de Pelo, or Wooden-Leg, (and as much feared by them as Sir Francis Drake), who waited there for them; and after he had ſaluted them with a broadſide or two, the Admiral Don Juan de Guſman y Torres, called a council of war, wherein it was reſolved to fly from the enemy, as the ſureſt means to ſave the King's treaſure, which amounted to ſix or ſeven millions, according to their own account, and to make directly for the bay of Matanzas, imagining that the Dutch would not venture in after them. But the misfortune was, they could not get far in themſelves, the bay being too ſhallow for ſuch large ſhips as the galleons. This obliged them to run their ſhips aground; after which the richer ſort endeavoured to eſcape to land with what wealth they could in cabinets and bags. But the Dutch coming ſwiftly upon them, ſoon ſtopped their flight with the cannon from their ſhips: ſo that, except a few cabinets that were hidden, all the reſt of the treaſure became the Hollanders prize. Two friars, who had fleeced their ſheep of 30,000 ducats, (one of whom was Gage), were alſo fleeced themſelves. Thus lightened of their burdens, the fleet went to Spain, where, Gage ſays, the Admiral was impriſoned, and loſt his ſenſes for a while; which having recovered, he was afterwards beheaded.

Had not the entrance of the harbour of Havanna had the above defect, the whole Spaniſh flota might have eſcaped by ſteering for it; but conſcious of it, they fled to the Matanzas, where they were plundered.

The city of Havannah is of the greateſt importance to Spain, being the rendezvous for all their fleets to return from America to Europe, lying at the mouth of the gulph of Florida; through which they are all obliged to paſs. Here the navy of Spain ſtationed in the Weſt Indies, ride, and here the galleons[*], the flota, ta[*], and other merchant-ſhips from other ports[†], both of the continent and iſlands, meet in September, to take in proviſions and water, with great part of their lading, and for the convenience of returning to Spain in a body. A continual fair is held till their departure, which generally happens before the end of the month, when proclamation is made, forbidding any perſon belonging to the fleet to ſtay in town on pain of death; and accordingly, on firing the warning gun, they all retire on board.

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[*] The firſt port the galleons enter is Carthegena, where they wait till advice is received of the arrival of the Peru fleet at Panama; upon which they ſail for Puerto Velo, or, as it is commonly called, Porto Bello, where a prodigious concourſe of people from all the Spaniſh provinces are aſſembled, waiting their arrival. As ſoon as the ſhips are moored in the harbour, the ſailors erect, in the ſquare of the town, a large tent with the ſails, where they depoſit the cargoes. Theſe bales are drawn on ſledges by the crews of the ſeveral ſhips, and the money paid for their labour is equally divided among them all. While the ſeamen and European traders are thus employed, the roads are covered with droves of mules from Panama, loaded with cheſts of gold and ſilver, on account of the merchants of Peru; but notwithſtanding the hurry and confuſion attending ſuch prodigious crowds, no loſs nor diſturbance is ever known. The conveyance of the King's treaſure, and the merchandiſe from Chili and Peru, landed at Panama, thence to Porto Velo, is performed two ways: The firſt is in ſummer, by land, which is a journey of about fourteen Spaniſh leagues, upon mules, through the towns of Maria Enrique, Venta de Camillilla, Venta de Chagres, San Juan, Pueblo de Indios, Pequem, and Boqueron; in winter, to Santa Cruz, or Venta de Cruzes, on the Rio de Chagre, near five leagues from Panama, from whence it is conveyed down the river, in flat-bottom boats, in three days, if the water be high, elſe they may be

The commerce carried on in this port, which is very conſiderable, we will, for the ſake of perſpicuity, divide into the particular commerce of the iſland of Cuba, and that more general by the galleons and flota. The former conſiſts in hides, uſually ſtyled of the Havannah, which are excellent, and of great value; ſugar, tobacco, admirable in its kind, &c. Though ſtrangers are prohibited to trade, yet a contraband commerce is carried on briſker here than at La Vera Cruz. Some little trade is carried on by other ports of Cuba; but it is very inconſiderable. As to the general commerce, this port is the place of rendezvous (as already mentioned) for all ſhips, particularly from Carthagena, Puerto Velo, and La Vera Cruz, which return to Spain from the Indies. The Havannah is regularly ſupplied with European goods only by the regiſter ſhips from Cadiz and the

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be from ſix to twelve days, or more, the river being full of ſhelves, and very ſhallow in ſummer: in this caſe, the treaſure may be carried through a level country to Embarcadero, on the Rio de la Trinidad, and there embarked for Porto Velo. The ſhips being unloaded, and the merchants of Peru, together with the Preſident of Panama, arrived, the fair comes under deliberation; and for this purpoſe the deputies of the ſeveral parties repair on board the ſhip of the commodore of the galleons, where, in his and the preſident of Panama's preſence, the former as patron of the Europeans, the latter of the Peruvians, the prices of the ſeveral kinds of merchandiſe are ſettled, and the contracts are ſigned and made public, that every one may by them regulate the ſale of his effects; and by this means all fraud is precluded. The purchaſes and ſales, as well as the exchanges of money, are tranſacted by brokers from Spain and Peru. After this every merchant begins to diſpoſe of his own goods. The Spaniſh brokers embark their cheſts of money, and thoſe of Peru ſend away the goods they have purchaſed, by veſſels up the river Chagre; and thus the fair of Porto Velo ends. The galleons, having now got on board the King's and merchants treaſure and effects, return to Carthagena, where having taken in proviſions and water, they proceed to the general rendezvous at the Havannah.

[*] The flota brings to Europe the treaſures of New Spain and Mexico, as the galleons do that of Chili and Peru. The flota proceeds directly to La Vera Cruz in the audience of Mexico, where it winters: here they unlade the goods from Old Spain, and take on board thoſe of Mexico, as well as the merchandiſes that come from the Philippine iſlands, by the Acapulco ſhips. A fair is opened in this town, which laſts many weeks, ſometimes till the ſhips are ready to depart: then this town may be ſaid to be immenſely rich; but the moſt wealthy merchants not only reſide at the city of Los Angeles the far greater part of the year, but alſo keep their ſilver there, till ſuch time as the flota is juſt ready to get off; which ought regularly to be in May, but is ſometimes detained till Auguſt, when it proceeds for the Havannah.

[†] A good many ſhips from St Jago de Cuba, from the Canaries, and other parts, who trade in the commndities of the country.

Canaries. The flota and galleons bring there no more than the refuſe of their cargoes, which they had not been able to diſpoſe of at Carthagena, Puerto Velo, or La Vera Cruz. When the fleet is in the harbour, proviſions are exceſſively dear on ſhore, and money ſo plenty, that a Spaniard expects half a piece of eight a-day from a male ſlave, and a quarter from a female, out of what they earn for their labour. The fleet generally ſails from thence, through the channel of Bahama, in the month of September; and is the richeſt in the world; ſince, in ſilver and merchandiſe, there is ſeldom leſs than thirty millions of pieces of eight on board, or ſix millions ſeven hundred and fifty thouſand pounds of our money.

It is natural to imagine, that a port of ſo much conſequence as the Havannah ought to be well fortified. Since it has been reſtored to Spain by the peace in 1762, many new works have been added, to prevent, if poſſible, a ſimilar diſaſter befalling it.

BAHIA DE MATANZAS

Is the only port belonging to the diſtrict of the Havannah, and to the eaſtward of the city, that the Engliſh got poſſeſſion of in conſequence of the ſurrender of the Havannah. It is a fine deep bay, and one of the largeſt in Cuba, oppoſite Bahama channel, about twenty-four leagues eaſt from the Havanna, hardly fit for large ſhips, but very convenient for ſmall veſſels to anchor and take in freſh water. At the bottom of the bay is the ſmall town of San Carlos, and a fort to guard the road. There is here a very great ſnuff manufactory.

Ports in the Iſland of Cuba to the weſtward of the Havannah, and in its diſtrict.

BAHIA HONDA,

Or deep bay, is large enough to contain a very conſiderable fleet. Here is plenty of fiſh and ſweet water: and near to the ſhore, is a good conveniency for watering. Its entrance lies to the ſouth, and clear, without any obſtruction. In the bay (which is aſſerted by ſome to be very little inferior to the Havannah) is very good anchoring ground, near Wood iſland. This bay lies very conveniently for protecting the navigation of the gulph of Florida, being diſtant not above twenty-three leagues weſt from the Havannah.

PUERTO CAVANNAS

Is a fine bay, and known at ſea by a round hill, with a ſmall break within land; has a little wood at the top, and another high hill, called Pan de Cavannas, or the Loaf of Cavannas, and near the ſea-coaſt a double row of little hillocks, like unto ſhepherd's cottages, from which they take their name. Theſe run to the eaſt of Bahia Honda, where the Loaf of Cavannas is over the middle of theſe hills. Here lies the Puerto Cavannas, which is fit for veſſels of ſmall burden, having at the entrance, and within the harbour, from four to ſix fathom water. It lies ſix leagues from Bahia Honda, and ſeventeen weſt from the Havannah.

PUERTO DE MARIEL

Lies ten leagues weſt from the Havannah, and thirteen eaſt from Bahia Honda. This place affords very good ſhelter, and ſufficient depth for any veſſel: to enter which they muſt keep over to the lee-ſhore till they are within the entrance, and then anchor to the windward ſide of Puerto de Mariel, where there is ſafe ſhelter from the ſea-wind, and on which ſide there is fine ſweet water that runs clear from a rock.

A Liſt of the Fleet under the Command of Sir George Pocock, Knight of the Bath, on the Jamaica Station, 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Namur,	90	Sir George Pocock, K. B. Admiral of the Blue. Capt. John Harriſon.
Valiant,	74	Hon. Auguſtus Keppel, Commodore. Capt. Adam Duncan.
Cambridge,	80	W. Gooſtrey.
Culloden,	74	J. Barker.
Temeraire,	74	M. Barton.
Dragon,	74	Hon. A. Hervey.
Centaur,	74	T. Lempriere.
Dublin,	74	Ed. Gaſcoigne.
Marlborough,	70	T. Burnet.
Temple,	70	J. Legge.
Orford,	66	M. Arbuthnot.
Devonſhire,	66	S. Marſhal.
Belleiſle,	64	Joſ. Knight.
Edgar,	64	F. W. Drake.
Alcide,	64	T. Hankerſon.
Hampton Court,	64	Alex. Innes.
Stirling Caſtle,	64	Ja. Campbell.
Pembroke,	60	J. Wheelock.
Rippon,	60	Ed. Jekyll.
Nottingham,	60	T. Collingwood.
Defiance,	60	Geo. Mackenzie.
Intrepid,	60	J. Hale.
Centurion,	50	Ja. Galbraith.
Deptford,	50	D. Digges.
Sutherland,	50	M. Everitt.
Hampſhire,	50	Ar. Uſher.

FRIGATES.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Penzance,	40	Capt. Ph. Botteler.
Dover,	40	Chal. Ogle.
Enterprize,	40	J. Houlton.
Richmond,	32	J. Elphinſtone.
Alarm,	32	Ja. Alms, *acting*.
Echo,	28	J. Lendrick.
Lizard,	28	Fr. Banks.
Trent,	28	J. Lindſay.
Cerberus,	28	C. Webber.
Boreas,	28	S. Uvedale.
Mercury,	24	S. G. Goodall.
Roſe,	20	J. N. P. Nott.
Portmahon,	20	Rich. Bickerton.
Fowey,	20	S. Mead.
Glaſgow,	20	Rich. Carteret.
Bonetta,	16	L. Holmes.
Cygnet,	16	Hon. C. Napier.
Merlin,	16	W. Fr. Bourk.
Porcupine,	16	H. Harmood.
Barbadoes,	14	J. Hawker.
Viper,	14	J. Urry.
Port Royal,	14	Stair Douglas.
Ferret,	14	P. Clark.
Lurcher cutter,	14	Walker.

BOMB-KETCHES.

Thunder,	8	Capt. R. Haſwell.
Grenada,	8	Fraſer.
Baſiliſk,	8	Lowfield.

Beſide Store-ſhips, Hoſpital-ſhips, Victuallers, and Tranſports.

Note,—The Centaur, Alcide, Sutherland, and Cerberus, joined after the ſiege was commenced. The Intrepid eſcorted the firſt diviſion, and the Lizard and Porcupine, the ſecond diviſion of troops from North America. The Centurion, (Sir James Douglas) and Enterprize, eſcorted the firſt, and the Cambridge and Penzance, the ſecond Jamaica fleet to England.

A Liſt of the General and Staff-Officers, and Land Forces, &c. employed at the Siege of Havannah.

Commander in Chief, George Earl of Albemarle.
Lieutenant-General, George Auguſtus Elliot.
Major-Generals, John Lafauſille.
Hon. W. Keepel.
Brigadier-Generals, William Haviland.
Francis Grant.
John Reid.
Andrew Lord Rollo.
Hunt Walſh.
Adjutant-General, Hon. Col. William Howe.
Deputy ditto, Lieut.-Col. Dudley Ackland.
Quarter Maſter-General, Col. Guy Carleton.
Deputy ditto, Major Nevinſon Poole.
Secretary to the Commander in Chief, Lieut.-Col. John Hale.
Chief Engineer, Lieut.-Col Patrick M'Kellar.
Director-General and firſt Phyſician, Sir Clifton Wintringham.
Deputy-Director-General, Richard Huck.
Three Phyſicians, four ſurgeons, four Apothecaries, forty-four Surgeons Mates.

BRIGADES.

1ſt. *Brigadier-General Haviland.*

Regiments.	*No. of Companies.*	*Commanders.*	
1ſt, Royal, St Clair's,	4	Capt. Benj. Gordon.	320
56th, Keppel's,	9	Lt.-Col. Ja. Stewart,	933
60th, Roy. Americans, Haviland's,	10	Lt.-Col. Prevoſt.	587

2d. *Brigadier-General Walſh.*

Regiments.	*No. of Companies.*	*Commanders.*	
9th, Whitmore's,	9	Lt.-Col. Philips.	977
28th, Townſhend's,	10	Major Corry.	378
48th, Webb's,	10	Lt.-Col. Teeſdale.	525
27th, Blakeney's,	10	Lt.-Col. Maſſey.	536

3d. *Brigadier-General Reid.*

Regiments.	*No. of Companies.*	*Commanders.*	
75th, Amherſt's,	9	Major Irving.	423
43d, Talbot's,	10	Lt.-Col. Dalling.	380
35th, Otway's,	10	Lt.-Col. Fletcher.	471
34th, Cavendiſh's,	9	Major Farmer.	976

Carried forward, 6506

Brought forward, 6506

4th. *Brigadier-General Grant.*

Regiments.	*No. of Companies.*	*Commanders.*	
17th, Monckton's,	10	Lt.-Col. Campbell.	535
42d, 1ſt bat. Murray's,	10	Lt.-Col. Reid.	540
42d, 2d bat.	10	Lt.-Col. Graham.	484
77th, Montgomery's,	9	Major Merrie.	605
65th, Malpas's,	1	Capt. Jenkins.	104
4th, Duroure's,	1	Capt. Kennedy.	225

5th. *Brigadier-General Lord Rollo.*

Regiments.	*No. of Companies.*	*Commanders.*	
22d, Gage's,	10	Major Loftus,	602
72d, Richmond's,	9	Major Troughear,	986
90th, Grant's,	5	Lt.-Colonel Stuart,	465
40th, Armiger's,	9	Lt.-Col. Grant,	380
Royal Artillery,		Lt.-Col. Alex. Leith,	377
Independent Corps,		Major Feronne.	217
Engineers,		Major P. Mackellar.	15

Total, excluſive of the reinforcements from North America under Brigadier-General Burton, and a detachment from Jamaica, which together amounted to upwards of 2000 men, 12,041

Articles of Capitulation agreed upon between their Excellencies Sir George Pocock, Knight of the Bath, and the Earl of Albemarle, commanding the Fleets and Army of his Britannic Majeſty, on their Parts; and by their Excellencies the Marquis of Real Tranſporte, Commander in Chief of the Squadron of his Moſt Catholic Majeſty, and Don Juan de Prado, Governor of the Havannah, for the ſurrender of the City, and all its Dependencies, with all the Spaniſh Ships in the Harbour.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.

Fort la Punta, and the land-gate, ſhall be delivered to his Britannic Majeſty's troops to-morrow morning the 15th of Auguſt, at 12 o'clock, at which time it is expected the following articles of capitulation ſhall be ſigned and ratified.

Art.—

Article 1.—The garriſon, conſiſting of the infantry, artillery-men, and dragoons, the different militia of the towns of this iſland, ſhall march out of the land-gate the 20th inſtant, provided in that time no relief arrives ſo as to raiſe the ſiege, with all the military honours, arms ſhouldered, drums beating, colours flying, ſix field-pieces, with twelve pounders each, and as many rounds to each ſoldier; and likewiſe the regiments ſhall take out with them their military cheſt.—And the governor ſhall have ſix covered waggons, which are not to be examined on any pretence whatever.

Anſwer.—The garriſon, conſiſting of the regular troops, the dragoons diſmounted, (leaving their horſes for his Britannic Majeſty's ſervice) in conſideration of the vigorous and gallant defence of the Moro Fort and the Havannah, ſhall march out of the Punta gate with two pieces of cannon, and ſix rounds for each gun, and the ſame number for each ſoldier, drums beating, colours flying, and all the honours of war; the military-cheſt refuſed; the governor will be allowed as many boats as are neceſſary to tranſport his baggage and effects on board the ſhip deſtined for him. The militia without the town, as well as thoſe within, to deliver up their arms to his Britannic Majeſty's commiſſary, who ſhall be appointed to receive them.

Art. 2.—That the ſaid garriſon ſhall be allowed to take out of this city, all their effects, equipage, and money, and tranſport themſelves with it to another part of this iſland; for which purpoſe ſhall be allowed and permitted to come freely into the ſaid city, all beaſts of burden, and carts. And this article is to extend to, and include, all other officers belonging to his Majeſty, employed in the adminiſtration of juſtice, intendant of marines, commiſſary of war, and treaſurer general, who are to have the choice of going out of the city.

Anſ.—The officers of the above garriſon will be allowed to carry with them all their private effects and money on board the ſhips which will be provided at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty, to tranſport the garriſon to the neareſt port of old Spain. The intendant of marine, commiſſary of war, and thoſe employed in the management of his Catholic Majeſty's revenues, as ſoon as they have delivered over their accounts, ſhall have liberty to leave the iſland, if they deſire it.

Art. 3.—The marines, and the ſhips crews, in this harbour, who have ſerved on ſhore, ſhall obtain on their going out, the ſame honours as the garriſon of the city; and ſhall proceed with thoſe honours on board the ſaid ſhips, that they may, together with their Commander in Chief Don Gutierres de Heveia, Marquis del Real Tranſporte, and Commander General of his Catholic Majeſty's naval forces in America, ſail in their ſaid ſhips, as ſoon as the port is open, with all their effects and money, in order to proceed to ſome other port belonging to the dominions of Spain; in doing which, they will oblige themſelves, that during their navigation to their deſtined port, they ſhall not attack any ſquadron, or ſingle ſhip, belonging to his Britannic Majeſty, or his allies, nor merchant-veſſels belonging to his ſubjects; and likewiſe, they are not to be attacked by any ſquadron, or ſingle ſhip, belonging to his Britannic Majeſty, nor any of his allies.

Likewiſe liberty ſhall be given to go on board the ſaid ſhips, the aforementioned troops, and ſhips crews, with their officers, and others belonging to them, together with the effects and monies that are in the city, belonging to his Catholic Majeſty, with the equipages and effect, in ſpecie, of gold or ſilver, belonging to the ſaid Marquis, and others employed in the different marine offices; granting them likewiſe every thing that ſhould be neceſſary to protect them and their ſhips, as well as in the fitting them out from his Catholic Majeſty's ſtores; and whatever more ſhould be wanted, at the current prices of the country.

Anſ.—The Marquis del Real Tranſporte, with his officers, ſailors, and marines, as making part of the garriſon, ſhall be treated in every reſpect as the governor and regular troops. All ſhips in the harbour of the Havannah, and all money and effects belonging to his Catholic Majeſty, ſhall be delivered up to ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by Sir George Pocock and the Earl of Albemarle to receive them.

Art. 4.—That all the artillery, ſtores, and ammunition and proviſions belonging to his Catholic Majeſty, (except ſuch as are well known to belong to the ſquadron) an exact inventory ſhall be made thereof, by the aſſiſtance of four perſons, ſubjects of the King of Spain, which the governor ſhall appoint, and by four others, ſubjects to his Britannic Majeſty, who are to be elected by his Excellency the Earl of Albemarle, who ſhall keep poſſeſſion of all till both ſovereigns come to another determination.

Anſ.—All the artillery, and all kinds of arms, ammunition, and naval ſtores, without reſerve, ſhall be delivered up to ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed to receive them by Sir George Pocock and the Earl of Albemarle.

Art. 5.—That as by mere accident were reſiding in this city, his Excellency the Count de Superunda, lieutenant-general of his Catholic Majeſty's forces, and late viceroy of Peru, and Don Diego Tavares, major-general of his Majeſty's forces, and late governor of Carthagena, both here in their return to Spain; theſe gentlemen and their families ſhall be comprehended in this capitulation, allowing them to poſſeſs their equipages and other effects belonging to them, and to grant them veſſels to tranſport them to Spain.

Anſ.—The Count de Superunda, lieutenant-general of his Catholic Majeſty's forces, and late viceroy of the kingdom of Peru, and Don Diego Tavares, Knight of the order of St James, major-general, and late governor of Carthagena, ſhall be conveyed to old Spain in the moſt commodious ſhips that can be provided, ſuitable to the rank, dignity, and character of thoſe noble perſons, with all their effects, money, and attendants, at ſuch time as may be moſt convenient for themſelves.

Art. 6.—That the Catholic Apoſtolic Roman religion ſhall be maintained and preſerved in the ſame manner and form as it has hitherto been, in all the dominions belonging to his Catholic Majeſty, without putting the leaſt reſtraint to any of the public worſhips which actually are the rites of the church, and practiſed in and out of their temples, to which, as well as the ſolemn days celebrated therein, there ſhall be the due regard they have hitherto had; and that the eccleſiaſtical body, the convents, monaſteries, hoſpitals, and the different orders, univerſities, and colleges, ſhall remain in the full enjoyment of their rights, together with their effects and rents, moveables, or tenements, in the ſame manner as they have hitherto enjoyed.

Anſ.—Granted.

Art. 7.—That the Biſhop of Cuba is to enjoy all the rights, privileges, and prerogatives, that as ſuch belong to him, for the direction and ſpiritual inſtruction of thoſe of the ſame Catholic religion, with the nomination of curates, and other eccleſiaſtical miniſters, with the annexed juriſdiction over them, as he has had hitherto, with the freedom to receive all the rents and revenues within his biſhopric; which privileges ſhall extend likewiſe to all other eccleſiaſtics in thoſe ſhares belonging to them.

Anſ.—Granted, with a reſerve, that in the appointment of prieſts, and other eccleſiaſtical officers, it ſhall be with the conſent and approbation of his Britannic Majeſty's governor.

Art. 8.—That within the monaſteries of religious men and women, ſhall be obſerved and kept the ſame interior government as hitherto, under ſubordination to their real ſuperiors, agreeable to the eſtabliſhment of their particular inſtitutes, without any novelty of variation.

Anſ.—Granted.

Art. 9.—That in the ſame manner as the effects and monies in this city, belonging to his Catholic Majeſty, is to be ſhipped on board the ſquadron in this harbour, to tranſport the ſame to Spain, all the tobacco which likewiſe belongs to his Catholic Majeſty; and alſo ſhall be permitted, even in time of war, to his Catholic Majeſty, the purchaſe of tobacco on the ſaid iſland, in the diſtrict ſubject to the King of Great Britain, at the eſtabliſhed prices, and the free exportation of the ſame to Spain in Spaniſh or foreign veſſels; and for which purpoſe, and receiving, and keeping and curing the ſame, ſhall be kept and poſſeſſed the warehouſes, with all other buildings, which are deſtined for that purpoſe; and likewiſe ſhall be allowed and maintained here, all ſuch officers as ſhould be neceſſary to manage the ſame.

Anſ.—Refuſed.

Art. 10.—That, in conſideration that this port is ſituated by nature for the relief of thoſe who navigate in thoſe parts of Spaniſh and Britiſh America, that this port ſhall be reputed and allowed to be neutral to the ſubjects of his Catholic Majeſty, who are to be admitted in and out freely, to take in ſuch refreſhments as they may be in need of, as well as repairing their veſſels, paying the current prices for every thing; and that they are not to be inſulted nor interrupted in their navigation by any veſſels belonging to his Britannic Majeſty, or his ſubjects or allies, from the Capes Catooha, on the coaſt of Campeche, and that of St Antonio, to the weſtward of this iſland; nor from the Tortuga bank to this port; and from hence till they get into the latitude of 33. north, till both their Majeſties agree to the contrary.

Anſ.—Refuſed.

Art. 11.—That all the inhabitants, Europeans, and Creoles, in this city, ſhall be left in the free poſſeſſion and management of all their offices and employments, which they have by purchaſe, as well as of their eſtates, and all other effects, moveables or tenements of any quality or kind whatever, without being obliged to account on any other terms than thoſe on which they did to his Catholic Majeſty.

Anſ.—Granted. And they ſhall be allowed to continue in their offices of property as long as they conduct themſelves properly.

Art. 12.—That the ſaid officers ſhall preſerve and keep the rights and privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed; and they ſhall be governed in his Britannic Majeſty's name, under the ſame laws and adminiſtration of juſtice, and under ſuch conditions as they have done hitherto in the dominion of Spain, in every particular, appointing their judges and officers of juſtice, agreeable to their uſual cuſtom.

Anſ.—Granted.

Art. 13.—That to any of the foreſaid inhabitants of this city who ſhould not chuſe to ſtay, it ſhall be permitted them to take out their property and riches, in ſuch ſpecie as ſhould be moſt convenient to them, and to diſpoſe of their eſtates, or to leave them under the adminiſtration of others, and to tranſport themſelves with them to ſuch of his Catholic Majeſty's dominions as they chuſe; granting them four years to execute the ſame, and veſſels to tranſport them, either upon purchaſe or on freight, with the neceſſary paſſports, and authority to bear arms againſt the Moors and Turks, upon this expreſs condition, That they ſhall not uſe them againſt his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects, or his allies, who are not to inſult them, nor abandon them; and that this and the two foregoing articles are to comprehend and admit to be included all his Catholic Majeſty's miniſters and officers, as well civil, marine, and military, who are married and eſtabliſhed with families and eſtates in this city, in order that they may obtain the ſame privileges as the other inhabitants.

Anſ.—The inhabitants will be allowed to diſpoſe of and remove their effects to any part of the King of Spain's dominions, in veſſels at their own expence, for which they will have proper paſſports. It is underſtood, that ſuch officers as have property in this iſland ſhall have the ſame indulgence allowed to the reſt of the inhabitants.

Art. 14.—That to theſe people no ill-will ſhall ariſe on account of having taken up arms, owing to their fidelity, and their being inliſted in the militia, on account of the neceſſity of war; neither ſhall the Engliſh troops be permitted to plunder; but, on the contrary, they ſhall completely enjoy their rights and prerogatives as other ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, allowing them to return, without the leaſt hindrance or impediment, from the country into the city, with all their families, equipages, and effects, as they went out of the city on account of this invaſion, and who are to be comprehended in the preſent

ſent articles; and that neither of them ſhall be incommoded with having troops quartered in their houſes; but that they ſhall be lodged in particular quarters, as has been practiſed during the Spaniſh government.

Anſ.—Granted; except that, in caſes of neceſſity, quartering the troops muſt be left to the direction of the governor. All the King's ſlaves are to be delivered up to the perſons who will be appointed to receive them.

Art. 15.—That the effects detained in the city belonging to the merchants at Cadiz, which have arrived here in the different regiſter-ſhips, and in which are intereſted all the European nations, a ſufficient paſſport ſhall be granted to the ſupercargoes thereof, that they may freely remit the ſame with the regiſter-ſhips, without running the riſk of being inſulted in their paſſage.

Anſ.—Refuſed.

Art. 16.—That thoſe civil or other officers, who have had charge of the management of the adminiſtration, and diſtribution of the royal treaſure, or any other affair of a peculiar nature, from his Catholic Majeſty, are to be left with the free uſe of all thoſe papers which concern the diſcharge of their duty, with free liberty to carry them to Spain for that purpoſe; and the ſame ſhall be underſtood with regard to the managers of the Royal Company eſtabliſhed in this city.

Anſ.—All public papers to be delivered to the ſecretaries of the admiral and general for inſpection, which will be returned to his Catholic Majeſty's officers, if not found neceſſary for the government of the iſland.

Art. 17.—That the public records are to remain in cuſtody of thoſe officers who poſſeſs them, without permitting any of the papers to be taken away, for fear of their being miſlaid, as it may be productive of great prejudice, not only to the public, but alſo to many private people.

Anſ.—Anſwered in the foregoing article.

Art. 18.—That the officers and ſoldiers who are ſick in the hoſpital ſhall be treated in the ſame manner as the garriſon; and after their recovery, they ſhall be granted horſes or veſſels to tranſport themſelves where the garriſon goes, with every thing neceſſary for their ſecurity and ſubſiſtence during the voyage; and before which they ſhall be provided with ſuch proviſions and medicines as ſhall be demanded by the hoſpital-keepers and ſurgeons thereof; and all others under them, who are included in this capitulation, are to ſtay or go, as they prefer.

Anſ.—Granted; the governor leaving proper commiſſaries to furniſh them with proviſions, ſurgeons, medicines, and neceſſaries, at the expence of his Catholic Majeſty, while they remain in the hoſpital.

Art. 19.—That all the priſoners made on both ſides, ſince the 6th of June, when the Engliſh ſquadron appeared before the harbour, ſhall be returned reciprocally, and without any ranſom, within the term of two months, for thoſe who were ſent away from the city to other towns in the iſland, which was done for want of proper places of ſecurity here; or before, if they can.

Anſ.—This article cannot be concluded on till the Britiſh priſoners are delivered up.

Art. 20.—That as ſoon as the articles of this capitulation are agreed upon, and hoſtages given on each ſide for the performance thereof, the land-gate ſhall be delivered into the poſſeſſion of his Britannic Majeſty's troops, that they may poſt a guard there; and the garriſon ſhall have one themſelves, until the place is evacuated, when his Excellency the Earl of Albemarle will be pleaſed to ſend ſome ſoldiers as a ſafe-guard to the churches, convents, and treaſuries, and all other places of conſequence.

Anſ.—The number of ſafe-guards required for the ſecurity of the churches, convents, and other places, ſhall be granted. The reſt of the article is anſwered in the preliminary article.

Art. 21.—That it ſhall be allowed the Governor and Commander in Chief of this ſquadron, to diſpatch a packet-boat with advice to his Catholic Majeſty, as well as to the other people who have a right to the ſame advice, to which veſſel there ſhall be granted a ſafe and ſecure paſſport for the voyage.

Anſ.—As the troops are to be ſent to Old Spain, a packet is unneceſſary.

Art. 22.—That the troops of the Punta Caſtle ſhall have the ſame honours as the garriſon of the town, and that they ſhall march out by one of the moſt practicable breaches.

Anſ.—Granted.

Art. 23.—That the capitulation is to be underſtood liberally, and without any interpretation on any pretext whatever, of making repriſals, on account of not having complied with the foregoing.

Anſ.—Granted.

ALBEMARLE. G. POCOCK.

EL MARQUIS DEL REAL TRANSPORTE. JUAN DE PRADO.

Head Quarters near the Havannah, 12th Auguſt 1762.

State of the Garriſon of Fort Moro, when taken by ſtorm July 30. 1762.

STAFF. Commander in Chief, and Colonel, Don Lewis de Velaſco, mortally wounded.

Second in Command, and Colonel, Marquis Gonzales, killed.

2 Fort Majors, 2 Fort Adjutants, 1 Engineer.

REGULAR TROOPS. 6 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 6 Second Lieutenants, 280 Serjeants, Corporals, Drums, and Privates.

Officers of the Marine and Seamen; 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 300 Marines.

Officers of the Works; 2 ſecond Lieutenants.

[illegible]es; 2 Officers, 94 Negroes.

Return

Return of the Spaniards, Killed, Wounded, Drowned, or Taken, at the Aſſault of Moro.

Killed, - - -	130
Wounded, - - -	37
Priſoners, - - -	310
Officers ditto, - - -	16
Drowned, or killed in their boats, -	213
Total,	706

Return of the Numbers under Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, of the 90th Regiment, at the Aſſault of Fort Moro, July 30. 1762.

Regiments.	*Lt.-Colonels.*	*Majors.*	*Captains.*	*Lieutenants.*	*Enſigns.*	*Serjeants.*	*Rank & File.*	*Total.*
Royals, - -			1	4	1	5	102	318
Markſmen, - -		1	3	4		8	129	
90th Regiment, - -	1		1	5	1	2	50	
35th Regiment to ſuſtain them,		1	4	10	2	14	150	332
Sappers, - -			1				150	
Total, -	1	2	10	23	4	29	581	650

Of theſe, 2 lieutenants, 12 rank and file killed.
1 lieutenant, 4 ſerjeants, 23 rank and file wounded.

State of all Kinds of Officers, Serjeants, Drums, Private, and Families belonging to the Garriſon of the Havannah, embarked on board his Majeſty's Veſſels.

REGIMENTS.	FIELD & STAFF-OFFICERS.						OFFICERS.		TROOPS.			FAMILIES.			
	Colonels.	*Lt.-Colonels.*	*Serj.-Majors.*	*Aid-de-Camps.*	*Chaplains.*	*Surgeons.*	*Captains.*	*Subalterns.*	*Serjeants.*	*Drummers.*	*Private.*	*Officers Wives.*	*Children.*	*Soldiers Wives.*	*Children.*
2d Regiment of Spain, -				1	1	1	5	15	16	11	317	4	8	6	3
2d Regiment of Arragon, -				1	1	1	2	7	9	9	137				
Havannah Regiment, -	1		1	1	1		3	21	2	2	131	8	17		
Companies of Artillery, -							1	4	1	1	10	2	2		
Edinburgh Dragoons, -	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	9	8	6	130	2	3	1	
Havannah Dragoons, -	1	1							2		53	1			
Total, -	3	2	2	4	4	3	17	56	38	29	778	17	30	7	3

N. B. The priſoners on board our men of war, and the ſick and wounded left in the town, are not included in the above Return.

A Liſt of the Spaniſh Ships of War that were in the harbour of the Havannah, under the command of the Marquis del Real Tranſporte, Commodore, and Commander in Chief of all his Catholic Majeſty's ſhips in America, and ſurrendered with the City Auguſt 12. 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
a Tigre,	70	El Marq. del Real Tranſporte. Don Juan Ygnacio Madariaga.
a Reyno,	70	Lon Louis de Velaſco.
a Soverano,	70	Don Juan del Poſtigo.
a Infante,	70	Don Franciſco de Medina.
b Neptuno,	70	Don Pedro Bermudas.
a Aquilon,	70	El Marquis Gonzales.
b Aſia,	64	Don Franciſco Garganta.
a America, †	60	Don Juan Antonio.
b Europa,	60	Don Joſeph Vincente.
a Conqueſtador,	60	Don Pedro Caſtejon.
a San Genaro,	60	New ſhips, (and no Captains appointed.
a San Antonio,	60	

FRIGATES.

FRIGATES.

	Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
d	Vinganza,	26	Don Diego Argote.
c	Thetis,	22	Don Joſeph Porlier.
d	Marte,	18	Don Domingo Bonechea.
c	Phœnix ſtoreſhip,		

N. B. Two men of war on the ſtocks, not finiſhed; and ſeveral large merchant ſhips of conſiderable value.

a Surrendered with the city.
b Sunk in the entrance of the harbour.
c Taken by the Alarm in the old Streights of Bahama, June 3. 1762.
d Taken by the Defiance in Mariel harbour, June 28, 1762.
† Was afterwards named the Moro.

Return of Guns, Mortars and Principal Stores, found in the Moro Fort, City of Havannah, and Punta, Auguſt 14. 1762.

Braſs-Ordnance	42 pounders	1
	36	4
	32	3
	26	11
	24	1
	20	3
	18	8
	16	14
	15	5
	12	31
	10	6
	8	3
	7	1
	6	6
	5	3
	4½	1
	4	3
	Total,	104

Iron Ordnance.	36 pounders	2
	26	26
	24	68
	18	67
	16	47
	14	16
	11	6
	8	18
	Total,	250

Braſs-Mortars.	one	9 inches.
	one	8 ——
	three	5 ——
	four	1½ ——
Iron-Mortars.	one	13 ——
	one	12 ——

Powder, quintals,	537	Empty ſhells, of ſorts,	460
Muſkets of different calibres,	4157	Round-ſhot, 24 pounders,	7600
		18	1613
Ditto cartridges filled,	125000	16	5650
Hand grenades, fixed,	500	12	1458
Muſket-ball, quintals,	30	8	80

Beſides a great quantity of ſmall ſtores.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, Died of Wounds, Miſſing, and Dead ſince the Army landed on the Iſland of Cuba, to the 13th of Auguſt 1762.

	Kill.	*Wo.*	*Dead of Wounds.*	*Miſſing.*	*Dead.*	*Total.*
Officers,	11	19	4	—	39	73
Serjeants,	15	19	—	1	14	49
Drummers,	4	6	1	4	11	26
Rank and File,	260	576	51	125	630	1642
Total,	290	626	56	130	694	1799

Liſt of the Prize Goods taken at the Havannah, excluſive of the Treaſure.

5841 cheſts of ſugar.
3384 ſerons, and three caſks of cocoa.
123 ſerons, Jeſuit's bark.
8363 hides, in hair.
3900 tanned ditto.
475 bales of tobacco.
4876 ſerons of ſnuff.
59213 pieces of logwood.
2003 ditto fuſtic.
78 ditto timber.
8 cedar planks.
7 ſerons cochineal.
2 caſks tortoiſe-ſhell.

Abſtract of the Sundry Dividends of Prize-Money paid to the Army at the Havannah.

Officers of the Army in the ſeveral Ranks.	*1.&2. Dividends* *L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*3d Dividend.* *L*	*s.*	*d.*	*4th Dividend.* *L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*5th Dividend.* *L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*Total.* *L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Commander in Chief,	86030	17	2	20000	0	0	10000	0	0	6666	13	4	122697	10	6
Lieut.-Gen. Elliot.	17206	3	5	4000	0	0	2000	0	0	1333	6	8	24539	10	1
1 Major-General,	4779	9	10	1111	2	2½	555	11	1¼	370	7	3¾	6816	10	6½
1 more,	4779	9	10	1111	2	2½	555	11	1¼	370	7	4¾	6816	10	6½
1 Brigad.-General,	1365	11	4½	317	9	2½	158	14	7¼	105	16	4¾	1947	11	7
6 more,	8193	6	3½	1904	15	2¾	952	7	7¼	634	18	4¾	11685	9	6¼
1 Field-Officer,	393	12	3½	93	6	8	46	13	4	31	2	2½	564	14	6
50 more,	19680	5	0½	4573	6	8	2286	13	4	1524	8	10½	28064	13	11
1 Captain,	129	3	6	30	0	7¼	15	0	3½	10	0	2½	184	4	7½
184 more,	23768	5	8	5525	10	6	2762	15	3	1841	16	10	33898	8	3
1 Subaltern,	81	6	8¾	18	19	3	9	9	7½	6	6	5	116	3	0¼
598 more,	48668	8	7¼	11314	7	5	5657	3	8½	3771	9	2	69412	8	10¾
1 Serjeant,	6	5	3¼	1	9	1½	0	14	6¾	0	9	8½	8	18	8
762 more,	4773	4	6¾	1109	13	1	554	16	6½	369	17	8¾	6807	11	10½
1 Corporal,	4	15	8½	1	2	3	0	11	1½	0	7	5	6	16	6
748 more,	3579	16	7½	832	4	5	416	3	2½	277	8	1½	5105	11	4½
1 Private,	2	17	3¼	0	13	4	c	6	8	0	4	5¼	4	1	8½
12099 more,	34648	9	0¾	8054	17	1½	4027	8	10¾	2684	19	3¼	49415	15	0¼
Fractions on the whole,	0	0	3	0	0	0½	0	0	0¾	0	0	0¾	0	0	4¾
Total,	258092	11	6	60000	0	0	30000	0	0	20000	0	0	368092	11	6

Abſtract of the Sundry Dividends of Prize-Money paid to the Navy at the Havannah.

Officers of the Navy in the ſeveral Ranks.	1. & 2. *Dividends.*			3d *Dividend.*			4th *Dividend.*			5th *Dividend.*			*Total.*		
	L.	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*	*L.*	*s.*	*d.*
Admiral,	86030	17	2	20000	0	0	10000	0	0	6666	13	4	122697	10	6
Commodore,	17206	3	5	4000	0	0	2000	0	0	1333	6	8	24539	10	1
1 Captain,	1109	10	6	267	16	6½	133	18	3¼	89	5	6¼	1600	10	10
41 more,	45490	10	5½	10982	3	5¾	5491	1	8¾	3660	14	5¾	65624	10	1¾
1 Lieutenant,	164	10	9¼	38	5	0¼	19	2	6	12	15	0¼	234	13	3¾
182 more,	29946	5	3¼	6961	14	11¾	3480	17	5½	2320	11	7¾	42709	9	4¼
1 Warrant-Officer,	82	19	0	19	5	7¼	9	12	9½	6	8	6½	118	5	11¼
362 more,	30027	17	0½	6980	14	4¾	3490	7	2¼	2326	18	1½	42825	16	9
1 Petty-Officer,	12	2	1	2	16	3¼	1	8	1½	0	18	9¼	17	5	3
1302 more,	15760	4	4½	3663	17	0¾	1831	18	6½	1221	5	8¼	22477	5	8
1 Seamen,	2	13	4¼	0	11	8½	0	5	10¼	0	3	10¾	3	14	9¾
12090 more,	32258	18	0¾	7082	14	11¼	3541	7	5½	2360	18	3¾	45243	18	9¼
Fractions on the whole,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total,	258092	11	6	60000	0	0	30000	0	0	20000	0	0	368092	11	6

Note 194. A Deſcription of Newfoundland; the Correſpondence between Colonel Amherſt and Comte d'Hauſſonville; with the Capitulation of Fort St John; Various Returns, &c.

Newfoundland Island

Is of a triangular form, about the bigneſs of Ireland, and nine hundred and thirty miles in circuit. On the north, it is ſeparated from Terra Labrador, or New Britain, by the Streights of Belleiſle; on the weſt, it is waſhed by the gulph of St Lawrence; and on the ſouth and eaſt, by the Atlantic Ocean. Cape Race, the moſt ſoutherly point of the iſland, lies in lat. 46. 47. N.; the moſt northern in 51. 30. N.: and Cape Raye, its weſtermoſt point, in 47. 35. Weſt long. between 53. and 59.;—being 350 miles long, and 200 broad. The iſland is full of hills and mountains covered with pines; ſo that the country can be traverſed only in thoſe parts where the inhabitants have cut roads through the woods. The trees of this ſpecies of pine ſeldom exceed eighteen or twenty feet in height, except thoſe growing in the vallies, where they are ſheltered from the piercing winds, which often are forty feet high. The cold during the winter is exceſſive here; and the froſts, which are remarkably ſevere, ſet in about the middle of November; and ſoon after the harbours and bays are entirely frozen.

The whole circuit of the iſland is full of ſpacious bays and harbours, well ſheltered by the mountains, except their entrance; ſo that veſſels lie in perfect ſecurity. Some of theſe harbours are a league and a half or two leagues in length, and near half a league in breadth, having ſeveral rivers and brooks of excellent water falling into them from the adjacent mountains. They are alſo very near each other, being only ſeparated by a point of land, ſeldom above two leagues in breadth; ſo that the whole coaſt of the iſland is a ſucceſſion of harbours. But it muſt not be imagined that there are town or villages at every harbour; theſe are only to be found on the larger and more commodious bays, where the nature and diſpoſition of the country are moſt convenient for a ſettlement, the inhabitants being few in number, conſidering the great extent of the coaſt. Cod-fiſhing is the only buſineſs followed here; and the inhabitants, beſides their dwellings, have large ſtorehouſes for preparing and laying up their fiſh till the time arrives for ſending them to Europe on their own account, or bartering them for European goods, with the ſhips that frequent the iſland for that purpoſe. None of theſe villages are without a fort or battery for their ſecurity in time of war, it being common for ſmall privateers to viſit them.

Newfoundland was formerly peopled by a ſavage race of Indians, who have ſince retired to the continent, but ſometimes pay a viſit to their ancient abodes. Theſe Indians generally live by fiſhing and hunting; and both Newfoundland and Cape Breton abound with buſtards and wild geeſe. Here are alſo foxes, bears, beavers, and other quadrupeds, found in Canada, though not in any great plenty; the continual ſearch after them, for the ſake of their furs, having greatly leſſened their number.

Notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the climate, the inhabitants are not deſtitute of horned cattle, though they find it difficult to procure food for them during the ſeverity of the winter. The inhabitants have alſo their ſmall kitchen-gardens for ſummer herbs; but all the other ſpecies of proviſions, flour, ſalt, meat, &c. are brought from Boſton, Pennſylvania, and other colonies to the ſouthward. With regard to goods of other kinds, they are brought from England.

Tho' all the coaſts of Newfoundland may be ſaid to abound in cod, yet in ſome parts it is found in greater plenty than in orhers. This is owing to the quality of the bottom; for where it is ſandy, the fiſh are far more numerous than where it is rocky; but if the bottom be muddy, fiſh are very ſcarce. The depth of water ſhould alſo be conſidered; for though cod may be found in all depths, yet they are not taken in ſuch plenty as between thirty and forty fathom.

When a ſhip has taken her ſtation, ſhe is immediately unrigged, and at the ſame time a proper place choſen for ſecuring the fiſh as prepared. Huts are likewiſe run up for the men who work aſhore, ſo as to form a kind of village and at the water's edge a large ſtage or ſcaffold is erected. Here the number of ſhallops deſtined for the fiſhery is got ready, and, when the ſeaſon is over, left there till the next year; when he who firſt enters the bay has the liberty of applying them to his own uſe. Every thing being ready, the whole ſhip's company, officers included, without any exception, are divided into as many claſſes as there are different occupations; ſome fiſh, ſome cut off the heads, ſome gut the fiſh, and others have the care of ſalting and laying them up. The fiſhers go out early in their boats, that they may be at their ſtation by day-break, and do not return till the evening, unleſs they happen to have loaded their boat before. This fiſhery is wholly carried on with a hook; and every boat is provided with a ſufficient quantity of fiſhing tackle, in caſe of any accident in breaking their lines, or loſing their hooks. On their return, the fiſh is delivered to thoſe who open them; and that this may be done with the greater diſpatch, a boy ſtands by to hand the fiſh to them, and take them away when finiſhed. This work is done in a very methodical manner; for he that beheads them does nothing elſe. They are opened with one cut length-ways, the back-bone and all their entrails taken out, and the offals thrown into the water. While ſome open the fiſh, others are employed in ſalting, and others in laying them in heaps. The next day, or when the ſalt appears to have penetrated the fiſh, they waſh them, to take off the ſcum extracted by the ſalt; afterwards, that the water may drain off, they are piled up on little boards; then they are ſtretched out, one by one, with the ſkins upwards for drying, and turned three or four times. When thoroughly dry, they are piled up in ſmall parcels, that they may not entirely loſe the heat communicated to them by the firſt ſalt; and now, being ſalted a ſecond time, they are piled up in regular heaps on the ſtage, where they remain till the time of ſhipping them. As the boats go conſtantly every day, the work of the ſeveral claſſes may be imagined to be hard and fatiguing. On the return of the boats, they immediately begin with opening and ſalting the fiſh, which takes up the greater part of the night; and the ſucceeding parts of the cutting above mentioned neceſſarily employs them the following day, when the return of the ſhallops calls upon them to renew their taſk; ſo that they have few hours left for ſleep and refreſhment.

What is called the Great Bank of Newfoundland is, properly ſpeaking, a vaſt mountain under water, above five hundred and thirty miles in length, and two hundred and ſeventy-two in breadth. The depth of the water is very unequal, from fifteen to ſixty fathoms. The bottom is covered with a vaſt quantity of ſhells, and frequented by vaſt ſhoals of ſmall fiſh, moſt of which ſerve as food to the cod, which are here in amazing plenty; for though two or three hundred veſſels have been annually loaded with them, during the laſt and preſent centuries, yet the prodigious conſumption has not leſſened the plenty. And we cannot help obſerving, this fiſhing is a mine of greater value than any of thoſe in Mexico or Peru.

This iſland was diſcovered by Sebaſtian Cabot, for Henry VII. King of England, in 1497, about four years after Columbus had diſcovered the new world. Settlements, (in the next reign), after repeated attempts, were at laſt effected. The Engliſh had been in poſſeſſion of Newfoundland near ſixty years before the French made any ſettlements on the iſland. In a war with England, they took Placentia, and ſome other ſettlements; but after various diſputes about the property, the iſland was entirely ceded to Great Britain, by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713; but the French reſerved a liberty of taking and drying fiſh in the iſland; and by the laſt treaty of peace, they ſtill continue the ſame liberty, though in ſome meaſure reſtricted.

The principal places in the iſland are, St John's, Placentia, and Bonaviſta. St John's is ſituated on a fine bay or harbour, capable of containing three hundred ſail of ſhips. The entrance is not above half muſket-ſhot over, lies between two high mountains, and is defended by a ſmall battery. Here is a ſmall fort, with a feeble garriſon, and a little town, containing about ſixty families. The fort is ſcarcely capable of making any reſiſtance; and therefore has always ſubmitted to any force that has been ſent againſt it. Conſidering the importance which the iſland is of to Great Britain, it is to be wondered, that the fortifications have not been put on a more reſpectable footing; for the ſame is the caſe with Placentia, whoſe bay is ten leagues deep, and its harbour is at the bottom of the bay; which is very commodious; and here the veſſels fiſh as in a river. Placentia is a better town than St John's. Bonaviſta is but a poor place, on a fine bay; and from its natural ſtrength, more than its fortifications, it has never changed maſters.

Many advantages accrue to Great Britain and her colonies from this fiſhery; for, at the loweſt computation, they annually employ three thouſand ſmall craft; on board of which, and to cure and dry the fiſh aſhore, are at leaſt fifteen thouſand hands: ſo this fiſhery is not only a valuable ſource of trade to the merchant, but finds a livelihood to many thouſands of poor people; and is a moſt excellent nurſery to the royal navy; and, laſtly, this fiſhery is computed to encreaſe the national ſtock L.300,000 a-year in gold and ſilver, remitted to us for the cod we ſell in the north, in Spain, Portugal, Italy and the Levant.

Colonel Amherſt wrote the following Letter to M. d'Hauſſonville.

SIR, *Camp before St John's, Sept.* 16. 1762.

Humanity directs me to acquaint you of my firm intentions.—— I know the miſerable ſtate your garriſon is left in, and am fully informed of your deſign of blowing up the Fort on quitting it; but have a care, for I have taken meaſures effectually to cut off your retreat; and ſo ſure as a match is put to the train, every man of the garriſon ſhall be put to the ſword.

I muſt have immediate poſſeſſion of the fort in the ſtate it now is, or expect the conſequences.

I give you half an hour to think of it.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt obedient humble Servant,

WM. AMHERST.

To the Officer commanding in St John's.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Count d'Hauſſonville to Lieutenant-Colonel Amherſt, dated St. John's, September 16, 1762.

With regard to the conduct I ſhall hold, you may, Sir, be miſinformed. I wait for your troops and your cannon; and nothing ſhall determine me to ſurrender the Fort, unleſs you ſhall have totally deſtroyed it, and that I ſhall have no powder to fire.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt humble,
and moſt obedient ſervant,

LE COMTE D'HAUSSONVILLE.

The 17th a mortar battery was completed, and a battery begun for four twenty-four pounders, and two twelve pounders, about five hundred yards from the Fort. At night, the mortar battery opened with one eight-inch mortar, ſeven cohorns, and ſix royals. The enemy fired pretty briſkly from the Fort, and threw ſome ſhells. The 18th in the morning, M. d'Hauſſonville ſent out the following letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Amherſt.

SIR,

Under the uncertainty of the ſuccours which I may receive. either from France or its allies, and the fort being entire, and in a condition for a long defence, I am reſolved to defend myſelf to the laſt extremity. The capitulation which you may think proper to grant me will determine me to ſurrender the place to you, in order to prevent the effuſion of the blood of the men who defend it.

Whatever reſolution you come to, there is one left for me, which would hurt the intereſts of the Sovereign you ſerve.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt obedient humble Servant,
LE COMTE D'HAUSSONVILLE.

Fort St John, Sept. 17. 1762.

Colonel Amherſt returned him the following Anſwer:

SIR, *Camp before St John's, Sept.* 17. 1762.

I have juſt had the honour of your letter. His Britannic Majeſty's fleet and army co-operating here, will not give any other terms to the garriſon of St John's, than their ſurrendering priſoners of war.

I don't thirſt after the blood of the garriſon; but you muſt determine quickly, or expect the conſequences, for this is my final determination.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble Servant,
To Count d'Hauſſonville. WILLIAM AMHERST.

To this determinate letter of Colonel Amherſt's, M. d'Hauſſonville returned the following anſwer.

St John's, September 18. 1762.

I have received, Sir, your letter, which you did me the honour to write to me.

I am as averſe as you to the effuſion of blood. I conſent to ſurrender the Fort in good condition, as I have already acquainted you, if the demands, which I incloſe herewith, are granted to my troops.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt humble and moſt
obedient Servant,
LE COMTE D'HAUSSONVILLE.

As Lord Colville was at this time ſome diſtance from the coaſt, and the wind not permitting him to ſtand in, to give his concurrence to the capitulation, Colonel Amherſt thought it beſt to determine it, without his Lordſhip's preſence, as no time was to be loſt in ſo advanced a ſeaſon.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

Demands of the Garriſon of St John, and, in general, of the Troops that are in it.

Article 1.—The French troops ſhall ſurrender priſoners of war.

Anſ.—Agreed to.

Art. 2.—The officers and ſubaltern officers ſhall keep their arms, to preſerve good order among their troops.

Anſ.—Agreed to.

Art. 3.—Good ſhips ſhall be granted to carry the officers, grenadiers, and private men, either wounded or not, to France, in the ſpace of one month, on the coaſt of Britanny.

Anſ.—Agreed to. Lord Colvill will, of courſe, embark them as ſoon as he poſſibly can.

Art. 4.—The goods and effects of both the officers and ſoldiers ſhall be preſerved.

Anſ.—His Britannic Majeſty's troops never pillage.

The gate will be taken poſſeſſion of this afternoon, and the garriſon will lay down their arms.

WM. AMHERST.

This to be ſigned by Lord Colville, but it will remain at preſent, as afterwards, in full force.

LE COMTE D'HAUSSONVILLE.

The French Garriſon conſiſted of

1 Colonel.
1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
1 Major and Adjutant.
1 Engineer.
1 Surgeon Major.
1 Chaplain.
13 Captains.
13 Lieutenants.
4 Enſigns.
27 Serjeants.
45 Corporals.
40 Sub-Corporals.
12 Drummers.
533 Fuzileers.

Total, 683

Our loſs upon this occaſion amounted to——1 Lieutenant, and 11 Rank and File, killed; 3 Captains, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, and 32 Rank and File, wounded.

A Liſt of the Land-Forces ſent againſt St John's, Newfoundland.

			Artillery.
1ſt, or Royal reg.	4 companies,	237	Four 24 pounders,
45th reg.	4 ditto,	395	Six 12 ditto.
77th reg.	3 ditto,	158	Two light 6 ditto.
Draughted from different corps,		191	Four 6 ditto.
Provincials,		520	Two ten-inch mortars.
Royal Artillery,		58	One 8 ditto ditto.
			Six Royals.
	Total,	1559	Six cohorns.
			Four howitzers.

Formed into two battalions commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Tuliken and Major Sutherland.

Note 195. A Liſt of the French Squadron under M. de Ternay, that took St John's, Newfoundland, in 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Le Robuſte,	74	M. de Ternay.
L'Eveillé,	64	
La Garonne,	44	
Le Licorne,	32	
A bomb-ketch.		

They had 1500 troops on board commanded by M. d'Hauſſonville.

A Liſt of the Ships of War under the command of Captain Rowley, when he fell in with M. de Ternay's Fleet.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Superb,	74	Capt. Joſhua Rowley.
Goſport,	44	John Jervis.
Danae,	38	Henry Martin.

A Liſt of the Squadron under the command of Lord Colville.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Northumberland,	70	Al. Lord Colville, Commodore. Capt. Nath. Bateman.
Antelope,	50	Thomas Graves.
Goſport,	44	John Jervis.
Syren,	24	Charles Douglas.
Armed ſhip,	20	

A Liſt of the Ships ſent from England to reinforce Lord Colville.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Shrewſbury,	74	Capt. Hugh Palliſer.
Superb,	74	Joſhua Rowley.
Bedford,	64	William Martin.
Minerva,	32	Joſeph Peyton.

Note 196. A Liſt of his Majeſty's Ships in the Mediterranean under the command of Vice-Admiral Saunders, in 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Blenheim,	90	Vice-Admiral Sir C. Saunders, K. B. Capt. Broderick Hartwell.
Newark,	80	Commodore Sir Piercy Brett. Capt. Inglis.
Arrogant,	74	Amherſt.
Hercules,	74	Porter.
Thunderer,	74	Proby.
Warſpight,	74	Willet.
Dorſetſhire,	70	John Campbell.
Chicheſter,	70	Elliot.
Africa,	64	A. Hood.
Belliqueux,	64	Edwards.
Bienfaiſant,	64	Balfour.
Somerſet,	64	E. Hughes.
Anſon,	60	Whitwell.
Dunkirk,	60	Digby.
Firme,	60	Ferguſſon.
Jerſey,	60	Wilkinſon.
Montagu,	60	Parry.
Iſis,	50	C. Meadows.
Preſton,	50	T. Evans.
	FRIGATES.	
Pallas,	36	Clements.
Quebec,	32	Gower.
Thetis,	32	Moutray.
Brune,	32	Tonyn.
Veſtal,	32	S. Hood.
Montreal,	32	Howe.
Active,	28	Sawyer.
Sheerneſs,	24	J. Clarke.
Gibraltar,	24	Griffith.
Favourite,	18	Pownel.
Shannon,	36	Stirling.

Account of the Sale, Charges, and net Proceeds of the Ship La Hermione, a Spaniſh Regiſter Ship, condemned in the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, September 14. 1762.

By the ſale of 550 bags of dollars to ſundries, containing 476,518 oz. at 63½d. -			L.126,078 14 3
By 1346 ditto, to ſundries, 1,165,652 oz. at 63d.			305,983 13 0
Oct. 11. By 28 bags of gold coin to Bank of England, weighing 22,974 oz. 2 dwt. 18 gr. at 78s. 6d.			90,173 13 8
By 4 ingots of gold, at their various eſſays rendered 621 oz. 1 dwt. 14 gr. ſtandard, at 78s. 6d. - - -		L.2,437 14 8	
By 1 ditto as above, 11 oz. 15 dwt. 9 gr. at 79s. - -		46 11 3	
			2,484 5 11
By 34 ingots ſilver as above rendered 18,863 oz. 3 gr. ſtandard, at 64d. -		L.5,030 3 5	
By 3 ditto as above, 527 oz. 1 gr. at 65d. - -		142 14 10	
By 6 oz. 6 dwt. 2 gr. fine gold in two ingots at 86s.	L.27 5 3		
Deduct expences of parting 445 oz. gilt ſilver, at 4d. - -	7 8 4		
		19 16 11	
			5,192 15 0
By ſundry trinkets, &c. ſold to ſundries for -			424 7 7
Oct. 7. By 427 ſerons, and 306 bags Guiaquil cocoa, ſold at Garraway's Coffee-houſe, by public ſale, in 60 lots, weighing together net 1029 cwt. 6lb. at various prices, from 101s. to 109s. per cwt. - -		L.5371 19 2	
Diſcount, 2½ per cent., -		134 6 4	
			5,237 12 10
Nov. 11. By 1939 blocks of tin ſold this day as above, in 39 lots, to ſundries, weighing net 1065 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lb. at various prices, from 92s. to 100s. per cwt and produced		L.5168 0 9	
Diſcount 2½ per cent., -		129 4 0	
			5,038 16 9
Carried forward,			L.540,614 0 0

Brought forward,			540,614 0 0
By 8 bales Vigonia, and 1 ditto Alpalca wool, ſold at public ſale in 9 lots to ſundries, weighing net 545 lb. from 3½d. to 7s. 4d. per lb.		L.141 8 0	
By 9 bolts canvas, ſold as above, at 30s.		13 10 0	
By 1 caſe ſaddle-cloths, ditto, -		0 10 0	
		L.155 8 0	
Diſcount 2½ per cent., -		3 17 8	
			151 10 4
By 61 barrels gunpowder, containing 34 cwt. at 60s.			102 0 0
By a launch belonging to the ſhip, ſold by Thomas Mayne and Company at Gibraltar, for ps. 51. 1. 6. at 40d. - - -			8 10 6
1763. March 4. By the ſhip Hermione, with all her tackle, apparel, and furniture, guns, ſtores, &c. ſold this day at public ſale, for -			3,010 0 0
May 16. By a bounty bill for 165 men, dated January 1763, at 5l. is - .		L.825 0 0	
Deduct ſold at 7½ diſcount,	L.61 17 6		
Brokerage, ⅛, -	1 1 0		
		62 18 6	
			762 1 6
Total amount, -			L.544,648 1 6
Charges.			
For freight of the treaſure from Gibraltar, - -		L.5303 6 0	
For duties paid on the cargo at the cuſtom-houſe, with officers-fees, and amount of the ſubſidy 1747, on the cocoa not drawn back, -		3030 6 0	
For brokerage paid on ſelling the treaſure, cargo, and ſhip, -		747 5 0	
For all charges of lighterage, landing, and wharfage, and warehouſe rent, &c. on the cargo, &c. expences paid on the ſhip at Gibraltar and England, and all other contingent charges whatever, . -		1685 4 6	
For commiſſion on the gold and ſilver coin, -	L.13055 18 0		
For ditto on remaining produce of the prize,	1120 12 0		
		14176 10 0	
			24,942 11 6
Net proceeds, -			L:519,705 10 0

Diſtribution of the foregoing net proceeds, viz.

To the Admiral and Commodore, -				L.64,963	3	9
Active's Share.						
To the Captain, - - - -				65,053	13	9
To 3 Commiſſion-Officers, at	L.13,004	14	1 each, is	39,014	2	3
To 8 Warrant ditto, -	4,336	3	2	34,689	5	4
To 20 Petty ditto, -	1,806	10	13	36,130	17	8
To 158 Seamen, &c. -	485	5	4¾	76,132	13	0
Favourite's Share.						
To the Captain, - - - -				64,872	13	9
To 2 Commiſſion-Officers, at	L.12,974	10	9 each, is	25,949	1	6
To 7 Warrant ditto, -	4,324	16	11	30,273	2	5
To 16 Petty ditto, -	1,802	0	4	28,132	6	3
To 110 Seamen, &c. -	484	2	5	53,253	14	4
				L.519,705	10	0

London, 22*d July* 1763.—*Errors excepted*,
(Signed) *Herbert Sawyer*, *T. Mayne.* }
Rich. Dacres, *Tho. Tierney*, } Agents.
Hen. Blankley, *Sam. More*, }

N. B.—The Active being entitled to the whole bounty-money, occaſions the difference in the ſhares between the two ſhips.

Note 197. A Deſcription of Buenos Ayres, in the River de la Plata.

Buenos Ayres is the principal ſea-port the Spaniards have in South America, on the Atlantic Ocean. It lies in W. Lon. 57. 32. S. Lat. 34. 30. in the province of La Plata, upon the ſouth ſide of the river of that name, called by the Spaniards Rio de la Plata, or the River of Plate. It is ſituated upon a riſing ground fifty leagues from the entrance of the river, which is here ſeven leagues broad, and is navigable a conſiderable way higher; but ſome cataracts in the river, about ſixty leagues above the town, prevent the navigation of it with ſhips any farther up. The Spaniards diſcovered this country in 1515, by ſailing up the river, and founded Buenos Ayres, ſo called from the excellence of the air, and pleaſantneſs of the ſituation. The town conſiſts of two principal ſtreets, croſſing each other; has ſix churches, one of which is the cathedral, and four others belonging to four different monaſteries. It is the ſee and ſeat of a Biſhop, ſuffragan to the Archbiſhop of Charcus, who has under him three canons and other clergy. It is the reſidence of the Spaniſh Governor, who lives in the fort, on the walls of which are mounted forty cannon, and the garriſon conſiſts generally of five hundred regular troops. There are a great many ſhallows in the river, which make it of very difficult navigation; which perhaps is the reaſon why the Spaniards do not ſend a regular fleet here from Europe, as they do to other ports.—

Two or three regiſter-ſhips make the whole of their intercourſe with Spain. There are a good many merchants from Europe and Peru ſettled here, who make very conſiderable returns to Europe of the gold and ſilver of Chili and Peru, ſugar, and hides. The traffic of the two former is carried on by means of the Paraguay and Parana, and other rivers, which fall into the Rio de la Plata. This is the firſt place of note belonging to Spain to the ſouthward of Brazil, and from the contiguity of the Portugueſe ſettlements, a very conſiderable contraband trade is carried on with the Spaniards; but ſince a ſettlement has been effected by us on Falkland's iſlands, it is to be hoped that we will come in for our ſhare of this beneficial commerce. The winters here are very rainy, frequent ſtorms of wind, with thunder and lightning, which often do much miſchief. The ſummers are exceeding hot, and would become intolerable, if not alleviated by a cooling breeze from the river, which begins about eight in the morning, and continues till evening.

The country about Buenos Ayres differs from moſt others of America, as it is almoſt deſtitute of wood; but they have the fineſt and moſt fruitful plains in the world, covered with innumerable quantities of horned cattle and horſes running wild. By this they drive a conſiderable trade in hides. The territory about Buenos Ayres in poſſeſſion of the Spaniards is of great extent, is very fertile in fruits of all ſorts, and would be ſtill more ſo, if properly cultivated, eſpecially with corn; but the people are lazy, and content themſelves with what the ſoil produces without much labour. They had formerly vines here, from which they made moſt exquiſite wine, beſides a vaſt quantity of grapes dried for uſe; but as moſt of the vines were deſtroyed one year by inſects, the lazineſs of the inhabitants is ſuch, that they have not been at the trouble to get freſh plants.

The country is not in a condition to make great defence in caſe of an attack; and as poſſeſſion of Buenos Ayres would entirely command the river, it would give a mortal wound to the Spaniſh trade in this part of the world; and in caſe we are to have a war with Spain, it is to be hoped that our miniſtry will think of attacking the Spaniſh ſettlements here, which are in a moſt defenceleſs ſtate.

Note 198. A Liſt of the Squadron under the command of Commodore Spry, cruiſing off Breſt, 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Mars,	74	Richard Spry, Commodore. Capt. J. Luttrel.
Ocean,	90	Langdon.
Fame,	74	Byron.
Burford,	70	Gambier.
Revenge,	64	Vernon.
Eſſex,	64	Schomberg.
Lion,	60	Le Cras.
Aquilon,	28	Ogle.

ote 199. A Liſt of the Squadron under the command of Commodore Denis, in Baſque Road, 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Bellona,	74	Commodore Denis. Capt. Charles Ellys.
Sandwich,	90	R. Norbury.
Royal William,	84	Hugh Pigot.
Hero,	74	Hon. S. Barrington.
Buckingham,	70	P. Parker.
Monmouth,	64	J. Storr.
Prince Frederick,	64	Jer. Mapleſden.
Trident,	64	B. Clive.
Dreadnought,	60	M. Moore.
Phœnix,	44	Chr. Bethel.
Boſton,	32	Sir Tho. Adams.
Mermaid,	24	George Watſon.

te 200. A Liſt of the Fleet under the command of Sir Edward Hawke, 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Royal George,	100	Sir Edward Hawke, Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Bennet.
Princeſs Amelia,	80	The Duke of York, Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Lord Viſcount Howe.
Prince,	90	Ben. Marlow.
Ocean,	90	W. Langdon.
Magnanime,	74	C. Saxton.
Hero,	74	Hon. S. Barrington.
Lancaſter,	66	M. Suckling.
Naſſau,	64	Ja. Sayer.
Eſſex,	64	A. Schomberg.
Revenge,	64	Edward Vernon.
Prince of Orange,	60	S. Wallis.
Achilles,	60	J. Faulknor, *acting*.
Launceſton,	40	Edm. Affleck.
Æolus,	36	W. Hotham.
Tartar,	28	John Knight.

Note 201. A Liſt of the Fleet under the command of Sir Charles Hardy, 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Union,	90	Sir Charles Hardy, Vice-Admiral of the Blue. Capt. John Evans.
Princeſs Amelia,	80	R. Highneſs the Duke of York, Rear Admiral of the Blue. Capt. Richard Viſcount Howe.
Royal George,	100	W. Bennet.
Prince,	90	Ben. Marlow.
Ocean,	90	W. Langdon.
Magnanime,	74	Charles Saxton.
Hero,	74	Hon. S. Barrington.
Lancaſter,	66	Maur. Suckling.
Revenge,	64	Edward Vernon.
Naſſau,	64	Ja. Sayer.
Eſſex,	64	Alex. Schomberg.
Prince of Orange,	60	Samuel Wallis.
Achilles,	60	J. Faulknor, *acting*.
Launceſton,	40	Edm. Affleck.
Æolus,	32	Will. Hotham.
Tartar,	28	Hon. H. St John.

Note 202. A Liſt of the Squadron under the command of Commodore Man, off Breſt, in Summer 1762.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Cornwall,	74	Capt. Robert Man, Commodore.
Mars,	74	John Luttrell.
Torbay,	74	Wm. Brett.
Fame,	74	Hon. J. Byron.
Burford,	70	Ja. Gambier.
Prince Frederick,	64	Jer. Mapleſden.
Lion,	60	Ed. Le Cras.
Coventry,	28	Rob. Carpenter.
Unicorn,	28	C. Fielding.
Liverpool,	28	Richard Knight.

Note 203. A Liſt of French and Spaniſh Ships of War, taken, deſtroyed, or loſt, from the commencement to the concluſion of the War.

French Ships taken during the War.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*By whom taken.*
1755.		
Eſperance,	74	The Orford and Revenge, in the Bay of Biſcay.
Alcide,	64	By the Dunkirk and Defiance, two of Admiral Boſcawen's fleet, in North America.
Lys,	64	
1756.		
Arc-en-Ciel,	50	Litchfield and Norwich, in North America.
Royal Chariot,	36	Torbay, in the Bay of Biſcay.
Pondicherry*,	24	Dover.
1757.		
Duc d'Aquitaine,*	64	Eagle and Medway, off Liſbon.
Bien Acquis,	38	Sheerneſs and Chicheſter.
Emeraud,	28	Southampton, off Breſt.
Hermione,	28	Unicorn.
A new ſloop,	16	Phœnix privateer of Jerſey.
1758.		
Foudroyant,	84	By Admiral Oſborne's ſquadron, in the Mediterranean.
Orphée,	64	
Raiſonable,	64	By the Dorſetſhire, in the Bay of Biſcay.
Belliqueux,	64	By the Antelope, in the Briſtol channel.
Bienfaiſant,	64	By the boats of the fleet at Louiſburg.
Loire,	44	By the St Alban's, in the Mediterranean.
Diana,	36	By the Boreas, Juno, two ſhips of Admiral Boſcawen's ſquadron at Louiſburg.
Echo,	28	
Galathée,	22	By the Eſſex, off Breſt.
Guirland,	22	Rocheſter and Renown, off Cherburg.
Robuſte, *flute*,	24	By the Alcide and Acteon, in the Bay of Biſcay.
Duc d'Hanovre,	14	By the Lizard off Breſt.
1759.		
Formidable,	80	Sir Edward Hawke's fleet, on the 20th of November.
Temeraire,	74	Admiral Boſcawen's fleet, off Cape Lagos.
Centaur,	74	
Modeſte,	64	
Duc de Chartres,*	60	By the Windſor.
Compte de St Florentine,†	60	Achilles.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*By whom taken.*
Danae,	38	Southampton and Melampe.
Bellone,	32	Veſtal.
Arethuſa,	32	Chatham, Venus, and Thames.
Hermione,	26	Admiral Cotes' ſquadron at Jamaica.
Hardi,†	20	
Valeur,†	24	Favourite ſloop.
Mignone,	20	Æolus and Iſis.
Berkeley,	20	Creſcent.
1760.		
Marſhal deBelleiſle,	44	Æolus, Pallas, and Brilliant.
Blonde,	32	
Terpſichore,	26	
Syrenne,	32	Boreas, two of Admiral Holmes' ſquadron,
Valeur,	20	Lively, at Jamaica.
Epreuve,	14	Niger.
1761.		
Courageux,	74	Bellona and Brilliant.
Bertin,*	64	Hero and Venus.
St Ann,	64	Admiral Holmes' ſquadron on the Jamaica ſtation.
Warwick,	60	Minerva.
Oreflame,	50	Iſis.
Achille,	64	Sir Charles Saunders' ſquadron in the Mediterranean.
Bouffon,	32	
Entreprenant,†	44	Vengeance.
Veſtale,	32	Unicorn.
Comette,	32	Bedford.
Baleine,*	32	By the boats of the fleet under Admiral Stevens, off Pondicherry.
Hermione,*	28	
Brune,	32	Venus and Juno.
Bien Amis†,	20	Trent, in the Weſt Indies.
Pheaſant,	16	Albany.
Subtile,*	16	Aquilon.
Anemoine,	14	Mars and Orford, in the Bay of Biſcay.
Sardoine,	14	
1762.		
Zephyr,	26	Torbay and Lion.
Opale,	26	Phœnix.
Oiſeau,	26	Brune.
Tyger,†	26	King George privateer, of Briſtol.
Boulogne,*	20	Venus.
Boutin,*	20	Blonde.
Eſcuriel,	10	Fame.
Crozen,	6	Venus.

Thoſe marked thus*, belonged to the French Eaſt India Company.

Thoſe marked thus†, were merchant ſhips armed for war.

Recapitu-

Recapitulation of the above Liſt.

2 of 80 guns.
4 — 74
1 — 64
3 — 60
2 — 50
7 — 44
2 — 38
2 — 36
9 — 32

4 of 28 guns.
6 — 26
3 — 24
2 — 22
7 — 20
2 — 16
4 — 14
1 — 10
1 — 6

Spaniſh Ships taken during the War.

1762.		
Tigre,	70	Surrendered with the city of Havannah.
Reyno,	70	
Soverano,	70	
Infante,	70	
Aquilon,	70	
America,	60	
Conqueſtador,	60	
San Genaro,	60	
San Antonio,	60	
Neptuno,	70	Sunk at the entrance of the harbour of Havannah.
Aſia,	64	
Europa,	60	
Santiſſimo Trinidad,	60	Taken at the Manilas, by the Panther and Argo.
Ventura,	26	By the Fowey, in the Weſt Indies.
Vinganza,	24	By the Defiance, in Mariel harbour.
Marté,	18	
Thetis,	22	By the Alarm, in the Old Streights of Bahama.
Phœnix,	18	

Recapitulation of the above Liſt.

6 of 70 guns.
1 — 64
6 — 60
1 — 26

1 of 24 guns.
1 — 22
2 — 18

Liſt of French Ships deſtroyed during the War.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Where and by whom deſtroyed.*
Le Soleil Royal,	80	Burnt by Sir Edward Hawke the day after the action off Belleiſle.
L'Heros,	74	
L'Ocean,	80	Burnt by the fleet under Admiral Boſcawen near Lagos in Portugal.
Le Redoutable,	74	
Le Theſée,	74	Sunk in the engagement on the 20th of November, off Belleiſle.
Le Superbe,	70	
Le Prudent,	74	Burnt during the ſiege of Louiſburg.
L'Entreprenant,	74	
Le Capricieux,	64	
Le Celebre,	64	
Le Bien Aimé,	74	Received ſo much damage in the engagement with Admiral Pocock, that the enemy were obliged to run her aſhore.
L'Apollon,	50	Sunk at the entrance of Louiſburg harbour.
La Fidelle,	36	
Le Chevre,	16	
Le Biche,	16	
———,	50	Burnt on the ſtocks at St Malo.
L'Alcion,	50	Sunk by the Huſſar.
L'Aquilon,	48	Run aſhore and deſtroyed by the Antelope.
La Roſe,	36	Run aſhore and deſtroyed on the iſland of Malta, by the Monmouth.
Le Rhinoceros,	36	Taken and afterwards burnt by the Iſis.
———,	36	Burnt at St Malo.
La Nymphe,	36	Run aſhore and deſtroyed on the iſland of Majorca by the Hampton Court.
Le Felicité,	32	Deſtroyed on the coaſt of Holland by the Richmond.
Le Prince Edouard,	32	In the Weſt Indies by Admiral Holmes's ſquadron.
Le Fleur de Lys,	32	
Le Machault,	32	In the Bay de Chaleur by Capt. Byron.
Le Bienfaiſant,	22	
Le M. de Marloy,	18	
La Pomone,	36	At Quebec by Commodore Swanton, in 1760.
L'Atalante,	32	

French Ships loſt by accident during the War.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Where.*
Le Juſte,	74	At the mouth of the Loire.
L'Opiniatre,	64	In Conquet road, (French account).
Greenwich,	50	
L'Aigle,	50	Loſt coming through the Streights of Belleiſle in North America.
Le Leopard,	60	Burnt at Quebec, having the plague on board.
Le Dragon,	64	Loſt going into Cape François.
La Junon,	40	Loſt off Mahon.
L'Hermione,	32	Loſt coming out of Dunkirk.
La Zenobie,	26	Loſt on the iſland of Portland.
La Mutine,	24	Loſt on the Dogger Bank.
La Minerve,	24	Loſt near Villa Franca.

Recapitulation of the two foregoing Liſts.

Ships of the Line deſtroyed.	*Frigates deſtroyed.*
2 of 80 guns.	1 of 48 guns.
6 of 74 ——	5 of 36 ——
1 of 70 ——	4 of 32 ——
2 of 64 ——	2 of 28 ——
3 of 50 ——	1 of 22 ——
	1 of 18 ——
	2 of 16 ——
14	16

French Ships of the Line loſt by accident.	*Frigates loſt by accident.*
1 of 74 guns.	1 of 40 guns.
2 of 64 ——	1 of 32 ——
1 of 60 ——	1 of 26 ——
2 of 50 ——	2 of 24 ——
6	5

Total Loſs of the French Navy during the War.

Ships of the line taken,	22	Frigates taken,	46
deſtroyed,	14	deſtroyed,	16
loſt,	6	loſt,	5
Total,	42	Total,	67

Note 104. A Liſt of the Britiſh Ships of War taken, deſtroyed, or loſt, during the War from 1755 to 1763; to which are added the Names of the Captains of the Navy who were killed in Battle, died of their Wounds, or were drowned.

Britiſh Ships of War taken.

Year.	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Where.*
1755	Blandford,	20	Off Breſt, but afterwards reſtored.
1756	Warwick,	60	In the Weſt Indies.
1757	Greenwich,	50	Ditto.
	Merlin,	10	Off Breſt, retaken next year.
1758	Winchelſea,	20	Convoying the South Carolina fleet, ſoon after retaken.
	Stork,	10	In the Weſt Indies.
1759	Hawke,	12	Off Cape Clear, retaken in 1761.
1760	Virgin,	12	Weſt Indies, retaken the end of the year.
	Penguin,	20	Taken on the coaſt of Portugal, and afterwards ſunk.
1761	Speedwell ct.	10	In the harbour of Vigo.
1762	Grammont,	18	In the harbour of St John's, Newfoundland.
1763	Baſiliſk bomb,	8	By the Audacieux privateer.

Recapitulation of the above Liſt.

Ships of 60 guns,	2	Ships of 12 guns,	2
50 ——	1	10 ——	3
20 ——	3	8 ——	1
18 ——	1		—
		Total,	12

Britiſh Ships of War deſtroyed, or loſt.

Year.	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Where.*
1755	Mars,	64	Going into the harbour of Halifax.
1757	Tilbury,	60	On the rocks near Louiſburg.
	Ferret,	12	Foundered off ditto.
1758	Bridgewater,	20	Run aſhore at Fort St David in the Eaſt Indies, to prevent their falling into the enemies hands.
	Triton,	20	
	Pr. George,	80	Burnt going to the Mediterranean.
	Invincible,	74	Loſt near St Helen's.
	Litchfield,	50	On the coaſt of Africa.
1759	Reſolution,	74	On the Four Bank, in purſuit of the enemy.
	Eſſex,	64	
	Tartar's Prize,	24	Sprung a plank in the Mediterranean.
	[illegible]	8	In the Weſt Indies.

Ships

	Ships.	*Guns.*	*Where and by whom deſtroyed.*
1760	Ramillies,	90	On the Bolt head.
	Conqueror,	70	On St Nicholas iſland, near Plymouth.
	Cumberland,	56	Near Goa in the Weſt Indies.
	Harwich,	50	Weſt Indies.
	Griffin,	28	On the iſland of Barbuda.
	Lyme,	28	North Sea.
	Loweſtoffe,	28	River St Lawrence.
	Eurus,	20	
	Mermaid,	24	Near Bahama.
1761	D. d'Aquitaine,	64	Foundered off Pondicherry.
	Sunderland,	60	
	Newcaſtle,	50	Wrecked near Pondicherry.
	Queenborough,	20	
	Pheaſant,	16	Foundered in the Channel.
1762	Raiſonable,	64	At Martinico.
	Marlborough,	70	Foundered on their paſſage from the Havannah.
	Temple,	70	
	Cheſterfield,	40	In the old Streights of Bahama.
	S. Sea Caſtle,	40	At Manila.
	Humber,	40	On the Happeſborough Sands.
	Huſſar,	28	In the Weſt Indies.
	Biddeford,	20	On the Hazeborough Sands.
	Scorpion,	16	Iriſh Sea.
	Peregrine,	16	Foundered on her voyage to W. Indies.
	Savage,	8	Loſt in Torbay.
	Epreuve,	14	In her return from South Carolina.

Recapitulation of the above Liſt.

Ships of 90 guns,	1	Ships of 40 guns,	3
80 —	1	28 —	4
74 —	2	24 —	2
70 —	3	20 —	5
64 —	4	16 —	3
60 —	2	14 —	1
56 —	1	12 —	1
50 —	3	8 —	2
Total ſhips of the line,	17	Total frigates,	21

Total Loſs of the Britiſh Navy during the courſe of the War.

Britiſh ſhips of the line taken,	2	Britiſh frigates taken,	7
deſtroyed,	0	deſtroyed,	3
loſt,	17	loſt,	21
Total,	19	Total,	31

Liſt

Liſt of Captains Killed in Action, Mortally Wounded, or Loſt with their Ships.

Year.	*Captains.*	*Ships.*	*Manner of Death.*
1755	Hon. S. Hamilton,	Lancaſter,	Drowned.
1756	T. Andrews,	Defiance,	Killed.
	T. Noel,	Princeſs Louiſa,	Died of wounds.
	Ja. Holburne,	Diſpatch ſloop,	Killed.
1757	J. Rawlins,	Unicorn,	Ditto.
	H. Barnſley,	Tilbury,	Drowned.
	Fr. Upton,	Ferret,	Ditto.
1758	Ar. Gardiner,	Monmouth,	Killed.
	Ja. Hume,	Pluto fire-ſhip,	Ditto.
1759	Colin Michie,	Newcaſtle,	Ditto.
1760	Whitt. Taylor,	Ramillies,	Drowned.
	Lancelot Skinner,	Biddeford,	Killed.
	Edward St Loe,	Virgin ſloop,	Ditto.
	George Miller,	Racehorſe,	Blown up.
1761	Edward Wheeler,	Iſis,	Killed.
	Joſeph Hunt,	Unicorn,	Ditto.
	T. Nelſon,	Pheaſant ſloop,	Drowned.
	Sir William Hewit,	Duc d'Aquitaine,	Ditto.
	Hon. James Colvill,	Sunderland,	Ditto.
1762	W. Gooftrey,	Cambridge,	Killed.
	R. Man,	Milford,	Ditto.
	— Walker,	Lurcher,	Ditto.
	Edward Knowles,	Peregrine ſloop,	Drowned.
	T. Gordon,	Biddeford,	Ditto.
	P. Blake,	Epreuve,	Ditto.
	Richard Tiddeman,	Elizabeth,	Ditto.
1763	Lowfield,	Baſiliſk bomb-ketch,	Killed.
	———,	Scorpion,	Drowned.
	———,	Wolf,	Ditto.

Note 205. A Complete Liſt of the Royal Navy, with the Captains of ſuch Ships as were in Commiſſion at the Concluſion of the War, in December 1763.

FIRST RATES.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Royal Ann *,	100	
Britannia *,	100	
Royal George,	100	Capt. William Bennet.
Royal Sovereign,	100	Francis Holburne, Vice-Admiral of the Red, Capt Rob. Hathorn.

SECOND

SECOND RATES.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Barfleur,	90	
Blenheim,	90	Sir Cha. Saunders, Vice-Adm. Capt. Broderick Hartwell.
Duke *,	90	
Namur,	90	John Harriſon.
Neptune,	90	James Cranſton.
Ocean,	90	William Langdon.
Prince,	90	Benjamin Marlow.
St George,	90	John Moore, Rear-Admiral. Capt. Thomas Warwick.
Sandwich,	90	Richard Norbury.
Union,	90	Sir Cha. Hardy, Vice-Admiral. Capt. Thomas Evans.

THIRD RATES.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Royal William,	84	Hugh Pigot.
Foudroyant, F.	84	George Rodney, Rear-Admiral. Capt. M. Shuldham.
Formidable, F.	80	
Cambridge,	80	Richard Carteret.
Princeſs Amelia,	80	Duke of York, Vice Admiral. Capt. Viſcount Howe.
Boyne *,	80	
Newark,	80	Sir P. Brett, Rear-Admiral. Capt. Charles Inglis.
Princeſs Caroline *,	80	
Arrogant,	74	J. Amherſt.
Bellona,	74	Peter Denis, Commodore. Capt. Charles Ellys.
Centaur, F.	74	T. Lempriere.
Cornwall,	74	R. Man.
Courageux *, F.	74	
Culloden,	74	J. Barker.
Dragon,	74	Hon. A. J. Hervey.
Dublin,	74	Edward Gaſcoigne.
Fame,	74	Hon. J. Byron.
Hercules,	74	J. H. Porter.
Hero,	74	Hon. S. Berrington.
Kent,	74	R. Faulknor.
Lenox,	47	R. Jocelyn.
Magnanime, F.	74	J. Montagu.
Mars,	74	Richard Spry, Commodore. Capt. Hon. J. Luttrell.
Norfolk,	74	S. Corniſh, Vice-Admiral.
Shrewſbury,	74	H. Palliſer.

Ships

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Superb,	74	Capt. Joſhua Rowley.
Temeraire, F.	74	Richard Bickerton.
Terrible,	74	Peter Parker.
Thunderer,	74	C. Proby.
Torbay,	74	William Brett.
Monarch,	74	L. Leſlie.
Valiant,	74	Hon. A. Keppel, Rear-Admiral. Capt. A. Duncan.
Warſpight,	74	W. S. Willet.
Buckingham,	70	Edward Le Cras.
Burford,	70	James Gambier.
Chicheſter,	70	J. Elliot, ſenior.
Dorſetſhire,	70	J. Campbell.
Grafton,	70	Hyde Parker.
Northumberland,	70	Hon. Lord Colville, Rear-Admiral. Capt. N. Bateman.
Royal Oak *,	70	
Swiftſure,	70	Sir Thomas Stanhope.
Vanguard,	70	Robert Swanton, Rear-Admiral. Capt. J. C. Allen.
Tigre *, S.	70	
Reyno *, S.	70	
Moro *, S.	70	
Infante, S.	70	J. Elphinſtone.
Soverano *, S.	70	
Aquilon *, S.	70	
Devonſhire,	66	M. Barton.
Lancaſter,	66	Maurice Suckling.
Orford,	66	M. Arbuthnot.
Africa,	64	Alexander Hood.
Alcide, F.	64	T. Hankerſon.
Bedford,	64	William Martin.
Belleiſle, F.	64	Joſeph Knight.
Belliqueux, F.	64	Richard Edwards.
Captain,	64	J. Brooks.
Bienfaiſant,	64	George Balfour.
Edinburgh *,	64	
Elizabeth,	64	Iſaac Ourry.
Eſſex,	64	A. Schomberg.
Prince Frederick,	64	Jer. Mapleſden.
Edgar,	64	Francis William Drake.
Hampton Court,	64	A. Innes.
Modeſte, F.	64	J. Holwall.
Monmouth,	64	J. Storr.
	64	James Sayer.

Ships

Ships.	*Guns.*		*Commanders.*
Revenge,	64	Capt.	Edward Vernon.
Stirling Caſtle,	64		Hon. C. Napier.
Somerſet,	64		Edward Hughes.
Yarmouth *,	64		

FOURTH RATES.

Achilles,	60	Jon. Faulknor.
America,	60	J. Pitchford.
St Ann, F.	60	William Harman.
Anſon,	60	M. Whitwell.
St Antonio *, S.	60	
Auguſta *,	60	
Conqueſtador *, S.	60	
Defiance,	60	George Mackenzie.
Dreadnought,	60	Matt. Moore.
Dunkirk,	60	R. Digby.
Eagle *,	60	
Firm,	60	J. Ferguſſon.
St Florentine, F.	60	J. Stanton.
Jerſey,	60	Andrew Wilkinſon.
Intrepid, F.	60	J. Hale.
Exeter *,	60	
Lion,	60	John Knight.
Princeſs Louiſa *,	60	
Princeſs Mary,	60	James Shirley.
Medway,	60	J. B. Tinker.
Montagu,	60	William Parry.
Nottingham,	60	T. Collingwood.
Prince of Orange,	60	S. Wallis.
Panther,	60	William Newſom.
Pembroke,	60	J. Wheelock.
Plymouth *,	60	
Rippon,	60	Edward Jekyll.
Rupert *,	60	
Weymouth,	60	Richard Collins.
Windſor,	60	Archibald Cleveland.
Worceſter *,	60	
York,	60	H. Cowell.
St Alban's,	60	
Canterbury *,	60	
Antelope,	50	T. Graves.
Aſſiſtance,	50	W. Norton.
Briſtol *,	50	
Centurion,	50	James Galbraith.
Chatham,	50	Thomas Lynn.
Cheſter,	50	William Hay.
Colcheſter,	50	R. Roddam.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Deptford,	50	Capt. Dud. Digges.
Falkland,	50	William Tucker.
Falmouth,	50	William Brereton.
Glouceſter *,	50	
Guernſey,	50	James Young, Rear-Admiral. Capt. James Smith.
Hampſhire,	50	Arthur Uſher.
Nonſuch,	50	
Iſis, F.	50	Philips Coſby.
Norwich,	50	William M'Cleverty.
Preſton,	50	J. Evans.
Rocheſter,	50	Fr. S. Drake.
Romney,	50	Hon. R. B. Walſingham.
Ruby *, F.	50	
Sutherland,	50	M. Everitt.
Wincheſter,	50	J. Dalrymple.

FIFTH RATES.

Angleſey *,	44	
Prince Edward,	44	T. Willis.
Feverſham *,	44	
Goſport,	44	J. Jervis.
Launceſton,	44	Edm. Affleck.
Glory *,	44	
Lynn,	44	Archibald Millar.
Mary galley,	44	
Penzance,	44	Ph. Botteler.
Ludlow Caſtle,	44	T Hallum.
Phœnix,	44	Chr Bethel.
Rainbow,	44	M Robinſon.
Dover,	40	L. Holmes.
Eltham *,	40	
Enterprize,	40	J. Houlton.
Haſtings *,	40	
Hector *,	40	
Love,	40	Taylor Penny.
Pearl *,	40	
Pool *,	40	
Torrington,	40	Richard Smith.
Woolwich,	40	Lucius O'Brien.
Danae, F.	38	Hen. Martin
Brilliant,	36	James Loggie.
Melampe, F.	36	John Clarke.
Shannon,	36	Charles Meadows.
Venus,	36	T. Harriſon.
Pallas,	36	M. Clements.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Aurora,	36	Capt. S. Scot.
Adventure,	32	C. Middleton.
Alarm,	32	Charles Wolſley.
Arethuſa,	32	Hon. Raley Vane.
Æolus,	32	William Hotham.
Baleine, F.	32	Ph. Affleck.
Bologne,	32	George Collier.
Boſton,	32	Sir Thomas Adams.
Blonde,	32	Archibald Kennedy.
Diana,	32	William Adams.
Juno, F.	32	Hon. George Falconer.
Lark,	32	T. Shirley.
Minerva,	32	Joſ. Peyton.
Montreal,	32	William Howe.
Niger,	32	Thomas Cornewall.
Quebec,	32	Hon. J. L. Gower.
Repulſe, F.	32	Sir Alexr. Holburne.
Renown,	32	Hon. F. Maitland.
Richmond,	32	Stair Douglas.
Sapphire,	32	Sir J. Strachan.
Southampton,	32	C. Antrobus.
Stag,	32	William Bayne.
Thames,	32	John Elliot junior.
Thetis,	32	J. Moutray.
Tweed,	32	William Paſton.
Veſtal, F.	32	S. Hood.

SIXTH RATES.

Acteon,	28	P. H. Ourry.
Active,	28	H. Sawyer.
Aquilon,	28	C. Ogle.
Argo,	28	Richard King.
Boreas,	28	S. Uvedale.
Cerberus,	28	Charles Webber.
Coventry,	28	Robert Carpenter.
Creſcent, F.	28	Robert Brice.
Emerald, F.	28	Tim. Edwards.
Echo,	28	J. Lendrick.
Hermione, F.	28	H. Parker, junior.
Levant,	28	John Laforey.
Liverpool,	28	Edward Clark 2d,
Lizard,	28	Francis Banks.
Maidſtone,	28	W. Varlow.
Milford,	28	J. Reynolds.
Solebay,	28	J. Wilſon.
Tartar,	28	Hon. H. St. John.
Trent,	28	J. Lindſay.
Unicorn,	28	Charles Fielding.
Aldborough,	24	M. Graham.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Amazon, F.	26	Capt. B. Keith.
Arundel,	20	W. Mainwaring.
Deal Caſtle,	20	George Tindal.
Flamborough,	24	S. Thomſon.
Fowey,	20	Joſ. Mead.
Garland,	20	Francis Reynolds.
Gibraltar,	24	Wal. Griffith.
Glaſgow,	24	
Greyhound,	20	Thomas Francis.
Hind,	20	George Johnſtone.
Kennington,	24	Robert Barbor.
Lively,	20	Hon. K. Stewart.
Mercury,	24	S. G. Goodall.
Nightingale,	20	Lord William Campbell.
Portmahon,	20	J. Hinxman.
Roſe,	20	J. N. P. Nott.
Rye,	20	James Innes.
Sphynx*,	20	
Dolphin,	24	Robert Keeler.
Experiment *,	24	
Succeſs,	20	J. Botterell.
Scarborough,	20	J. Stott.
Seaford,	20	J. Peighin.
Sheerneſs,	20	J. Clerk.
Syren,	20	C. Douglas.
Squirrel,	20	James Cranſton.
Surprize,	20	Joſ. Frain.
Terpſichore, F.	26	Hon. J. Ruthven.
Valeur, F.	24	R. Lambert.
Wager,	24	T. Fitzherbert.

SLOOPS.

Albany,	14	— Brograve.	Fly,	8	G. Gayton.
Alderney,	10	T. Male.	Fortune,	14	S. Cockfield.
Antigua,	10		Grampus,	14	J. Gill.
Badger,	12	H. Scott.	Gorée,	8	J. Hicks.
Baltimore,	16	C. Buckner.	Happy,	8	H. Bromedge.
Barbadoes,	10	Ja. Hawker.	Hazard,	8	D. Every.
Bonetta,	16	Ja. Bremer.	Hornet,	14	Jer. Morgan.
Cruizer,	8	Cha. Leſlie.	Hound,	14	R. Carre.
Cygnet,	18	W. Truſcott.	Hunter,	14	J. Ferguſſon.
Diligence,	12	W. Oſborn.	Jamaica,	14	G. Burdon,
Diſpatch,	14	J. Hodges.	King's-fiſher,	10	J. Worth.
Druid,	10	Ja. Thorpe.	Laurel,	8	Fr. Grant.
Eſcort,	14	J. Bogſter.	Lurcher,	8	P. Clarke.
Favourite,	16	B. Glover.	Lynx,	10	C. Leſlie.
Ferret,	18	James Alms.	Merlin,	18	W. F. Bourk.
rough's	8	— Lind.	Nautilus,	18	P. Forbes.
			Otter,	10	F. Davis.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*	*Ships.*	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Peggy,	8	C. Hudſon.	Spy,	10	W. Hayward.
Pomona, F.	18	J. Milligen.	Swallow,	16	J. Mackenzie.
Pelican,	14	Mountford.	Swift,	14	W. Cornwallis.
Porcupine,	14	J. Harmood.	Swan,	14	J. Lobb.
Poſtillion,	18	Dalrymple.	Tamer,	16	T. Lee.
Ranger,	8	Douthwaite.	Trial,	14	J. Cunningham.
Racehorſe,	16	J. Macartney.	Vulture,	14	J. M'Bride.
Saltaſh,	14	M. Kearney.	Waſp,	8	W. Webſter.
Savage,	8	G. Peard.	Weaſel,	14	J. Boles.
Scorpion,	16		Wolf,	6	W. Long.
Senegal,	16	W. Foſter.	Zephyr,	10	J. L. Gidoin.
Sardoine,	14	L. Shuldham.	Viper,	14	J. Urry.
Speedwell,	8	W. Kite.			

BOMB-KETCHES.

Blaſt,	8	J. Hay.	Infernal,	8	C. Roche.
Carcaſs,	8	R. Fanſhaw.	Mortar,	8	J. Symons.
Firedrake,	8	J. Orrock.	Terror,	8	St J. Chinnery.
Furnace,	8	J. Chaplen.	Thunder,	8	R. Haſwell.
Grenada,	8	T. Fraſer.			

FIRE-SHIPS.

Ætna,	8	H. Paſcall.	Roman Emp.	8	W. Locker.
Cormorant,	8	J. Hamilton.	Proſerpine,	8	G. Talbot.
Lightning,	8	J. Norwood.	Salamander,	8	W. Williams.
Pluto,	8	W. Allen.	Strombolo,	8	M. Pattiſon.
Raven,	8	A. Gardener.	Veſuvius,	8	J. Chads.

STORE-SHIPS.

Crown,	18	J. Fettus.	S. Sea Caſtle,	18	W. Sherwood.

YACHTS.

Dorſet,	10	Williamſon.	R. Charlotte*,	10
Katharine,	8	Henry Marſh.	Will. &Mary*,	8
Auguſta,	8	C. Wray.	Mary*,	8
Fubbs,	8	H. R. Dubois.		

S. Ships taken from Spain.
F. ———————— France.
* Ships not in commiſſion at the peace.

The following ſhips were added to the Royal Navy after 1756, but were either taken or loſt during the courſe of the war.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Fate.*
Reſolution,	74	Wrecked.
Temple,	70	Foundered.
Conqueror,	70	Wrecked.
Duc d'Acquitaine,	64	Foundered.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Fate.*
Raiſonable,	64	Wrecked.
Emeraud,	28	Worn out.
Unicorn's Prize,	28	Ditto.
Tartar's Prize,	28	Sprung a plank, and ſunk.
Griffin,	28	Wrecked.
Huſſar,	28	Ditto.
Penguin,	20	Taken.
Eurus,	20	Wrecked.
Pheaſant,	16	Ditto.
Epreuve,	14	Foundered.

Note 206. A complete Liſt of the Spaniſh Navy as it ſtood in 1759.

Ships. Names.	*No. of Guns.*	*Where Built.*	*When Launched.*	*Builders Names.*
Ferdinando,	60	Ferrol.	Sept. 8. 1751.	Rich. Rooth.
Aſia,	60	——	Mar. 17. 1752.	——
El Oriente,	68	——	Aug. 15. 1753.	——
El Leola,	68	——	—— 28. ——	——
El Aquilon,	68	——	Mar. 10. 1754.	——
El Neptune,	68	——	July 6. ——	——
El Brillante,	68	——	Aug. 20. ——	——
El Glorioſo,	68	——	Feb. 5. 1755.	——
El Guerrero,	68	——	Mar. 27. ——	——
El Vincedor,	68	——	May 11. ——	——
El Soberano,	68	——	Aug. 8. ——	——
El Hector,	68	——	Sept. 22. ——	——
El Galardo,	68	——	Oct. 18. ——	——
El Magnaminte,	68	——	Nov. 30. ——	——
El Dichoſo,	68	——		——
El Diligente,	68	——	Sept. 25. 1756.	——
El Triumphante,	68	——		——
El Monarcho,	68	——	Jan. 27. 1758.	——
El Campion,	58	——		——
El Serio,	68	——	Dec. 10. 1753.	——
El Arogante,	68	St Andero,		D. Howel.
El Superbe,	68	——		——
El Podoroſo,	68	——		——
El Contento,	68	——	Nov. 6. 1755.	——
El Hercules,	68	——	Oct. 21. ——	——
El Principe,	68	——	Building.	Rich. Rooth.
El Victorioſo,	68	——	——	——
El Septentrion,	60	Carthagena,	Nov. 26. 1751.	Ed. Bryant.
El Tridente,	58	——	July 15. 1754.	——
El Terrible,	68	——	Nov. 16. ——	——
El Atlante,	68	——	Sept. 28. ——	——

Ships Names.	*No. of Guns.*	*Where Built.*	*When Launched.*	*Builders Names.*
Africa,	68	Cadiz,	Nov. 20. 1752.	Mat. Mullan.
El Firme,	68	——	June 22. 1754.	——
El Aquilles,	68	——	Sept. 5. ——	——
El Eſpana,	62	——		——
El Conqueſtador,	58	——		——
El Phœnix,	80	Havannah,	1751.	
El Rayo,	80	——	——	
Ea Reyna,	70	——	Rebuilt 1757.	
El Tigre,	70	——	Launched 1751.	
La Princeſſa,	70	——	——	
La Gallicia,	70	——	——	
El Infante,	70	——	——	
El San Philipe,	70	——	Repaired.	
El America,	60	——	Repairing at Carthagena.	
El Dragon,	60	——	—— at Cadiz.	
El Europa,	60	——	Built 1727.	
La Caſtilla,	60	——	—— 1729.	
El Fuerte,	50	——		
El Aſtuto,	50	——	Building.	
Galgo,	22	Ferrol.	Mar. 2. 1751.	Rich. Rooth.
Mars,	16	——	Aug. 9. ——	——
Gitano, xebec,	18	Carthagena,	Ap. 21. 1723.	Ed. Bryant.
Adventurero, do.	30	——	May 12. ——	——
La Palas,	26	——	Feb. 14. 1755.	——
La Dorado,	22	——	Feb. 15. 1753.	——
La Eſmeraldo,	30	——	May 12. ——	——
La Perla,	22	——	Feb. 14. ——	——
La Eſtrea,	26	——		
La Juno,	26	——	Aug. 30. 1755.	——
La Venganza,	24	Cadiz.	1753.	Mat. Mullan.
La Victoria,	24	——	——	——
La Ermiona,	24	——	——	——
La Aquila,	22	——	——	——
La Flecha,	22	——	——	——
El Mercurio,	18	——	April 2. ——	——
El Jupiter,	18	——	——	——
La Ventura,	26	——	Oct. 21. 1755.	——
La Venus,	26	——	Sept. 13. ——	——
La Induſtrea,	26	——	June 12. ——	——
La Liebre,	26	——	July 26. ——	——
El Andaluſia,	30	——	—— 29. 1759.	——
La Flora,	20	——		
El Diligente,				
El Jaſon,	20	French built, employed as a ſtore-ſhip.		
La Conception,	20	——	—— ——	——
El Eſterope,	16	Bomb-ketches.		
El Bronſe,	16			

Ships Names.	*No. of Guns.*	*Where Built.*	*When Launched.*
El Pierampnte,	16	Bomb-ketches.	
El Bulcano,	16		
El Truexo,		Fire-ſhips.	
El Relampazo,			
El Rayo,			
El Gazotta,	22	Haveques.	
El Catalan,	22	———	
El ibicinco,	22	———	
El Gabillan,	20	———	
El Volante,	18	———	
El Caſador,	18	———	
El Lubre,	16	Majorca,	Since the peace.
El Galgo,	16	———	
El Majorquin,	16	———	
El Valenciano,	14	———	
El St Fernando,	60	Havannah,	Serves as a hulk at Cadiz.

Note 207. Preliminary Articles of Peace, between his Britannic Majeſty, the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the Catholic King, which were ſigned at Fountainebleau, the 3d of November, 1762.

In the name of the Moſt Holy Trinity.

The King of Great Britain, and the moſt Chriſtian King, animated with a reciprocal deſire to re-eſtabliſh union and good underſtanding between them, as well for the good of mankind in general, as for that of their reſpective kingdoms, ſtates and ſubjects, having reflected, ſoon after the rupture between Great Britain and Spain, on the ſtate of the negotiation of laſt year, (which unhappily had not the deſired effect), as well as on the points in diſpute between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain; their Britannic and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties began a correſpondence, to endeavour to find means to adjuſt the differences ſubſiſting between their ſaid Majeſties. At the ſame time the Moſt Chriſtian King having communicated to the King of Spain theſe happy diſpoſitions, his Catholic Majeſty was animated with the ſame zeal for the good of mankind, and that of his ſubjects, and reſolved to extend and multiply the fruits of peace, by his concurrence in ſuch laudable intentions. Their Britannic, Moſt Chriſtian, and Catholic Majeſties, having, in conſequence, maturely conſidered all the above points, as well as the different events which have happened during the courſe of the preſent negotiation, have, by mutual conſent, agreed on the following articles, which ſhall ſerve as a baſis to the future treaty of peace. For which purpoſe, his Britannic Majeſty has

ified John Duke and Earl of Bedford, Marquis of

r of State to the King of Great Britain, Lieutenanttenant-General of his Forces, Keeper of his Privy Seal, Knight of the Moſt Noble order of the Garter, and his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter-Plenipotentiary to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, Cæſar Gabriel de Choiſeul, Duke of Praſlin, Peer of France, Knight of the Moſt Chriſtian King's Orders, Lieutenant-General of his Forces, Counſellor in all his Councils, and Miniſter and Secretary of State of his Commands and Finances; and his Catholic Majeſty has likewiſe named and authoriſed Don Jerome Grimaldi, Marquis de Grimaldi, Knight of the Moſt Chriſtian King's Orders, Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to his Catholic Majeſty in Employment, and his Ambaſſador-Extraordinary to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers in good form, have agreed on the following articles.

Article 1. As ſoon as the preliminaries ſhall be ſigned and ratified, ſincere friendſhip ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed between his Britannic Majeſty and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and between his ſaid Britannic Majeſty and his Catholic Majeſty, their kingdoms, ſtates, and ſubjects, by ſea, and by land, in all parts of the world. Orders ſhall be ſent to the armies and ſquadrons, as well as to the ſubjects, of the three powers, to ſtop all hoſtilities, and to live in the moſt perfect union, forgetting what is paſt; of which their ſovereigns give them the order and example: And, for the execution of this article, ſea-paſſes ſhall be given, on each ſide, for the ſhips which ſhall be diſpatched to carry the news of it to the reſpective poſſeſſions of the three powers.

Art. 2.—His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty renounces all pretenſions which he has heretofore formed, or might have formed, to Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in all its parts; and guarantees the whole of it, with all its dependencies, to the King of Great Britain: Moreover, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty cedes, and guarantees, to his ſaid Britannic Majeſty, in full right, Canada, with all its dependencies, as well as the iſland of Cape Breton, and all the other iſlands in the gulph and river of St Lawrence, without reſtriction, and without any liberty to depart from this ceſſion and guaranty, under any pretence, or to trouble Great Britain in the poſſeſſions above mentioned. His Britannic Majeſty, on his ſide, agrees to grant to the inhabitants of Canada the liberty of the Catholic religion: he will, in conſequence, give the moſt exact and the moſt effectual orders, that his new Roman Catholic ſubjects may profeſs the worſhip of their religion, according to the rites of the Roman church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit. His Britannic Majeſty further agrees, that the French inhabitants, or others who would have been ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King in Canada, may retire, in all ſafety and freedom, wherever they pleaſe; and may ſell their eſtates, provided it be to his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects, and tranſport their effects, as well as their perſons, without being reſtrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatſoever, except debts, or criminal proſecutions; the term limited for this emigration being fixed to the ſpace of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty.

Art. 3.—The ſubjects of France ſhall have the liberty of fiſhing, and drying, on a part of the coaſts of the iſland of Newfoundland, ſuch as it is ſpecified in the 13th article of the treaty of Utrecht ;[*] which article ſhall be confirmed and renewed by the approaching definitive treaty, except what regards the iſland of Cape Breton, as well as the other iſlands in the mouth and in the gulph of St Lawrence ; and his Britannic Majeſty conſents to leave to the Moſt Chriſtian King's ſubjects the liberty to fiſh in the gulph of St Lawrence, on condition that the ſubjects of France do not exerciſe the ſaid fiſhery, but at the diſtance of three leagues from all the coaſts belonging to Great Britain, as well thoſe of the continent as thoſe of the iſlands ſituated in the ſaid gulph of St Lawrence. And as to what relates to the fiſhery out of the ſaid gulph, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſubjects ſhall not exerciſe the fiſhery, but at the diſtance of fifteen leagues from the coaſts of the iſland of Cape Breton.

Art. 4.—The King of Great Britain cedes the iſlands of St Peter and of Miquelon,[†] in full right, to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to ſerve as a ſhelter for the French fiſhermen ; and his ſaid Majeſty obliges himſelf on his Royal word, not to fortify the ſaid iſlands ; to erect no buildings there, but merely for the conveniency of the fiſhery; and to keep there only a guard of fifty men for the police.

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[*] The iſland called Newfoundland, with the adjacent iſlands, ſhall from this time forward belong of right wholly to Great Britain ; and to that end the town and fortreſs of Placentia, and whatever other places in the ſaid iſland are in poſſeſſion of the French, ſhall be yielded and given up within ſeven months from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or ſooner, if poſſible, by the Moſt Chriſtian King, to thoſe who have a commiſſion from the Queen of Great Britain for that purpoſe. Nor ſhall the Moſt Chriſtian King, his heirs and ſucceſſors, or any of their ſubjects, at any time hereafter, lay claim to any right to the ſaid iſland and iſlands, or to any part of it or them. Moreover it ſhall not be lawful for the ſubjects of France to fortify any place in the ſaid iſland of Newfoundland, or to erect any buildings there, beſides ſtages made of boards, and huts neceſſary and uſeful for drying of fiſh ; or to reſort to the ſaid iſland beyond the time neceſſary for fiſhing and drying of fiſh. But it ſhall be allowed to the ſubjects of France, to catch fiſh, and dry them on land, in that part only, and in no other beſides that, of the ſaid iſland of Newfoundland, which ſtretches from the place called Cape Bona Viſta, to the northern part of the ſaid iſland ; and from thence running down by the weſtern ſide, reaches as far as the point called Point Reche. But the iſland called Cape Breton, as alſo all others, both in the mouth of the river St Lawrence, and in the gulph of the ſame name, ſhall hereafter belong in right to the French ; and the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall have all manner of liberty to fortify any place or places there. *Utrecht treaty, art.* 13.

[†] Thoſe two iſles, which, together with another leſſer one, at no great diſtance, go all under the name of the iſles of St Peter, lie to the ſouth of Newfoundland. Of the three Miquelon, or (as it is called in the Engliſh maps and books of geography) Maguelon, is by much the largeſt, being, according to computation, about three leagues in length. The ſoil of this iſland is more even, as well as the face of the country more level, than that of the other two ; the iſles of St Peter being full of very ſteep mountains, covered with moſs, under which, ſome ſay, is found a very beautiful kind of porphyry. They all of them contain ſome arable land, which induced the French to make ſettlements here a few years ago, on their rendering themſelves maſters of theſe iſlands, by means of their eſtabliſhment at Fort St Louis.

Art. 5.—The town and port of Dunkirk ſhall be put into the ſtate fixed by the laſt treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and by former treaties: the cunette ſhall remain as it now is, provided that the Engliſh engineers, named by his Britannic Majeſty, and received at Dunkirk by order of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, verify, that this cunette is only of uſe for the wholeſomeneſs of the air, and the health of the inhabitants.

Art. 6.—In order to re-eſtabliſh peace on the moſt ſolid and laſting foundations, and to remove for ever every ſubject of diſpute with regard to the limits of the Britiſh and French territories on the continent of America, it is agreed, that, for the future, the confines between the dominions of his Britannic Majeſty, and thoſe of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in that part of the world, ſhall be irrevocably fixed by a line drawn along the middle of the river Miſſiſippi, from its ſource, as far as the river Iberville, and from thence, by a line drawn along the middle of this river, and of the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the ſea; and to this purpoſe, the Moſt Chriſtian King cedes in full right, and guarantees to his Britannic Majeſty, the river and port of Mobile, and every thing that he poſſeſſes, or ought to have poſſeſſed, on the left ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, except the town of New Orleans, and the iſland on which it is ſituated, which ſhall remain to France; provided that the navigation of the river Miſſiſippi ſhall be equally free, as well to the ſubjects of Great Britain as to thoſe of France, in its whole breadth and length, from its ſource to the ſea, and that part expreſsly which is between the iſland of New Orleans, and the right bank of the river, as well as the paſſage both in and out of its mouth. It is further ſtipulated, that the veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of either nation, ſhall not be ſtopped, viſited, or ſubjected to the payment of any duty whatſoever. The ſtipulations in favour of the inhabitants of Canada, inſerted in the 2d article, ſhall alſo take place with regard to the inhabitants of the countries ceded by this article.

Art. 7.—The King of Great Britain ſhall reſtore to France the iſlands of Guadaloupe, of Marigalante, of Deſirade, of Martinico, and of Belleiſle; and the fortreſſes of theſe iſlands ſhall be reſtored in the ſame condition they were in, when they were conquered by the Britiſh arms: provided that the term of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty, ſhall be granted to his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects who may have ſettled in the ſaid iſlands, and other places reſtored to France by the definitive treaty, to ſell their eſtates, recover their debts, and to tranſport their effects, as well as their perſons, without being reſtrained, on account of their religion, or under any pretence whatſoever, except that of debts, or of criminal proſecutions.

Art. 8.—The Moſt Chriſtian King cedes and guarantees to his Britannic Majeſty, in full right, the iſlands of Grenada, and the Grenadines, with the ſame ſtipulations in favour of the inhabitants of this colony, as are inſerted in the 2d article for thoſe of Canada: and the partition of the iſlands called Neutral is agreed and fixed, ſo that thoſe of St Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, ſhall remain in full right to England, and that of St Lucia ſhall be delivered to France, to enjoy the ſame in like manner, in full right: The two crowns reciprocally guarantying to each other the partition ſo ſtipulated.

Art. 9.—His Britannic Majeſty ſhall reſtore to France the iſland of Gorée, in the condition it was when conquered: and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty cedes in full right, and guarantees to the King of Great Britain, Senegal.

Art. 10.—In the Eaſt Indies, Great Britain ſhall reſtore to France the ſeveral comptoirs which that crown had on the coaſt of Coromandel, as well as on that of Malabar, and alſo in Bengal, at the commencement of hoſtilities between the two companies in the year 1749, in the condition in which they now are, on condition that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty renounces the acquiſitions which he has made on the coaſt of Coromandel, ſince the ſaid commencement of hoſtilities between the two companies in the year 1749.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, on his ſide, ſhall reſtore all that he ſhall have conquered from Great Britain, in the Eaſt Indies, during the preſent war; and he alſo engages not to erect any fortifications, or to keep any troops in Bengal.

Art. 11.—The iſland of Minorca ſhall be reſtored to his Britannic Majeſty, as well as Fort St Philip, in the ſame condition they were in when they were conquered by the arms of the Moſt Chriſtian King; and with the artillery that was there at the taking of the ſaid iſland, and of the ſaid fort.

Art. 12.—France ſhall reſtore all the countries belonging to the Electorate of Hanover, to the Landgrave of Heſſe, to the Duke of Brunſwick, and to the Count of Lippe Buckeburg, which are, or ſhall be occupied by the arms of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty: the fortreſſes of theſe different countries ſhall be reſtored in the ſame condition they were in when they were conquered by the French arms; and the pieces of artillery which ſhall have been carried elſewhere, ſhall be replaced by the ſame number, of the ſame bore, weight, and metal. As to what regards hoſtages exacted or given during the war, to this day, they ſhall be ſent back without ranſom.

Art. 13.—After the ratification of the preliminaries, France ſhall evacuate as ſoon as it can be done, the Fortreſſes of Cleves, Wezel, and Guelders, and in general all the countries belonging to the King of Pruſſia; and, at the ſame time, the Britiſh and French armies ſhall evacuate all the countries which they occupy, or may then occupy, in Weſtphalia, Lower Saxony, on the Lower Rhine, the Upper Rhine, and in all the Empire; and each ſhall retire into the dominions of their reſpective ſovereigns: and their Britannic and moſt Chriſtian Majeſties farther engage and promiſe, not to furniſh any ſuccour of any kind, to their reſpective allies, who ſhall continue engaged in the preſent war in Germany.

Art. 14.—The towns of Oſtend and Nieuport ſhall be evacuated by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's troops, immediately after the ſignature of the preſent preliminaries.

Art. 15.—The deciſion of the prizes made on the Spaniards by the ſubjects of Great Britain, in time of peace, ſhall be refered to the courts of juſtice of the admiralty of Great Britain, conformable to the rules eſtabliſhed among all nations; ſo that the validity of the ſaid prizes between the Britiſh and Spaniſh nations, ſhall be decided and judged, according to the law of nations, and according to treaties, in the courts of juſtice of the nation who ſhall have made the capture.

Art. 16.—His Britannic Majeſty ſhall cauſe all the fortifications to be demoliſhed which his ſubjects ſhall have erected in the bay of Honduras, and other places of the territory of Spain in that part of the world, four months after the ratification of the definitive treaty: and his Catholic Majeſty ſhall not, for the future, ſuffer the ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, or their workmen, to be diſturbed or moleſted, under any pretence whatſoever, in their occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood; and, for this purpoſe, they may build without hindrance, and occupy without interruption, the houſes and magazines neceſſary for them, for their families, and for their effects; and his ſaid Catholic Majeſty aſſures to them, by this article, the entire enjoyment of what is above ſtipulated.

Art. 17.—His Catholic Majeſty deſiſts from all pretenſions which he may have formed to the right of fiſhing about the iſland of Newfoundland.

Art. 18.—The King of Great Britain ſhall reſtore to Spain all that he has conquered in the iſland of Cuba, with the fortreſs of the Havannah; and that fortreſs, as well as the other fortreſſes of the ſaid iſland, ſhall be reſtored in the ſame condition they were in when they were conquered by his Britannic Majeſty's arms.

Art. 19.—In conſequence of the reſtitution ſtipulated in the preceding article, his Catholic Majeſty cedes, and guarantees, in full right to his Britannic Majeſty, all that Spain poſſeſſes on the continent of North America, to the eaſt, or to the ſouth-eaſt, of the river Miſſiſippi. And his Britannic Majeſty agrees to grant to the inhabitants of this country, above ceded, the liberty of the Catholic religion; he will, in conſequence, give the moſt exact and the moſt effectual orders, that his new Roman Catholic ſubjects may profeſs the worſhip of their religion according to the rites of the Roman church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit. His Britannic Majeſty farther agrees, that the Spaniſh inhabitants, or others who would have been ſubjects of the Catholic King in the ſaid countries, may retire, in all ſafety and freedom, wherever they pleaſe, and may ſell their eſtates, provided it be to his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects, and tranſport their effects, as well as their perſons, without being reſtrained in their emigration, under any pretence whatſoever, except debts, or criminal proſecutions: the term limited for this emigration being fixed to the ſpace of eighteen months, to be computed from the day of the ratification of the definitive treaty. It is further ſtipulated, that his Catholic Majeſty ſhall have power to cauſe all the effects that belong to him, either artillery or others, to be carried away.

Art. 20.—The King of Portugal, his Britannic Majeſty's ally, is expreſsly included in the preſent preliminary articles. And their Moſt Chriſtian and Catholic Majeſties engage to re-eſtabliſh the ancient peace and friendſhip between them and his Moſt Faithful Majeſty: and they promiſe,

1. That there ſhall be a total ceſſation of hoſtilities between the crowns of Spain and Portugal, and between the Spaniſh and French troops, on the one ſide, and the Portugueſe troops, and thoſe of their allies on the other, immediately after the ratification of theſe preliminaries; and that there ſhall be a like ceſſation of hoſtilities between the reſpective forces of the Moſt Chriſtian and Catholic Kings, on the one part, and thoſe of the Moſt Faithful King, on the other, in all other parts of the world, as well by ſea as by land; which ceſſation ſhall be fixed on the ſame epochs, and under the ſame conditions as that between Great Britain, France and Spain, and ſhall continue till the concluſion of the definitive treaty between Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal.

2. That all his Moſt Faithful Majeſty's fortreſſes and countries in Europe which ſhall have been conquered by the Spaniſh and French armies, ſhall be reſtored in the ſame condition they were in when they were conquered; and that, with regard to the Portugueſe colonies in America or elſewhere, if any change ſhall have happened in them, all things ſhall be put again on the ſame footing they were before the preſent war. And the moſt faithful King ſhall be invited to accede to the preſent preliminary articles as ſoon as ſhall be poſſible.

Art. 21.—All the countries and territories which may have been conquered in any part of the world whatſoever, by the arms of their Britannic and moſt Faithful Majeſties, as well as by thoſe of their Moſt Chriſtian and Catholic Majeſties, which are not included in the preſent articles, either under the title of ceſſations, or under the title of reſtitutions, ſhall be reſtored without difficulty, and without requiring compenſations.

Art. 22.—As it is neceſſary to aſſign a fixed epoch for the reſtitutions, and the evacuations to be made by each of the high contracting parties, it is agreed, that the Britiſh and French troops ſhall proceed, immediately after the ratification of the preliminaries, to the evacuation of the countries which they occupy in the empire, or elſewhere, conformably to the 12th and 13th articles.

The iſland of Belleiſle ſhall be evacuated ſix weeks after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or ſooner if it can be done.

Guadaloupe, Deſirade, Marigalante, Martinico, and St Lucia, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or ſooner, if it can be done.

Great Britain ſhall likewiſe, at the end of three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or ſooner if it can be done, enter into poſſeſſion of the river and of the port of Mobile, and of all that is to form the limits of the territory of Great Britain, on the ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, as they are ſpecified in the 6th article.

The iſland of Gorée ſhall be evacuated by Great Britain, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty; and the iſland of Minorca by France, at the ſame epoch, or ſooner if it can be done. And according to the conditions of the 6th article, France ſhall alſo enter into poſſeſſion of the iſlands of St Peter, and of Miquelon, at the end of three months.

The comptoirs in the Eaſt Indies ſhall be reſtored ſix months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or ſooner if it can be done.

The iſland of Cuba, with the fortreſs of the Havannah, ſhall be reſtored, three months after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or ſooner if it can be done: and at the ſame time, Great Britain ſhall enter into poſſeſſion of the country ceded by Spain according to the 19th article.

All the fortreſſes and countries of his moſt faithful Majeſty, in Europe, ſhall be reſtored immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty: and the Portugueſe colonies which may have been conquered, ſhall be reſtored in the ſpace of three months in the Weſt Indies, and of ſix months in the Eaſt Indies, after the ratification of the definitive treaty, or ſooner if it can be done.

In conſequence whereof, the neceſſary orders ſhall be ſent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal paſſports for the ſhips which ſhall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

Art. 23.—All the treaties, of what nature ſoever, which exiſted before the preſent war, as well between their Britannic and Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, as between their Britannic and Catholic Majeſties, as alſo between any of the above-named Powers and his Moſt Faithful Majeſty, ſhall be, as they are in effect, renewed and confirmed, in all their points which are not derogated from by the preſent preliminary articles, notwithſtanding whatever may have been ſtipulated to the contrary by any of the high contracting parties; and all the ſaid parties declare, that they will not ſuffer any privilege, favour, or indulgence, to ſubſiſt contrary to the treaties above confirmed.

Art. 24.—The priſoners made reſpectively by the arms of their Britannic, Moſt Chriſtian, Catholic, and Moſt Faithful Majeſties, by land and by ſea, ſhall be reſtored reciprocally, and *bona fide*, after the ratification of the definitive treaty, without ranſom, paying the debts they ſhall have contracted during their captivity. And each crown ſhall reſpectively pay the advances which ſhall have been made for the ſubſiſtence and maintenance of their priſoners, by the ſovereign of the country where they ſhall have been detained, according to the receipts and atteſted accounts, and other authentic titles which ſhall be furniſhed on each ſide.

Art. 25.—In order to prevent all cauſes of complaint, and diſputes, which may ariſe, on account of ſhips, merchandiſes, and other effects, which may be taken by ſea, it is reciprocally agreed, that the ſhips, merchandiſes, and effects, which may be taken in the Channel, and in the North ſeas, after the ſpace of twelve days, to be computed from the ratification of the preſent preliminary articles, ſhall be reciprocally reſtored on each ſide.

That the term ſhall be ſix weeks for the prizes taken from the Channel, the Britiſh ſeas, and the North ſeas, as far as the Canary iſlands incluſively, either in the Ocean, or in the Mediterranean.

Three months from the ſaid Canary iſlands, as far as the Equinoctial Line or Equator.

Laſtly, ſix months, beyond the ſaid Equinoctial Line, or Equator, and in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or other more particular deſcription of time and place.

Art. 26.—The ratifications of the preſent preliminary articles ſhall be expedited in good and due form, and exchanged in the ſpace of one month, or ſooner if it can be done, to be computed from the day of the ſignature of the preſent articles.

In witneſs whereof, we the underwritten miniſters-plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and of his Catholic Majeſty, in virtue of our reſpective full powers, have ſigned the preſent preliminary articles, and have cauſed the ſeal of our arms to be put thereto.

Done at Fountainebleau, the 3d day of November 1762.

BEDFORD, C. P. S.
(L. S.)
CHOISEUL, Duc de Praslin.
(L. S.)
El Marq. de GRIMALDI.
(L. S.)

Declaration, ſigned at Fountainebleau, the 3d of November, 1762, by the French Plenipotentiary, relating to the 13th Article of the Preliminaries.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty declares, that, in agreeing to the 13th article of the preliminaries, ſigned this day, he does not mean to renounce the right of acquitting his debts to his allies; and that the remittances which may be made on his part, in order to acquit the arrears that may be due on the ſubſidies of preceding years, are not to be conſidered as an infraction of the ſaid article.

In witneſs whereof, I, the underwritten miniſter-plenipotentiary of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, have ſigned the preſent declaration, and have cauſed the ſeal of my arms to be put thereto.

Done at Fountainebleau, the 3d day of November 1762.

(L. S.) CHOISEUL, Duc de Praslin.

END OF VOLUME III.